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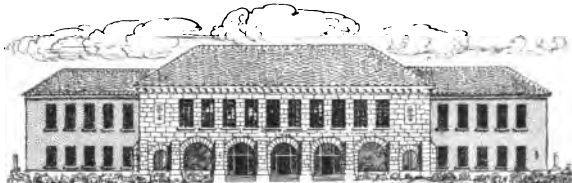
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# FIRST GREEK BOOK;

ON THE PLAN OF THE

## FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M. A.

RECTOR OF LYNDON,  
AND LATE FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND IMPROVED

BY REV. J. A. SPENCER, M. A.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN AND ORIENTAL LANGUAGES  
IN BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.

NEW YORK:

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## PREFACE.

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IN presenting a new and improved edition of the **FIRST GREEK BOOK**, the American Editor takes great pleasure in acknowledging the very gratifying success of the "**Arnold Series**," as issued under his supervision. He has not spared labor on his part, nor have the Publishers expense on their's, to render the various volumes of the series even still more worthy of the confidence and support of the public; and he ventures to express the opinion that the present "**First Greek Book**" will be found to be admirably adapted to the grounding of the young student in the fundamental principles of the noble language of Greece, as well as a very considerable improvement on former editions of the same book.

In this, as in the "**First Latin Book**," Mr. Arnold has prepared with great care, in both Greek and English, such **Exercises** as serve to illustrate those portions of the Grammar which are needful at the outset. Grammatical apparatus is supplied according as it is wanted; difficulties are elucidated; peculiarities of the Greek language are pointed out; differences of idiom between the two languages are specially noted; and, in accordance with the plan pursued by Ollen-

dorff in his excellent works on education, *frequent repetition* of principles learned, and of things already acquired, impresses them upon the memory with surprising distinctness and force.

It may not be deemed amiss here to say, that the educational works of Mr. Arnold require activity and energy on the part of the teacher as well as the scholar. They are *not* meant to supersede the necessity of a competent and faithful instructor, who can take occasion to enlarge upon, render more full (as boys now and then need), and impress upon his classes, the admirably arranged and clearly and logically drawn out course of instruction contained in these volumes. On the contrary, the teacher must be active and hard-working as well as his boys: if he be so, it is really surprising how rapid and yet how solid is their progress; if he be not, this as well as every other good school-book will be of comparatively little service in carrying forward the student toward the goal of his wishes and his efforts. It *ought* not to be necessary, in these days, to remind any one that there is no royal road to learning, and that the best of books and best of systems will not make thorough scholars, without good teachers, and studious, hard-working pupils.

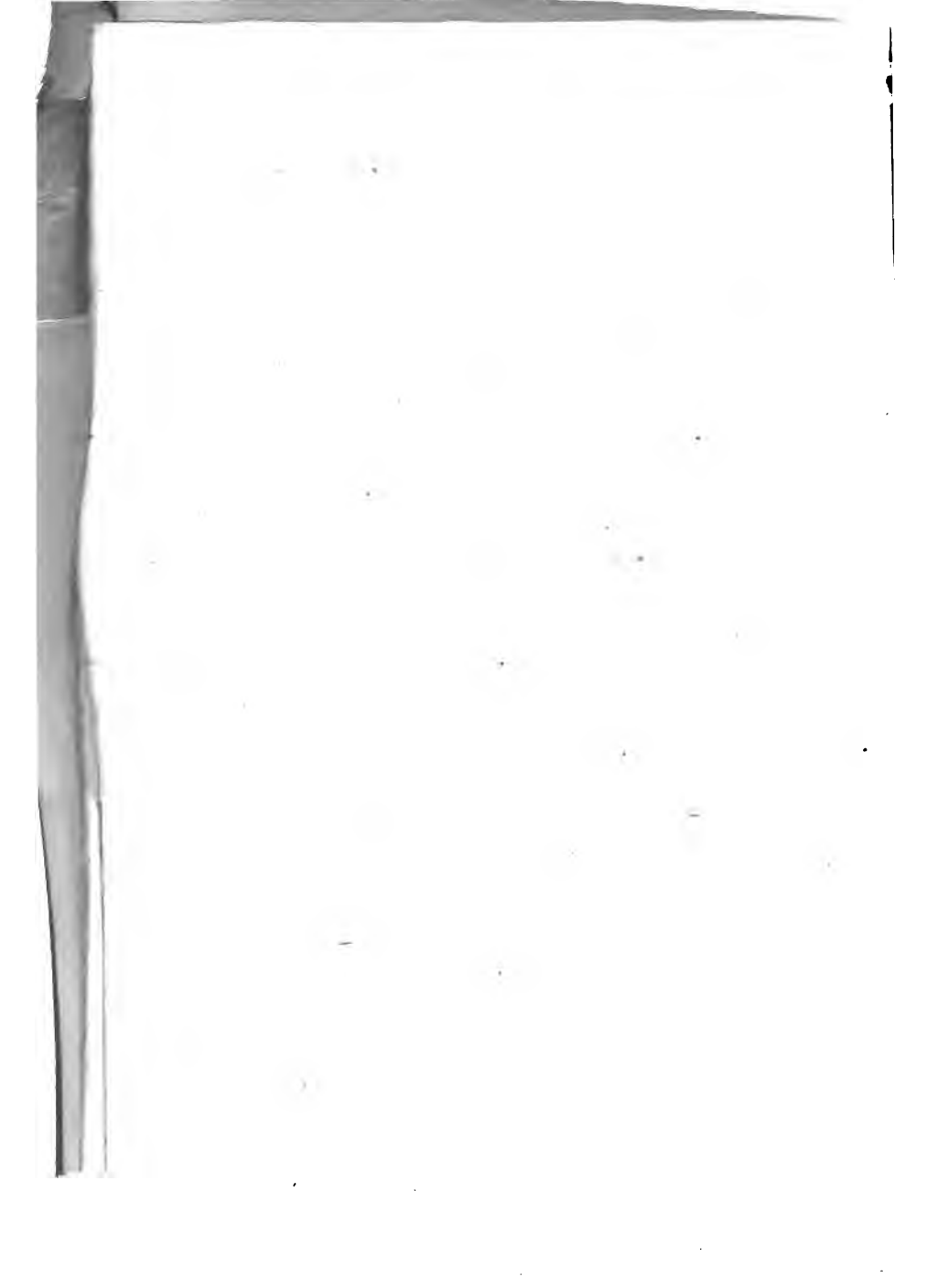
The American Editor has endeavored to do all in his power to improve the present volume: he has amplified the earlier Lessons and Exercises; added simple and clear explanations where they seemed to be needed; inserted "Ques-

tions," rather as suggestive of what may be, than as expressive of all that should be, asked ; has referred frequently to Kühner's valuable Grammar for fuller elucidation of difficulties or peculiarities, &c. He hopes, ere long, to be able to go still further, and in a "Second Greek Book" to carry the pupil through the Verb in  $\mu$  (which is not fully treated of in this volume), the Irregular Verbs, and the principal rules of the Syntax. In that event, the apparatus supplied would be full and complete in all respects ; and by a faithful use of these works, the foundation would be laid, broad and deep, of sound classical scholarship in our country.

J. A. S.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE,  
Sept. 20th, 1850.





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$\Gamma - \varepsilon - \phi - c s$   
 $\Gamma - \varepsilon - p i . c s$   
 $A S \pi i s$   
 $c s p i s$

1. The small numerical references *above the line of words* refer to the Differences of Idiom, &c., at the end of the work (p. 237).

2. The pupil should be constantly practised in the *Paradigms* given at the end of the work.

3. He should be required from the beginning (i. e. from the *sixth* Exercise) to *accentuate* his Greek. The rules for changing the accents in the declensions are given after each declension. Those for the Verbs will be found at p. 206.

4..The references to Kühner are to the "Grammar for High Schools and Colleges," translated by Messrs. Edwards and Taylor: Andover, 1844. 8vo.

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# FIRST GREEK BOOK.

## LESSON I.

### *The Alphabet.*

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters: seven of these are vowels, and seventeen consonants.

Forms.	Roman Letters.	Names.	Numeral Power.
A α	a (ah)	Alpha	Ἀλφα 1
B β ϐ	b	Beta	Βῆτα 2
Γ γ	g (hard)	Gamma	Γάμμα 3
Δ δ	d	Delta	Δέλτα 4
E ε	ē (short)	Epsilon	Ἐ ψιλόν 5
Z ζ	z	Zeta	Ζῆτα 7
H η	ē (long)	Eta	Ἡτα 8
Θ θ, ϑ	th	Theta	Θῆτα 9
I ι	i (et)	Iota	Ἰῶτα 10
K κ	k	Kappa	Κάππα 20
Λ λ	l	Lambda	Λάμβδα 30
M μ	m	Mu	Μῦ 40
N ν	n	Nu	Νῦ 50
Ξ ξ	x	Xi	Ξι 60
O ο	ō (short)	Omicron	Ὀ μικρόν 70
Π π	p	Pi	Πι 80
Ρ ρ ϱ	r	Rho	Ῥῶ 100
Σ σ, ς	s	Sigma	Σίγμα 200
T τ	t	Tau	Ταῦ 300
Υ υ	u	Upsilon	Υ ψιλόν 400
Φ φ	ph	Phi	Φι 500
Χ χ	ch	Chi	Χι 600
Ψ ψ	ps	Psi	Ψι 700
Ω ω	ō (long)	Omëga	Ὠ μέγα 800

Εκτα, ...  
Ψηκτρα



## LESSON II.

*The Sounds of the Letters.*

2. The Greek being a dead or *unspoken* language, we cannot determine how the ancients pronounced their words; hence modern nations adopt a system of pronunciation suited to their own peculiarities. In English, we usually give the vowels and consonants the following sounds:

3.  $\alpha^*$  has the sound of *a* in *far*, or like *a* in *hat*.  
 4.  $\epsilon$  " " *e* in *met*.  
 5.  $\eta$  " " *a* in the words *same, fame,*  
     &c., as  $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$  (*mane*); others  
     give it the sound of *ee* in  
     *meet*.  
 6.  $\iota$  " " *i* in *machine*, or like *i* in *bit*.  
 7.  $\omicron$  " " *o* in *not, dot, &c.*  
 8.  $\upsilon$  " " *u* in *tube, crude, &c.*  
 9.  $\omega$  " " *o* in *hope, note, devote, &c.*

REM. Epsilon, Upsilon:  $\Psi\iota\lambda\acute{o}\nu$  means *simple*, that is, *unspirated* ( $\epsilon$  or  $\upsilon$ ): the character  $\text{H}$  having been also used originally to mark the rough breathing (our  $h$ ); and  $\text{T}$  to mark another breathing, that of the *Digamma*, or Latin *Vau*.

O-micron, O-mega:  $\mu\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\varsigma}$ ,  $\mu\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\nu}$ , *little*;  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha$ , *great*.

10. Sigma ( $\sigma$ ) at the end of a word takes the form of  $\varsigma$ , as  $\sigma\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ , &c.

This form is now sometimes used in the middle of compound words, when the first word in the compound ends in  $\sigma$ , as  $\pi\rho\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ , for  $\pi\rho\sigma\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ . This is contrary to ancient authority.

\* In classifying the vowels, note that two of them are always *short*; two always *long*; and three *doubtful*, being sometimes long, sometimes short:

<i>short</i> vowels,	$\epsilon$ , $\omicron$ .
<i>long</i> " "	$\eta$ , $\omega$ .
<i>doubtful</i> " "	$\alpha$ , $\iota$ , $\upsilon$ .

11.  $\gamma$  before a vowel is sounded like *g* hard, as  $\gamma\eta$  (*gē*, like the English *gay*); when before another  $\gamma$  and also before  $\kappa$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\xi$ , it is sounded like *ng* in *ring*. Thus  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  must be pronounced *ang-gelos* (Latin *angelus*);  $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\gamma\kappa\omicron\pi\acute{\eta}$ , *sūng-kōpē*;  $\text{'}\alpha\gamma\chi\acute{\iota}\sigma\eta\varsigma$ , *Ang-chises*;  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\xi$ , *larūngx*; &c.

12.  $\zeta$  has the sound of *dz* (nearly), as in the English *adze*; as  $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , *dzeo*;  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ , *melid-zo*.

13.  $\theta$  has the sharp sound of *th* in *thin*, *thick*; never the sound of *th* in *this*, as  $\theta\epsilon\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$ , *theology*.

14.  $\tau$  always retains its proper sound of *t* and is never pronounced like *sh*, as in some English words (*propitiation*, *condition*, &c.); thus,  $\text{Κριτίας}$ , *Krit-i-as* (not *Krish-i-as*);  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\tau\iota\alpha$ , *ait-i-a*; &c. So, too,  $\sigma$  never has the sound of *sh*, as  $\text{'}\alpha\sigma\iota\alpha$ , *As-i-a* (not *Ash-i-a*).

15.  $\chi$  has the hard, guttural sound, as *ch*, in *chemist*, *chaos*, *loch*, &c.

### Exercise 1.

16. Give the *names* and *sounds* of the following letters:

$\alpha$	$\eta$	$\delta$	$\zeta$	$\rho$	$\psi$	$\omega$	$\xi$
$\iota$	$\beta$	$\xi$	$\lambda$	$\phi$	$\mu$	$\zeta$	$\nu$
$\pi$	$\kappa$	$\gamma$	$\sigma$	$\rho$	$\gamma$	$\nu$	$\upsilon$
$\chi$	$\rho$	$\lambda$	$\delta$	$\zeta$	$\eta$	$\xi$	$\sigma$
$\gamma$	$\psi$	$\varsigma$	$\mu$	$\epsilon$	$\gamma$	$\delta$	$\tau$
$\tau$	$\eta$	$\omega$	$\tau$	$\nu$	$\zeta$	$\upsilon$	$\nu$
$\phi$	$\pi$	$\chi$	$\rho$	$\upsilon$	$\xi$	$\eta$	$\rho$
$\gamma$	$\psi$	$\varsigma$	$\nu$	$\chi$	$\varsigma$	$\omicron$	$\varsigma$
$\Lambda$	$H$	$\Delta$	$Z$	$P$	$\Psi$	$\Omega$	$\Xi$
$I$	$B$	$\Xi$	$\Lambda$	$\Phi$	$M$	$Z$	$N$
$\Pi$	$K$	$\Gamma$	$\Sigma$	$P$	$\Gamma$	$N$	$Y$
$X$	$P$	$\Lambda$	$\Delta$	$Z$	$H$	$\Xi$	$\Sigma$
$\Gamma$	$\Psi$	$\Sigma$	$M$	$E$	$\Gamma$	$\Delta$	$T$
$T$	$H$	$\Omega$	$T$	$N$	$Z$	$Y$	$N$
$\Phi$	$\Pi$	$X$	$P$	$Y$	$\Xi$	$H$	$P$
$\Gamma$	$\Psi$	$\Theta$	$N$	$X$	$\Phi$	$O$	$\Theta$

17. Write the *names* of the letters in Greek: also write in Greek *capitals* these words, Xēnōphōn, Paulōs, Matthaiōs.

18. QUESTIONS.—How many letters are there in the Greek alphabet? How many and which are vowels? How many and which consonants? What do you mean by *εpsilon*? *υpsilon*? Which is short or little *δ*? Which long or great *δ*? When does *γ* have the sound of *ng*? Give an example. Do you ever give *σ* or *τ* the sound of *sh*? Does the same rule apply to the English?

### LESSON III.

#### *The Diphthongs.—Breathings.*

19. There are *twelve* diphthongs in Greek; *six* of these are termed *proper*, *six improper* diphthongs.

1) Proper diphthongs are:

<i>αι</i>	pronounced like <i>ai</i> in	<i>aisle</i> ,	e. g.	<i>αἵξ</i>
<i>αυ</i>	"	<i>ou</i>	<i>sound</i> ,	<i>ναῖς</i>
<i>ει</i>	"	<i>ei</i>	<i>height</i> ,	<i>δεῦρος</i>
<i>ευ</i>	"	<i>eu</i>	<i>neuter</i> ,	<i>Ζεὺς</i>
<i>οι</i>	"	<i>oi</i>	<i>boil</i> ,	<i>κοινός</i>
<i>ου</i>	"	<i>ou</i>	<i>youth</i> ,	<i>οὐρανός</i>

Some prefer to sound *αυ* as *au* in *laud*, and *ου* as *ou* in *sound*.

2) Improper diphthongs are:

<i>α</i>	pronounced like the simple vowel <i>α</i> .
<i>η</i>	" " "
<i>ω</i>	" " "
<i>ευ</i>	" <i>eu</i> in <i>feudal</i> , or like the diphthong <i>ευ</i> .
<i>υι</i>	" <i>wh</i> ee in <i>wheel</i> .
<i>ου</i>	" the diphthong <i>ου</i> .*

\* The following example will show how the Romans sounded

REM.  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$  have the second vowel ( $i$ ) of the diphthong written underneath. This is called *Iota subscriptum*, and is generally so written after  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ . But when *capital* letters are used the  $i$  is still written *as a letter*; thus ΔΕΞΗΠΟΤΗ = δεσπότη, 'Αἶδη = ἄδης, 'Ωδή = ᾠδή. Iota is then said to be *adscripted*.

20. Every word in Greek that begins with a vowel or diphthong, has a mark over this initial vowel or diphthong termed a *breathing*: it is placed over the *second* vowel of a diphthong; as ἔχω, αἶξ, &c.

21. The *rough* breathing or *aspirate* (spiritus asper) is a *comma turned the wrong way*, and is sounded like an *h* before a vowel; as, ὁ, *ho*; οἱ, *hoi*; "Ἐκτωρ, *Hector*; εὐρίσκω, *heurisko*.

22. The *smooth* breathing (spiritus lenis) is a *comma*, and has no effect on the pronunciation; thus, ἀνὴρ is pronounced *anēr*, ὄρος, ὄrōs, &c.

23. Every word that begins with  $\nu$  has, in Attic Greek, the rough breathing, as ὑπέρ, *huper*; ὑφέν, *huphen* (hyphen).

24. The *consonant*  $\rho$  has also the rough breathing over it, when it stands at the beginning of a word, as 'Ρέα, *Rhea*.

25. In the *middle* of a word a *single*  $\rho$  has no breathing over it: of two  $\rho$ 's, the first has the smooth, the second the rough breathing: ῥῥῶσο! (In some modern editions the breathings over  $\rho\rho$  are omitted.)

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these diphthongs, and how they are represented in English:  $\alpha$  is expressed by the diphthong *æ*,  $\epsilon$  by *i* and *ē*,  $\nu$  by *y*,  $\alpha$  by *æ*, *ou* by *umæg*.

Φαῖδρος, Phædrus,  
Γλαῦκος, Glaucus,  
{ Νεῖλος, Nilus,  
{ Λυκίον, Lycium,  
Εὔρος, Eurus,  
Βοιωτία, Bœotia,

Μοῦσα, Mûsa,  
Εἰλειθυία, Ilithyia,  
Θράκες, Thræces,  
Θρήσσα, Thrêssa,  
τραγῳδός, tragœdus.

*Exercise 2.*

26. Write (with the proper *breathings*) the following words in Greek characters.

⌌ Note that ε, ο stand for η, ω : ε, ο for ε, ο : also that the h represents the *rough* breathing.

hēn	hōmoiōs	rhabdōs	rhinos	arrhabōn
hois	hōn	hikanoi	adunatōs	ēsti
ēgō	hōs	agathōs	houtoi	ēchousin
ēn	aneu	hōspēr	hēdu	hōti
hun	an	hēgēmōna	rheuma	rhachōs
anēr	angelōs	rhiptō	hō	rhētōr
hagia	hōstē	ōmbrōs	tōdē	arrhētōs
hē	hōn	hēbē	alōpēx	ēchō
ēchō	autōs	hēautōn	ērō	haima
huiōs	auriōn	angkura	hēn	hōs
hō	hē	tō	tō	hoi hai ta
tou	tēs	tou	toin tain toin	tōn
tōi	tēi	tōi *		tois tais tois
tōn	tēn	tō		tous tas ta

27. Read (and write down in English characters) the following words:

οὔτος. αὐτός. Τίς. ποτε. πωποτε. τυπτει. χην.  
 ἐξει. ἐχω. Ἔστιν. αὐτον. αὐτον. ῥιμφα. βλεφα-  
 ρον. σωμα. χεῖρες. τυπτουσι. γιγαντες. δορυ. λαμ-  
 βανειν. Νυν. ἡμερα. νυξ. Χειμων. νεφέλη. ἐτος.  
 Γαρ. ἐνιαυτος. ἀξιουν. φαιδρος. ψηφισμα. μέρος.  
 κατα. φίλος. σοφος. Μων. ὁ. ῥους. τουτων. το-  
 σουτος. Φευ. Ποθεν. παλαιος. γερας. οὐδεπωποτε.

⌌ This exercise should be lengthened and varied according to circumstances, till the pupil is thoroughly acquainted with the breathings and their proper places.

\* The *iota* is here to be *subscript*, [see 19. 2) REM.]

28. **QUESTIONS.**—How many diphthongs are there in Greek? How do you distinguish them? Name the proper diphthongs, and give their pronunciation. Name also the improper diphthongs with their sounds. What do you call the little straight mark under  $\phi$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $\theta$ ? Why? When is iota written by the side of the preceding letter? What do you call it then? Which words in Greek take a *breath*ing? Where is it placed when the word begins with a diphthong? What is the rough breathing? What is its equivalent in English? What effect does the smooth breathing have on the pronunciation? What do words that begin with  $\omega$  always take? When does  $\rho$  have the rough breathing? When not? How is it when two  $\rho$ 's come together?

## LESSON IV.

### *Classification of the Consonants.*

29. The consonants are divided into *semi-vowels* and *mutes*.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) Semivowels     | { liquids $\lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho$ .                               |
|                   | { sibilant $\sigma$ .   |
| 2) Mutes          | $\pi, \beta, \phi: \kappa, \gamma, \chi: \tau, \delta, \vartheta$ . |
| 3) Double Letters | $\xi, \psi$ .   |

30. The mutes are divided,

a) according to their fundamental sound:

- 1)  $\pi, \beta, \phi$ , P-mutes.
- 2)  $\kappa, \gamma, \chi$ , K-mutes.
- 3)  $\tau, \delta, \vartheta$ , T-mutes.

b) according to the breathing or aspiration with which they are pronounced:

- 1)  $\pi, \kappa, \tau$ , *smooth*.
- 2)  $\beta, \gamma, \delta$ , *middle*.
- 3)  $\phi, \chi, \vartheta$ , *aspirate*.

**REM.** The P-sounds are termed *labials*, because the lips (*labium*, lip) are principally concerned in uttering them; the K-sounds are termed *palatals* or *gutturals*, because formed by the palate or throat (*palatum*, *guttur*, palate, throat); and the T-sounds

are termed *linguals*, because formed by the tongue (*lingua*, tongue).

31. In the following table the mutes correspond, both when taken *horizontally*, and when taken *perpendicularly*.

	Smooth.	Middle.	Aspirates.
P-sounds . . . .	π . . . .	β . . . .	φ . . . .
K-sounds . . . .	κ . . . .	γ . . . .	χ . . . .
T-sounds . . . .	τ . . . .	δ . . . .	θ . . . .

32. The three *double letters* arise from the blending of the mute consonants with  $\sigma$  :—

$\zeta$  =  $\delta\varsigma$  (or  $\sigma\delta$ ).

$\xi$  = any k sound with  $\sigma$  (=  $\kappa\sigma$ ,  $\gamma\sigma$ , or  $\chi\sigma$ ).

$\psi$  = any p sound "  $\sigma$  (=  $\pi\sigma$ ,  $\beta\sigma$ , or  $\phi\sigma$ ).

33. A pure Greek word can end only in one of the three liquids,  $\nu$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\rho$ . It will be remembered that  $\psi$  =  $\pi\sigma$ ,  $\beta\sigma$ , or  $\phi\sigma$ , and  $\xi$  =  $\kappa\sigma$ ,  $\gamma\sigma$ , or  $\chi\sigma$ , and so fall under the rule. The two words, *οὐκ*, *not*, and *ἐκ*, *out of*, form only an apparent exception, since they incline so much to the following word as to become, as it were, a part of it. (See 54.)

This law of euphony (says Kühner, § 25. 5) occasions either the omission of all other consonants, or it changes them into one of the three liquids just mentioned; hence, *σῶμα* (gen. *σώματ-ος*) instead of *σώματ, γάλα* (gen. *γάλακτ-ος*) instead of *γάλακτ, λέων* (gen. *λέοντ-ος*) instead of *λέοντ, ἐβούλεον*, instead of *ἐβούλεοντ; τέρας* (gen. *τέρατ-ος*) instead of *τέρατ, κέρας* (gen. *κέρατ-ος*) instead of *κέρατ, μέλι* (gen. *μέλιτ-ος*) instead of *μέλιτ*.

Hence it follows that we find Greek words always ending in a vowel or one of the semi-vowels,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ .

### Exercise 3.

34. 1) Name and distinguish the *vowels*, *diphthongs*, *semivowels* and *mutés*, in the Greek words following.

2) In the case of the *mutés* distinguish them according to what you have learnt in 30, 31.

3) Point out the *double letters* and show how they arise.

1. φρένες ἀγαθαί. 2. εὐωδία καὶ μῦρον γνήφιν εἰσω αἰτία θανάτου. 3. τὸ ξίφος. 4. ζωῆς ἀρχή. 5. ἐν τῇ λάρνακι Δανάης καὶ Περσέως. 6. βουλευέω. 7. ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἀνδρώπου. 8. ἡ φλόξ. 9. δὸς ποῦ στῶ, καὶ τὸν κόσμον κινήσω.

QUESTIONS.—How many consonants are there? How are they divided? Name the semivowels; the mutes; the double letters. How are the mutes divided? (Ans. In two ways, according to their fundamental sound, and according to the aspiration with which they are pronounced.) Name them according to the former way; according to the latter. Which are the labials? Why so called? Which the palatals or gutturals? Why so called? Which the linguals? Why so called? Which are the double consonants? What does  $\zeta$  arise from? What  $\xi$ ? What  $\psi$ ? What letters do Greek words always end in? (Ans. Vowels, and the liquids  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ .) What two words are exceptions to this rule?

## LESSON V.

### *Syllables.—Quantity.*

35. A vowel, when uttered by itself, or in connection with one or more consonants, is termed a syllable; as, ἦ, δῆ, πρὸς, ἀρχή, &c.

36. A word is composed of one or more syllables. No syllable or monosyllabic word contains more than six or seven consonants; as, in στράγγξ. A word of one syllable is termed a *monosyllable*; of two, a *dissyllable*; of three, a *trisyllable*, of more than three, a *polysyllable*; as, μῆν, πόλις, βραχίων, προσδέχομαι.

37. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the one next to the last, the *penultima*; the one preceding the penult (or the last but two) the *antepenultima*; thus in the word κάτοπτρον, πτρον is the *ultima*, το the *penultima*, κα the *antepenultima*.



38. DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.\*—The fundamental rule is that syllables end with a vowel and begin with a consonant. When, therefore, a consonant stands between two vowels, it belongs to the following syllable; as, πο-τα-μός, ὁ-ψο-μαι, ἔ-σ-χον, ἔ-βλα-ψα.

*Exception.*—A compound word is best divided according to the elements of the compound; as, συν-εκ-φώνησις, προ-στά-της, προσ-τεί-χω.

39. In the case of a consonant doubled (ππ, λλ, γγ, &c.) a smooth and aspirate mute (πφ, κχ, ττ, see 31) and a liquid before one or more consonants (the combination μν excepted), the first consonant ends a syllable, the second begins one; as, τάρ-τω, ἄν-θρω-πος, Βάκ-χος, ἄ-γος, ἔρ-γον, ἰ-μός. In all other cases, of course the general rule applies; as κλέ-πτης, Κά-δμος, &c.†

40. By *quantity* is meant the *time* which is taken to utter a syllable. Syllables are either *long* or *short*; the long are regarded as having *double* the time of the short.

41. A syllable is *short by nature* when it contains a short vowel (ε, ο, ᾱ, ι, υ) followed by a vowel or *simple consonant*; as, ἔνδομιᾶ, ἐπιδέτο. (See 3, note \*.)

42. A syllable is *long by nature* when it contains either a *simple long vowel* (η, ω, ᾱ, ι, υ), or a *diphthong*; as, ἥρως, κρινῶ, γέφυρα, ἰσχυροῦς, παιδεῦης. Hence those syllables are *always long*, in which two vowels are *contracted* into one; as, ᾠκον (from ᾠέκον), βότρως (from βότρως).

43. A syllable with a short vowel becomes long by *position*, (i. e. by the *place* of the vowel) if two or more consonants, or a double consonant (ζ, ξ, ψ) follow the

\* See Note 1. (The "Notes" are to be found immediately after the Lessons and Exercises.)

† A more important distinction, however, is that which is made between the stem-syllables and the syllables of inflection or derivation. The stem-syllables express the essential idea of the word, the syllables of inflection or derivation, the relations of the idea. Thus, e. g. in

short vowel; as, ἔκστ'έλλω, τῦψ'άντες, κόρᾱξ (κόρᾱκος) τράπῆζα.

REM. The position of a mute with a liquid generally leaves a short vowel short; as, ἄτεκνος, ἄτεπλος, ἄκμή, βότρυς, διδράχμος, γενέσθαι, &c. Note, however, that in compounds, and when middle mutes (β, γ, δ) stand before λ, μ, ν, the general rule holds good in respect to the lengthening of a short vowel by position; as, ἔκνέμω, βιβλος, εὐδμος, πέπλεγμα.

[☞ The pupil may omit, for the present, from 40 to 43 inclusive.]

#### Exercise 4.

44. 1) Divide the following Greek words into syllables (38, 39.)

2) Name each word according to the number of syllables of which it is composed.

1. πηγῇ. 2. ἐστίν. 3. ἀναμφισβήτητος. 4. πράσσω. 5. Σαπφώ. 6. ἔχω. 7. Επίδαμνος. 8. Ἀρδής. 9. συντρέχω. 10. ἵππος. 11. ναύκραρος. 12. ἄπτω. 13. μοῖρα. 14. παλίγκοτος. 15. συνεμβάλλω. 16. πάγχριστος. 17. παθητικός. 18. Μελέαγρος. 19. χαράδρα. 20. τέκνον. 21. πότμος. 22. μαργίτης. 23. ὀπτομαι. 24. συνέχω. 25. αἶψ. 26. ποδός. 27. πρὸς. 28. νεανίας.

45. QUESTIONS.—What is a syllable? What do you call a word of one syllable? Of two? Of three? Of more than three? What name do you give to the last syllable of a word? The last but one? The last but two? What do you call a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word? (Ans. An initial letter or syllable.) What at the end of a word? (Ans. A final letter, &c.) What in the body of a word? (Ans. A medial letter, &c.) Give the fundamental rule for the division of syllables. How do you divide the words πόταμος, ἐβλαψα, ἔσχον? State the exception to the rule. What is the rule in 39?

γέγραφ-α, the middle syllable is the stem-syllable, the two others syllables of inflection; in πρῶγ-μα, the first is the stem-syllable, the last the syllable of derivation. See Kühner's *Gr. Gram.* § 26. 2.

How do you divide into syllables *ἴστος*, *ἀνός*, *Ἄρδης*, *Κάδμος*, *ἔλγος* ?  
What is the more important distinction quoted from Kühner in the note ?

## LESSON VI.

### *Accents, Enclitics, &c.*

46. a) The Greek accents are the *acute* (´) and the *circumflex* (˘).

b) The acute stands on *one* of the *last three* syllables. It cannot, however, stand on the *antepenult* (*last but two*), unless the final is *short*; as *ποιήσω*, *ἔδωκε*, *ἀρχή*, *ἄνθρωπος*.

c) The *circumflex* can stand on either of the *last two* syllables: but it stands only over *long vowels* and *diphthongs*, and not over the *penult* (*last but one*), unless the final is *short*; as, *ἡμᾶς*, *ταῦτά*.

47. In comparison with the sharply accented syllable, the other syllables of a word have a depressed tone, which *used* to be called the *grave* accent, and marked by a stroke drawn to the *right*: *Θεόδωρος*, i. e. *Θεόδωρος*.

48. From the *acute* and the *grave* (˘) arose the *circumflex*. Thus *â* from *áà*; *ô* from *òà*; *ê* from *èà*; &c.

But *άά*, *όό*, (the *acute* being on the *second* vowel or diphthong) would be contracted into *ά*, *ό*, with the *acute*.

49. When the *penult* is the *tone-syllable*,\* and has a *long vowel* or *diphthong*, then, if the *final* is *short*, the accent is the *circumflex*: *φεύγω* but *φεύγε*.

50. When a *tone-syllable* has also a *breathing*, the *acute* and *grave* are placed after the *breathing*, the *circumflex* above it. They stand over the vowel (*η*, *ω*, *υ*); being, however, for convenience, placed a *little before* a capital (*Η*, *Ω*). For a (*proper*) *diphthong* their place is over the *second* vowel (*Οὔτε*, *Οὖν*, *οὔτε*, *οὖν*): but an *improper* one, even when it is a capital, and, as such, takes its place into the line of the letters, is treated as a single vowel: *Ἄεθρος* = *ἄεθρος*. (19. REM.) In

\* i. e. the *accented* syllable.

*diæresis*,\* the acute accent stands *between*, and the circumflex *above* the points; as: *αἰδιος, κληῖδι*.

51. Words receive the following appellations according to the accentuation of the final syllables:—

*Oxytones*† acute on the last syllable; as, *τετυφώς, κακός, Σῆρ*.

*Par-oxytones* “ “ last syllable but one; as, *τύπτω, ἀνθρώπων*.

*Pro-par-oxytones* “ “ last syllable but two; as, *ἀνθρώπος, τυπτόμενος*.

*Peri-spōmena, circumflex* “ last syllable; as, *κακῶς, ἐλθεῖν*.

*Pro-peri-spōmena* “ “ last syllable but one; as, *πράγμα, φιλοῦσα*.

52. □ A *non-oxytone* is called a *barytone*,† because it has, *not* the acute, but the supposed *grave accent* (47) on its final syllable; as, *λύω, πρᾶγμα, πράγματα*.

53. An *oxytone* is written as a *barytone* (i. e. the *acute* of an *oxytone* is written as the *grave*) when the word is in a sentence, except when it is the last word of a sentence, or immediately precedes a stop; as, *εἰ μὴ μητρὺν περικαλλὴς Ἡερίβοια ἦν. μενοῦμεν αὐτούς. ὁ μὲν Κύρος ἐπέρασε τὸν ποταμόν, οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον*.

REM. The accent thus written over oxytones in connected discourse is generally termed the *softened acute*.

54. A few small words are without an accent: these are called *atonics*, from *a*, which means *not*, and *τόνος*, ‘tone’ or ‘accent’.

Obs. The atonics (or *proclitics*) are the following: *δ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ: ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐκ (ἐξ): ὡς, εἰ: οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ)*.

The word *οὐ* = ‘not,’ takes the acute, when it stands as the last word of a sentence.

\* When two vowels, which regularly form a diphthong, are to be pronounced separately, two points (called *puncta diæresis*, ‘points of separation’ [*διαίρεσις*]) are placed over the second vowel (*ι, υ*), as: *εἷ, οἷ, αὔ*.

† *Ὀξύς, acutus: περισπώμενος, circumflexus: Βαρύς, gravis: Τόνος, accentus*.

55. Certain other *small* words (of *one* or *two* syllables) are called *enclitics*. They are so closely joined with the preceding word, that *their accent* is generally placed upon *it*, they themselves being pronounced without any *tone*; as, φίλος τις (pronounced as if written φίλοστις).

• Σε, 'thee,' 'you,' (*sing.*), is one of these enclitics.

Μέ, 'me,' is another: but the longer form for 'me' (ἐμέ) is not enclitic.

Ἐστίν, 'is,' is another *enclitic*.\*

56. 1) When an enclitic follows a *proparoxytone* or *properispomenon* (51), the enclitic loses its accent, which is written over the *last syllable* of the preceding word.

κρύπτονσί σε, they hide you. | φιλοῦσί με, they love me.

2) When an enclitic follows a *paroxytone*,  
 a *monosyllable* enclitic *loses* } its accent.  
 a *dissyllable* enclitic *retains* }

κρύπτε με, hide me. | φίλος ἐστίν, he is friendly.

3) When an enclitic follows a *perispomenon*, it loses its *accent*, whether it is a *monosyllable* or a *dissyllable*.

φιλεῖ με, he loves me. | ἀπλοῦς ἐστίν, he is simple.

4) When an enclitic follows an *oxytone*, the enclitic loses its accent, but the *acute* of the *oxytone* is then *not* written as the *grave*.

καλός ἐστιν, he is beautiful.

Ἰήρ τις, (τις, 'a certain,' is an enclitic.)

REM. As the correct pronunciation of the Greek language is unknown (see 2), we are not able to determine the precise use

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\* The other enclitics are mostly contained in the following list: the pres. indic. of εἶμι and φημί (except εἰ and φῆς); the personal pronouns, μοῦ, μοί, σου, σοί, οὗ, &c.; the indef. pron. τις, τι; the<sup>o</sup> indef. adverbs, πῶς, πῶ, πῇ, ποῦ, ποτέ, &c.; the particles, τέ, τοί, γέ, νῦν, &c.

of the accents: their principal value to us is in their serving to distinguish words; thus νόμος, law; νομός, pasture-ground. βίος, life; βιός, bov. δῆμος, people; δημός, fat. τίς, who? τίς, some one. εἰσί, they are; εἰσι, he goes. δόλος, a dome; δολός, mud. ὤμος, shoulder; ὠμός, cruel; &c.

57. Beside the accents, the Greeks have several other marks to assist the reader, some of which refer to words alone and others to the members of the sentence only. These are

a) The *apostrophe*, which marks the cutting off (elision) of a vowel at the end of a word when the following word begins with a vowel; as, ἀπ' ἄλλων for ἀπὸ ἄλλων, κατ' ἐμέ for κατὰ ἐμέ, ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ for ἀπὸ ἑαυτοῦ, &c.

The *coronis*, which marks the blending (crasis) of two words, one ending the other beginning with a vowel, into one word; as, τοῦνομα for τὸ ὄνομα, τὰγαθὰ for τὰ ἀγαθὰ, ταῦτά for τὰ αὐτά, &c.

The *diæresis* which marks a division between two vowels; as, ἀίσσω, οῖς, &c.

b) The punctuation marks—

The comma	[,]	as in English; τοῦτο, κ. τ. λ.
The colon (and semicolon)	[.]	a point above the line; με.
The interrogation	[;]	like the English semicolon; τίς;
The period	[.]	as in English; πρᾶγμα.

### Exercise 5.

58. Name the accents in the following sentences; show whether they are placed according to the rules above given; and point out the *enclitics* and *atonic*s.

1. Ὁ δειλός ἐστι τῆς πατρίδος προδότης. 2. Ὅρτυγές εἰσιν ἡδύφωνοι καὶ μαχητικοὶ ὄρνιθες. 3. ὅπως δὲ εἰδῶ μάλιστα, ὁποῖός τις ἐστι τὴν ὄψιν; 4. Ῥάδιον εὐρεῖν ἀπὸ γε τούτων. 5. τό τε τῶν Τριτῶνων γένος.



6. ἀλλὰ δῖλέ μου τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐς δύο κατενεγκών.  
 7. τῷ ἐλέφαντι ἐστὶ δράκοντος ὀρρώδια. ὦ κακοδαίμων  
 νιὲ τοῦ κακοδαίμονος Πριάμου. 8. Τυφὼν ὑπὸ Ζηνὸς  
 ἐκολάσθη. 9. Σαρδανάπαλος, ἐν βασιλείῳ κατακε-  
 κλεισμένος, οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐδίωκεν ἢ ἡδονήν.

59. Are the accents rightly or wrongly placed in the examples following? if wrongly, then make the correction required.

1. βλάπτει τὸν ἐχθρὸν. (46, c; 53.) 2. τὴν τοῦ  
 γεώμετρον σοφίαν θαύμαζομεν. (46, b.) 3. ἡλειψες τὸν  
 δέσποτην. 4. ἔπειδε τοὺς ξένους. 5. πείσομέν σε.  
 6. ἐχθρὸς ἐστίν. 7. ῥίπτει τὸν δίσκον. 8. φιλεῖ σε.  
 9. καλὸς ἐστίν. 10. βλάπτουσι σε.

□ This exercise may profitably be lengthened according to the necessities of the learner, until he is thoroughly acquainted with the accents, their right places, the enclitics, &c.

## LESSON VII.

### *Parts of speech. Inflection, &c.*

60. The parts of speech in Greek are,—the article, the noun, the adjective, the pronoun, the verb, the adverb, the preposition and the conjunction. The interjection is commonly ranked among the adverbs.

61. The first five of these (viz., article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb) are susceptible of variation or modification in order to indicate their different relations. This is properly termed *inflection*.

62. The inflection of the article, nouns, adjectives and pronouns is termed *declension*; the inflection of the verb *conjugation*.

63. The other parts of speech (viz., adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions) do not admit of inflection.

64. The Greek, like our own language, has *three* genders, viz., the *masculine*, the *feminine* and the *neuter*; as, ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *the man*; ἡ μήτηρ, *the mother*; τὸ σῦκον, *the fig*.\*

Obs. To mark the genders of substantives in Greek, the different forms of the article are employed; as ὁ for the masculine, ἡ for the feminine, τὸ for the neuter, &c. (See 89.)

Some nouns are both masculine and feminine, and are said to be of the *common* gender; as δ, ἡ θεός, *god or goddess*; δ, ἡ τρέφω, *nurse*; δ, ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *human being*; &c.

65. The Greek has *three* numbers, the *singular*, the *plural*, and the *dual* which denotes *two*, or a pair.

66. It has also *five* cases, viz., the *nominative*, the *genitive*, the *dative*, the *accusative* and the *vocative*.

Obs. 1. There is no *ablative*, the place of that case being supplied mostly by the *dative*, sometimes by the *genitive*.

Obs. 2. The nominative, accusative, and vocative neuter have the same form in all numbers, and in the plural they always end in α. The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual are alike; the genitive and dative dual are also alike. The nominative and vocative plural are always alike. The dative singular always ends in ι, but in the first two declensions it is *subscript* [see 19. 2) REM.]

67. There are *three* Declensions in Greek, the *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

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\* The gender of nouns is determined partly by their meaning; the following general rules may be noted to advantage:

1) Names of *males*, of *nations*, *winds*, *months*, *mountains*, and most *rivers*, are masculine.

2) Names of *females*, of *countries*, *islands*, most *cities*, most *trees* and *plants*, are feminine.

3) The names of the *letters* and *fruits*, *infinitives*, *diminutives* in -ον (except the proper names of females, e. g. ἡ Λεόντιον), all *indeclinable* words, and finally every word considered as simply *that word* (e. g. τὸ μήτηρ, 'the word mother'), are neuter.



*General Table of the Declensions.*

	I.	II.	III.
<i>Sing.</i>			
Nom.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta s, \bar{a}s, \text{ masc.} \\ \eta, \bar{a}, \bar{a}, \text{ fem.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} os, m. \text{ et } f. \\ ov, \text{ neut.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a, i, v, \text{ neut.} \\ \omega, \text{ fem.} \\ r, \xi, \rho, \sigma, \psi, \text{ of all} \\ \text{genders.} \end{array} \right.$
Gen.	ov, $\eta s$ , or $as$ ,	ov,	os ( $\omega s$ ), increases in gen.
Dat.	$\eta$ , or $q$ ,	$\varphi$ ,	$i$ ,
Acc.	$\eta v$ , or $av$ ,	ov,	$a$ , or $v$ ,
Voc.	$\eta$ , or $a$ ,	$e$ , ov, <i>neut.</i>	various; <i>neut. as</i> <i>nom.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>			
Nom.	$ai$ ,	$oi, \bar{a}, \text{ neut.}$	$es, \bar{a}, \text{ neut.}$
Gen.	$\bar{\omega}v$ , <sup>1</sup>	$\omega v$ ,	$\omega v$ ,
Dat.	$ais$ ,	$ois$ ,	$oi$ ( $\sigma iv$ ),
Acc.	$\bar{a}s$ ,	$ous, \bar{a}, \text{ neut.}$	$\bar{a}s, \bar{a}, \text{ neut.}$
Voc.	$ei$ ,	$oi, \bar{a}, \text{ neut.}$	$es, \bar{a}, \text{ neut.}$
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	$\bar{a}$ ,	$\omega$ ,	$e$ ,
G. D.	$ai v$ ,	$oi v$ ,	$oi v$ ,

<sup>1</sup> Contracted from *dav*, and therefore circumflexed ( $\bar{a}$ ). In repeating the table, let the pupil say "*av* circumflexed."

68. QUESTIONS.—Name the parts of speech in Greek. How many and which admit of inflection? What do you mean by inflection? What term is applied to the inflection of nouns, adjectives, &c.? What to that of the verb? What parts of speech do not admit of inflection? How many genders are there in Greek? How are they generally marked? What is the common gender? How many numbers are there in Greek? What does the dual denote? How many cases? Is there any ablative? Name the cases which are alike. Repeat the table of declensions. What are the terminations of the nominative of the first declension? What of the second? Of the third? What of the genitive of the first? Of the second? Of the third? (And so on, through all the table.)

## LESSON VIII.

*The Verb. Present and Future Active.*

69. Greek Verbs are of two kinds, those ending in  $\omega$  and those in  $\mu$ .\*

70. There are *three Voices*, the *Active*, the *Passive* and the *Middle*; as,  $\tauύπτω$ , *I strike* (act.);  $\tauύπτομαι$ , *I am struck* (pass.);  $\tauύπτομαι$ , *I strike myself*.

REM. For the present we use only verbs in  $\omega$  in the active voice.

71. The *Moods* of Greek Verbs are, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive*, the *Optative* and the *Infinitive*.

72. The *Tenses* are, 1) *PRINCIPAL TENSES*, the *Present*, the *Perfect*, the *Future*; 2) *HISTORICAL TENSES*, the *Imperfect*, the *Pluperfect*, the *Aorist*.

73. The *Mutes*, as we have seen (30, 31), are divided into three sets of three:—

	Smooth.	Middle.	Aspirate.
<i>p</i> -sounds	$\pi$	$\beta$	$\phi$
<i>k</i> -sounds	$\kappa$	$\gamma$	$\chi$
<i>t</i> -sounds	$\tau$	$\delta$	$\theta$

- 1) For *any p-sound* with  $\sigma$  ( $\pi\sigma$ ,  $\beta\sigma$ ,  $\phi\sigma$ ), you must write  $\psi$ .
- 2) For *any k-sound* with  $\sigma$  ( $\kappa\sigma$ ,  $\gamma\sigma$ ,  $\chi\sigma$ ), you must write  $\xi$ .
- 3) For *any t-sound* with  $\sigma$  ( $\tau\sigma$ ,  $\delta\sigma$ ,  $\theta\sigma$ ), you must write  $\sigma$  only:

That is, the *t-sound* is *thrown away*.

- 4) Also for  $\pi\tau$ - $\sigma$  you must write  $\psi$ : for  $\kappa\tau$ - $\sigma$ ,  $\xi$ .

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\* They are so called from the ending of the first person singular of the Present Indic., as  $\gammaράφω$ ,  $λέγω$ ,  $ἔχω$ , &c. (verbs in  $\omega$ ), and  $\tauίδημι$ ,  $ἴστημι$ , &c. (verbs in  $\mu$ ).

74. Thus : 1) βλέπ-ς becomes βλέψ  
 τριβ-ς " τριψ  
 ἀλειφ-ς " ἀλειψ  
 τυπτ-ς " τυψ  
 2) πλεκ-ς " πλεξ  
 λεγ-ς " λεξ  
 ἀρχ-ς " ἀρξ  
 3) πειθ-ς " πεις  
 σπειθ-ς " σπεις

75. The Infinitive (of the Pres. Act.) ends in *ειν* ;  
 as, λέγειν, βλέπειν, &c.\*

76. The root of the Present (Active) is got,

a) By throwing away the *ειν* of the Pres. Infinitive ;  
 as, τύπτειν, root, τυπτ. ἀρχειν, root, ἀρχ.

b) By throwing away the *ω* of the first sing. of the Present ; as, ἀρχω, ἀρχ. βλέπω, βλέπ.

77. The root of the Future is got from the root of the Present (or Infinitive) by *sigmating* it ; that is, by adding *ς* ; thus, βλέπ, add *ς*, βλέπς=βλέψ.

78. The Greek language (see 65) has a form called the *Dual*, to denote *two*. The Active Voice has no *dual* form for the *first person*.

79. In the Indicative, both the *Present* and the *Future* of the *Active Voice* end in *ω*, and the *terminations* of the Persons are :

1.	2.	3.	ΕΧΑΜΠΛΗ.*		
			<i>Present.</i>		
S.	ω	εις ει	S.	τύπτω	τύπτεις τύπτει
			P.	τύπτομεν	τύπτετε τύπτουσι
P.	ομεν	ετε ουσι	D.		τύπτετον
			<i>Future.</i>		
D.		ετον ετον	S.	τύψω	τύψεις τύψει
			P.	τύψομεν	τύψετε τύψουσι
			D.		τύψετον

\* See Note 2.

80. The second person sing. of the Imperative ends in *ε* added to the root of the *Present* (or *Infinitive*).  
Γράφ-ω, *I write*. Γράφ-ε, *write (thou)*.

### 81. VOCABULARY 1.

To write, γράφ-ειν

To look, βλέπ-ειν

To rub, τρίβ-ειν

To strike, τύπτ-ειν

To anoint, ἀλείφ-ειν

To weave, πλέκ-ειν

To say, to tell, λέγ-ειν

To rule, ἀρχ-ειν (governs  
gen.)

To persuade, πείθ-ειν

To cheat, { ψεύδ-ειν.

To beguile, }

### Exercise 6.

#### 82. a) Read and translate into English.

[You, in what follows, is to be considered *sing.* unless *pl.* is  
indicated.]

1. Γράφω. 2. Γράφετον. 3. Βλέπομεν. 4. Τρίβουσι. 5. Τρίβουσιν. 6. Λέγετε. 7. Λέγε. 8. Τύπτει. 9. Ἀρξει. 10. Πείσουςιν. 11. Πεύσεις. 12. Βλέπω. 13. Ἀλείφεις. 14. Ἀλείφουσιν. 15. Λέγεις. 16. Λέγομεν. 17. Πείθετε. 18. Πείθε. 19. Πείθετον. 20. Λέξετον. 21. Πλέξω. 22. Τρίβεις. 23. Τρίβετον.

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1 You \* anoint. 2 He anoints. 3 We will anoint. 4 You (*pl.*) anoint. 5 You (*two*) will say. 6 He will tell. 7 He will look. 8 You will beat. 9 They look. 10 You (*pl.*) look. 11 You (*pl.*) will cheat. 12 They will persuade. 13 He will persuade. 14 Persuade. 15 Tell. 16 Look. 17 They (*two*) look. 18 They will rub. 19 You (*two*) will weave. 20 You will persuade.

\* As in Latin, the nom. of the *personal pronouns* is not expressed except for the sake of *distinction* or *emphasis*. They are to be left untranslated here.

The pupil ought to write out, plainly and distinctly, his translations from Greek into English, and from English into Greek. In the latter case, too, he should accentuate the Greek words, bringing to bear, as far as he is able, the rules for accentuation, 46, &c.

## LESSON IX.

### *The Verb, continued.*

83. If a root ends in *ε*, the terminations of the Present (79) will be contracted thus (see 48):

S.	έ-ω	έ-εις	έ-ει	ᾠ	είς	εί
P.	έ-ομεν	έ-ετε	έ-ουσι	οὔμεν	είτε	ούσι
D.		έ-ετον	έ-ετον		είτον	είτον

84. When a root ending in *ε* is *sigmated* (i. e. is increased by an added sigma, 77), the *ε* is changed into *η*. Thus,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{φιλε-} \\ \text{ποιε-} \end{array} \right\} \text{ becomes } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{φιλη-} \\ \text{ποιη-} \end{array} \right.$   
*ποιέω, I make ; ποιήσω, I will make.*  
*φιλέω, I love ; φιλήσω, I will love.*

85. The pupil will recollect that—

1) A verb agrees with its nominative case in *number* and *person* ;\* as,

*Κῦρος τύπτει, Cyrus strikes.*

*τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, The animals run.*

*ἡμεῖς σε φιλοῦμεν, We love you.*

2) A transitive verb is followed by the *accusative* ; as,

*Κύνες τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δάκνουσιν, Dogs bite their enemies.*

\* But a *dual nominative* is often joined with a *plural* verb ; and a *neuter plural* generally takes a *singular* verb.

Λύκος ἄμνον ἐδίωκεν, *A wolf was pursuing a lamb.*

Γυνή τις ὄρνιν εἶχε, *A woman had a hen.*

## 86. VOCABULARY 2.

To love, (φιλέ-ειν =) φιλεῖν |

To hide, κρύπτ-ειν.

To make, (ποιέ-ειν =) ποιεῖν |

Nom. I, ἐγώ.

Thou, σύ.

We, ἡμεῖς.

You, ὑμεῖς.

Acc. Me, ἐμέ or μέ. Thee, σέ.

Us, ἡμᾶς.

You, ὑμᾶς.

Him, αὐτόν.

Them, αὐτούς.

This (neut. sing.), τοῦτο.

These things, ταῦτα.

Not, οὐ, (with the imperative, μή)

¶ Μέν—δέ are indeed—but. The μέν is, however, mostly *not* translated in English. They cannot stand as the *first word* of a sentence or clause.

## Exercise 7.

### 87. a) Translate into English.

1. Φιλοῦσιν αὐτόν.
2. Φιλήσουσι.
3. Φιλεῖ.
4. Ποιοῦσι ταῦτα.
5. Ποιεῖς.
6. Ποιήσεις.
7. Κρύπτεις.
8. Κρύφωμεν.
9. Ἐγώ\* μὲν κρύπτω ταῦτα, σὺ δὲ οὐ κρύπτεις.
10. Ἡμεῖς μὲν φιλοῦμεν αὐτόν, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐ φιλεῖτε.
11. Σὺ μὲν ψεύσεις αὐτόν, ἐγὼ δὲ οὐ ψεύσω.
12. Ἡμᾶς μὲν πείσεις, αὐτὸν δὲ οὐ.

### b) Translate into Greek.

(Words to which \* are prefixed are not to be translated.)

1. You love him.
2. I indeed love him, but you do not love (\*him).
3. You<sup>†</sup> will love him, but I \*shall not.
4. They will love them.
5. You love him.
6. You (pl.) love him.
7. They are doing these things.
8. He is doing this.
9. We<sup>†</sup> are doing these

\* See note \* on p. 21.

† These numerals refer to the Table of "Difference of Idioms," &c. immediately preceding the Indexes.

things, but you (*pl.*) are not doing \*them. 10. I will do this. 11. I will do this, but you shall not do \*it. 12. We will hide this. 13. Ye shall weave.

88. QUESTIONS.—What accent has φιλοῦσιν? [48.] What hence called? [51.] Why is αὐτὸν written as an oxytone? [53.] Why are ἐγὼ, μέν, ἐν, δὲ written thus, and not ἐγώ, μέν, ἐν, δέ? Why has εἰ no accent in several places, but has the acute in the last sentence above? [54, Obs.] What case is ταῦτα? By what rule? [85, 2.] What cases are ἐγὼ, ἐν and ἡμεῖς? Give the rule for the agreement of a verb with its nominative case. [85, 1.] How is αὐτὸν governed? What case is ἡμᾶς? Why? Parse the verb ψεύσεις (thus: ψεύσεις is the fut. act. 2d pers. sing. from ψεύδω, root ψευδ: the root of the fut. is got from the root of the pres. by adding *s*, which makes ψευδ*s*: but by 73, 8, for any *t*-sound with *s* you must write *s* only, which makes ψευ*s*, root of the fut.) What is the root of ποιεῖς? [84, 77.] If the root of ποιεῖς is ποιε, why do you write ποιήσεις in the fut.? [84.] What is the place of μέν and δέ in Greek sentences? Do you translate μέν in the sentences above? In translating the English into Greek, do you insert the μέν, or not, in 2, 3, 9, 11? (Obs. Imitate the order of the words in the Greek sentences.)

## LESSON X.

### The Article.

89. The Article in Greek is prefixed to nouns in order to ascertain or define them; as, ὁ ποιητής, "the poet;" ἡ κόρη, "the maiden;" τὸ γόνυ, "the knee."

REM. The Greeks have no indefinite article, answering to our "a" or "an."

#### PARADIGM OF THE ARTICLE.

ὁ, ἡ, τό, "the."

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.			DUAL.					
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.		m.	f.	n.	
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά	N.	}			
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	A.		}	τῶ	τά
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	G.	}			
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά	D.			τοῖν	ταῖν

90. The pupil will observe that  $\delta, \eta, \sigma, \alpha$  are *atonic* (54); the genitives and datives *perispomena* (51); and the other cases *oxytone* (51).

REM. In the dual the feminine is more commonly  $\tau\acute{\alpha}, \tau\alpha\upsilon\eta$ , than  $\tau\acute{\alpha}, \tau\alpha\upsilon\eta$ .  $\tau\acute{\alpha}$  (as *fem. dual*) is very uncommon.

91. The Article is often equivalent to a weakened possessive; and is translated by *my, your, his, her, their*; as,  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\varsigma \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu, \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega \delta\grave{\epsilon} \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma, \acute{\iota}\nu\alpha \sigma\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ , "*Dogs bite their enemies, but I my friends, that I may save them.*"

REM. "The chief employment of the definite article is to distinguish the subject from the predicate; for, from the nature of the case, the subject is considered to be something definite, of which something general is predicated or denied." (*Donaldson.*)

## 92. VOCABULARY 3.

*Poet*, ποιητής,  $\delta$  (acc. ποιητήν).

*Letter*, ἐπιστολή, ἡ (acc. ἐπιστολήν).

*Young man*, νεανίας,  $\delta$  (acc. νεανίαν).

*Tent*, σκηνή, ἡ (acc. σκηνήν).

*Sea*, θάλασσα, ἡ (acc. θάλασσαν).

## Exercise 8.

### 93. a) Translate into English.

1. Ὁ ποιητής τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γράφει.
2. Τὸν νεανίαν φιλοῦμεν.
3. Μὴ γράφε ἐπιστολήν.
4. Ἡμεῖς μὲν πείσομεν αὐτοὺς, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐ πείσετε.
5. Ποιήσετε σκηνήν.
6. ὁ νεανίας λέγει ταῦτα.
7. Ἐγὼ μὲν οὐ φιλέω τὴν θάλασσαν, σὺ δὲ φιλεῖς.
8. Κρύψει τὴν ἐπιστολήν.
9. Αλείφομεν τὸν νεανίαν.
10. Ποιητής.
11. Ὁ ποιητής.
12. Ὑμεῖς με φιλεῖτε.
13. Ταῦτα αὐτοὺς πείσει.
14. Λέξετον τοῦτο.
15. Σκηνὴν ποιεῖ.
16. Πείσομεν σε.
17. Ὁ νεανίας λέγει τὴν ἐπιστολήν.
18. Σὲ μὲν



πείσουσιν,\* ἐμὲ δὲ οὐ. 19. Κύρος γράφειν ἐπιστολὴν φιλήσει.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The young man will persuade the poet. 2. He will hide the letter. 3. Do not strike the poet. 4. He loves us. 5. They are doing these things. 6. We will love them, but you will not love (° them). 7. The young man weaves. 8. These things beguile the poet. 9. Do not persuade the youth to love the sea. 10. He loves a youth. 11. We will make a tent. 12. The poet does not love the sea. 13. Write your letters.

94. QUESTIONS.—What is the use of the article in Greek? Is there any thing answering to our indefinite article? Which portions of the article are *atonic*? Which *perispome*? Which *oxytone*? Which are the most usual forms in the dual? What is the article often equivalent to? Give the Greek for "Dogs bite *their* enemies." In the Exercise (sentence 8, Greek), how do you translate *ἐπιστολὴν*, without the article? 4. Account for the acute on *αὐτοῖς*. 10, 11. Point out the difference. 12. What is *με*? 13. What rule applies? [85, 1.] 14. Parse *λῆξεν*. 16. Account for the two accents on *πείσομέν*. 18. What do you call the *ν* in *πείσουσιν*? To what words is it added? In sentence 8 (English), do you use *μή* or *οὐ*? 8. Is the verb singular or plural? 13. How do you translate "your"?

## LESSON XI.

### *First Declension of Nouns.*

95. As we have seen above (67), there are in Greek three different ways of inflecting substantives, distinguished as the *first*, *second*, and *third* declensions.

\* The third singular and the third plural of verbs in *σι*, *ε*, or *ι*, have sometimes an *ν* added, when a word beginning with a vowel follows. This *ν* is also added to the dative plur. in *σι*, and to some adverbs of place, &c. It is called *ν ἐφεκυστικόν*. But in reality, the *ν* which is thus said to be added belonged to the original form of the word.

96. Nouns of the first declension end in *a* and *η*, *feminine*; *as* and *ης*, *masculine*.

TERMINATIONS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

N.	SINGULAR.				PLURAL.	DUAL.
	ᾶ,	ᾱ or η	ᾱs or ηs	ου		
G.	ης	ᾱs	ης	ου	ῶν	αιν
D.	ῆ	ᾱ	ῆ	ᾱ	αις	αιν
A.	ᾶν	ᾱ	ην	ᾶν	ᾱs	ᾶ
V.	ᾶ	ᾱ	ῆ	ᾶ	αι	ᾶ

REM. The gen. *as* and dat. *ᾱ* belong to nouns that end in *ρα*, or in *α* preceded by a *vowel* (*α pure*), together with *ἀλαλά*, and some proper names in *ᾶ*: 'Ἀνδρομέδᾶ, Λήδᾶ, &c. The rest in *α* take *ης, η*. The termination *α*, gen. *ης*, is *always short*; *α*, gen. *ας*, is *mostly long*.\*

PARADIGMS OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Sing. N.	Muse.	Shadow.	Country.	Honor.	Justice.
G.	ῆς Μοῦσᾶς	σκιᾶς	χώρας	τιμῆς	δικῆς
D.	τῇ Μοῦσῃ	σκιᾷ	χώρᾳ	τιμῇ	δικῇ
A.	τὴν Μοῦσαν	σκιάν	χώραν	τιμὴν	δικήν
V.	Μοῦσᾶ	σκιᾶ	χώρᾳ	τιμῇ	δικῇ
Plur. N.	αἱ Μοῦσαι	σκιαί	χῶραι	τιμαί	δικαι
G.	τῶν Μουσῶν	σκιῶν	χωρῶν	τιμῶν	δικῶν
D.	ταῖς Μούσαις	σκιαῖς	χώραις	τιμαῖς	δικαῖς
A.	τὰς Μούσας	σκιὰς	χώρας	τιμάς	δικας
V.	Μοῦσαι	σκιαί	χῶραι	τιμαί	δικαι
Dual. N. A. V.	τὰ Μοῦσᾶ	σκιᾶ	χῶρᾶ	τιμά	δίκα
G. D.	ταῖν Μουσαιν	σκιαῖν	χωραῖν	τιμαῖν	δικαιν

97. *On the accentuation.*] The accent remains, as long as the general rules (46, b, c) will let it, on the same syllable; with the exception of the gen. plural, which in this declension is always *perispomenon*.

1) If the accent is on the last syllable, it remains indeed on that syllable, but is changed into the *circumflex* in the *gen.* and *dat.* of all numbers. Thus, *τιμή*, *τιμῆς*, *τιμῇ*, *τιμῶν*, *τιμαῖς*, *τιμαῖν*.

2) In the nom. plural, *αι* is considered *short* with respect to *accentuation*: hence if the penult has a *diphthong* or *long vowel*, an acute

\* See Note 3.

on that syllable is changed into the circumflex. For instance, γνώμη has nom. plural γνώμαι, χώρα has nom. plural χώραι.

3) When the final syllable becomes long, the *circumflex* cannot stand on the penult (46, c): σφαῖρᾱ cannot have σφαῖρᾱς. Hence the accent must be the *acute*, since that accent *can* stand on the penult, whatever the quantity of the final may be: σφαῖρα, gen. σφαίρας, Μοῦσα, gen. Μούσης.

4) If the word be *proparoxytone* (which it cannot be, unless the final *α* is short), no accent *can* stand on the antepenult when the final becomes long. It is necessary therefore to move the acute one place to the right: ἔχιδνα, gen. ἐχίδνης.

98. The pupil will observe that—

1) *Abstract* substantives (e. g. the names of *virtues*, *vices*, &c.) often take the article, which is not to be translated into English.

2) *Proper names* often take the article when they have been lately mentioned; or when they are the names of *well known* persons or places.

#### EXAMPLES.

φιλοῦμεν τὴν σοφίαν, *we love wisdom.*

ἡ μέθη μικρὰ μανία ἐστίν, *drunkenness is a brief madness.*

βλάπτουσι τὴν Ἑρέτριαν, *they are injuring Eretria.*  
ὁ Σωκράτης ἦν φιλόσοφος, *Socrates was a philosopher.*

Κύρον μεταπέμπεται· ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κύρος, *He sends for Cyrus; Cyrus thereupon goes up.*

#### 99. VOCABULARY 4.

Eretria, Ἑρέτρια, *as.*

Philosophy, φιλοσοφία, *as.*

The soul, the mind, ψυχή, ἡς.

Virtue, ἀρετή, ἡς.

Benefit, profit; a blessing, ὠφέ-  
λεια, *as.*

Pleasure, ἡδονή, ἡς.

Wisdom, σοφία, *as.*

Slavery, δουλεία, *as.*

Ignorance (brutish), ἀμαθία, *as.*

Madness, μανία, *as.*

Calamity, συμφορά, *as.*

<i>Loss, injury, penalty; a calamity, ζημία, as (damnum).</i>	<i>Necessity, compulsion ἀνάγκη, ἡς.</i>
<i>Hurt, βλάβη, ἡς.</i>	<i>Damsel, κόρη, ἡς.</i>
<i>Fate, μοῖρα, as.</i>	<i>Force, violence, βία, as.</i>
<i>Injustice, ἀδικία, as.</i>	<i>Anger, ὀργή, ἡς.</i>
<i>Justice (as habit), δικαιοσύνη, ἡς.</i>	<i>Ball, σφαῖρα, as.</i>

*To hurt, injure, βλάπτειν.*

*To flee or fly from, shun, φεύγειν.*

*To pursue, διώκειν.*

*To yield, εἵκειν, (governs the dative.)*

*To throw, ρίπτειν.*

*Is, ἐστί (ἐστίν); are, εἰσί, (εἰσίν.)*

*Both—and, καί—καί; τὲ καί (τέ is enclitic, 55), or τέ . . . καί (with a word or words between). Τὲ καί often = 'and' only.*

*Himself, ἐαυτὸν or αὐτόν.*

*Who? τίς;*

*Towards, πρὸς (with accusative).*

*Obs. 1) αὐτόν (with smooth breathing) = him.*

*αὐτόν (with rough breathing) = himself.*

*2) Τίς; 'who?' retains its acute accent even in a sentence.*

### Exercise 9.

#### 100. a) Translate into English.

1. Μὴ βλάπτε τὴν Ἑρέτριαν. 2. Οὐ βλέπει πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν. 3. Ἄρχε τῆς ψυχῆς. 4. Ἡ ἀρετὴ οὐ βλέπει πρὸς ὠφέλειαν. 5. Ῥίψω τὴν σφαῖρην. 6. Ἡ μοῖρα ἄρχει βλάβης τε καὶ ὠφελείας. 7. Φεύγε τὴν ἀδικίαν. 8. Τὴν μὲν ἀδικίαν φεύγε, τὴν δὲ δικαιοσύνην δίωκε. 9. Εἵκε τῇ βίᾳ. 10. Μὴ εἵκε ταῖς ἡδοναῖς. 11. Φεύγε τὴν τῶν ἡδονῶν δουλείαν. 12. Τῇ μὲν σοφίᾳ εἵκε, τῇ δὲ ἡδονῇ μὴ εἵκε. 13. Ἡ μὲν ἀρετὴ σοφία ἐστίν, ἡ δὲ ἀδικία ἀμαθία τε καὶ μανία. 14. Ταῖς συμφοραῖς εἵκομεν. 15. Μὴ βλάπτε τὰ (or τὼν) κόρα. 16. Ἡ δικαιοσύνη ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ. 17. Σωκράτης αὐτὸν φιλεῖ, ἐμὲ δὲ οὐ. 18. Τίς τὴν σκηνὴν ποιήσει; 19. Ἐαυτὸν κρύψει. 20. Ζημία ἐστίν. (See 56, 2.)

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. We yield to force and necessity. 2. Pursue virtue. 3. You will look to profit. 4. Pursue both justice and virtue. 5. We will yield to necessity, but not to force. 6. Rule over your (*say* 'the') anger. 7. We will yield to the compulsion of calamities. 8. Do not yield to the slavery of pleasure. 9. Who will hide me? 10. He loves himself. 11. Who is looking towards the young man? 12. They are throwing the ball. 13. It is a ball. 14. Virtue and justice are wisdom. 15. This is a loss to the poet.

101. QUESTIONS.—How many declensions are there in Greek? What are the terminations of the first declension? Which are *feminine*? Which *masculine*? Which nouns have gen. *as*, dat. *q*? What is the quantity of *a*, gen. *ης*? Of *a*, gen. *ας*? Go through with *Μοῦσα, σκιά, χώρα, τιμή, δίκη*. What is the general statement as to the accent? How is the gen. pl. always accented? If a noun is oxytone in the nom., what is the accent of the gen. and dat.? What is the quantity of *ai* with respect to accentuation? Suppose then the penult have a diphthong or long vowel, with an acute on it, what is that acute changed into when the termination becomes *ai*? Can the circumflex stand on the penult when the last syllable becomes long? If the final of a proparoxytone becomes long, what accent do you give it? Give the rules for the use of the article in 98. In the Exercise (sentence 3, Greek) account for the genit. [81, 99.] 7, 8, 9, &c, account for the article. [98, 1.] 15. Which is better, *τά* or *τὰ κόρα*? [90, REM.] Sentence 9 (English), what is the Greek for *who*? Does it retain its accent in a sentence? 10. Give the Greek for *himself*. 13. How do you express "it is" &c. in Greek? (By *ἐστίν* simply.)

## LESSON XII.

*Contracts. Masculines of the First Declension.*

102. Some feminines of the first end in *ῆ, ᾶ* contracted from *έα, ᾶα*. They are declined regularly as if from *η, α*; but every case is a *perispomenon*. (*Συκέα*

=) *συκῇ, συκ-ῆς, συκ-ῆ, &c.*: (*μνάα* =) *μνᾶ, μνᾶς, μνᾶ, &c.*

## PARADIGMS OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

		Citizen.	Persea.	Youth.	Fowler.
Sing.	N.	ὁ πολίτης	Πέρσης	νεανίας	ὄρνιθοζήρας
	G.	τοῦ πολίτου	Πέρσου	νεανίου	ὄρνιθοζήρᾱ
	D.	τῷ πολίτῃ	Πέρσῃ	νεανίᾱ	ὄρνιθοζήρᾱ
	A.	τὸν πολίτην	Πέρσῃν	νεανίαν	ὄρνιθοζήραν
	V.	πολίτᾱ	Πέρσῃ	νεανίᾱ	ὄρνιθοζήρα
Plur.	N.	οἱ πολῖται		νεανῖαι	ὄρνιθοζήραι
	G.	τῶν πολιτῶν		νεανιῶν	ὄρνιθοζήρῶν
	D.	τοῖς πολίταις		νεανίαις	ὄρνιθοζήραις
	A.	τοὺς πολίτας		νεανίας	ὄρνιθοζήρας
	V.	πολίται		νεανῖαι	ὄρνιθοζήραι
Dual.	N. A. V.	τῷ πολίτᾱ		νεανίᾱ	ὄρνιθοζήρᾱ
	G. D.	τοῖν πολίταιν		νεανίαιν	ὄρνιθοζήραιν

103. Masculine nouns in *ης* have the vocative in *η*, except the following, which have *ᾶ*:

1) Those in *της*.

2) Those compounded of a substantive and a verb, that simply append *ης* to the verbal root; as *γεωμέτρης, geometer*; *ἄρτοποιός, breadseller, baker*.

3) National names; as *Πέρσης, a Persian*, voc. *Πέρσα*,—but *Πέρσης, Perses*, voc. *Πέρση*.

104. The rules of accentuation are the same as for feminines (97).—*Δεσπότης* irregularly throws back its accent in vocat. (*ὦ δέσποτα*), and *χρήστης, usurer*, has gen. pl. *χρήστων*.\*

105. Some nouns in *ῆς*, contracted from *εας*, are declined regularly, but every case is *perispomenon*. (*Ερμέας* =) *Ἑρμῆς, οὔ, ῆ, ῆν, &c.*

106. Several masculines in *ᾶς* have the Doric gen. in *ᾱ*: viz. *πατραλοῖας, a parricide*, *μητραλοῖας, a matricide*, *ὄρνιθοζήρας, a fowler* or *bird-catcher*; also several proper names; as *Σύλλας*, gen. *Σύλλα*, and contracts in *ᾶς*, *Βορράς* (from *Βορέας*), gen. *Βορρά*.

\* Three other nouns of the first declen. are paroxytone in the gen. pl.; as *ἁφῆ, anchovy*; *ἐτησίαι, Etesian winds*; *χλοῦνη, wild boar*; which have gen. pl. *ἁφῶν, ἐτησίων, χλούνων*.

107. A few proper names have the Ionic genit. in *ew*, even in the Attic dialect; as *Τήρης*, *Θάλης*, *Τήρεω*, *Θάλεω*. (Note the irregular accent.)

### 108. VOCABULARY 5.

*Persian*, Πέρσης.  
*Perses* (proper name), Πέρσης.  
*Land, earth*, γῆ.  
*Domestic*, οἰκέτης.  
*Baker*, ἀρτοποιῶλης.  
*Bookseller*, βιβλιοπώλης.  
*Geometer*, γεωμέτρης.  
*Master*, δεσπότης (see 104).  
*Laborer, cultivator*, ἐργάτης.  
*Desire*, ἐπιθυμία.  
*Disciple*, ρυτίλ, μαθητής.  
*Citizen*, πολίτης.  
*Sailor*, ναύτης.  
*Minerva*, Ἀθηνα (ā = áa, Athēne).  
*Mercury*, Ἑρμῆς (Hermes).  
*Boreas, the north wind*, Βορρᾶς (106).  
*The Gelas, (a river in Sicily)* Γελάς, ā (106).

*Poet*, ποιητής.  
*Mina, (a coin)*, μνᾶ (= ννᾶ).  
*Weasel*, γαλή (= γαλήη).  
*Fig-tree*, συκῆ (ῆ = έα).  
*To chastise*, κολάζειν.  
*To have, εἶχειν* (takes rough breathing in the future.)  
*To plant*, φυτεύειν.  
*To hunt*, θηρεύειν.  
*To admire*, θαυμάζειν.  
*One ought; we ought*, χρή (= oportet).  
*Hail! χαῖρε* (imperat. of χαίρω).  
*"By," in swearing by a deity, νή* (with accus.)  
*Not even, οὐδέ* (ne ... quidem).  
*Five, πέντε*.  
*Was, ἦν: were, ἦσαν*.  
*To speak ill (or evil) of, κακῶς λέγειν*, (with acc. of person.)

109. The Infinitive Mood with the article answers to our participial substantive: τὸ λέγειν, *to say*, or *(the) saying*; τοῦ λέγειν, *of saying*; τῷ λέγειν, *by saying*, or (with governed case interposed) τῷ ταῦτα λέγειν, *by saying these things*. It may be governed by prepositions, &c., just like any other substantive: ἀπὸ τοῦ λέγειν· τῇ τοῦ λέγειν ῥώμῃ, &c.

### Exercise 10.

110. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Ὁ Πέρσης ἄρχει· τῆς τε γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης.
2. Οὐδ' οἰκέτας χρὴ ὀργῇ κολάζειν.
3. Ὁ ἀρτοποιῶλης

πέντε μνᾶς ἔχει. 4. Ὁ Προμηθεὺς<sup>b</sup> κλῖπτει Ἀθηναῖς τὴν σοφίαν. 5. Ὡ Πέρση, μὴ εἶκε τῇ τοῦ ἄρχεϊν ἐπιθυμία. 6. Φεύγε, ὦ Πέρσα. 7. Ὁ ἐργάτης συκᾶς φυτεύει. 8. Οἱ Πέρσαι γῆς ἐργάται εἰσίν. 9. Θηρεύσομεν τὰς γαλαῖς. 10. Τὴν τοῦ γεωμέτρου σοφίαν θαυμάζομεν. 11. Νῆ τὴν Ἀθηναίαν ποιήσω ταῦτα. 12. Χαῖρε, ὦ δέσποτα. 13. Χαῖρε καὶ σύ, ὦ βιβλιοπῶλα. 14. Τὸ ὄνομα<sup>c</sup> ἦν ἀπὸ τοῦ Γέλᾶ. 15. Τὴν τοῦ ὀρνιθοδότρα<sup>d</sup> τέχνην θαυμάζομεν. 16. Οὐδὲ δεσπότης χρὴ κακῶς λέγειν.

<sup>a</sup> 81. <sup>b</sup> Prometheus. (98, 2.) <sup>c</sup> τὸ ὄνομα, a name; ἀπὸ, from, (with gen.) <sup>d</sup> 106.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. The disciples of the geometer have five minæ. 2. The Persians are masters of the sea. 3. The laborers are planting a fig-tree. 4. O laborer, plant the fig-tree. 5. By Hermes, I will not do this. 6. They yield to the desire of having disciples. 7. The geometers have pupils. 8. O Geometer, do not yield to the desire of talking. 9. Do not speak-evil-of the citizens. 10. Hail! O baker. 11. By Athênê, I will have the sphere. 12. By Hermes, I will plant the fig-trees. 13. One-ought not to plant even a fig-tree.

111. QUESTIONS.—How are femin. contracts declined? Go through with πολίτης, Πέρσης, νεανίας, ὀρνιθοδότρας. What is the vocat. of masc. nouns in ης? Name the exceptions. What are the rules of accentuation? Give the vocat. of δεσπότης and gen. pl. of χρήστης. How are nouns in ης declined? What peculiarity have several masculines in ᾶς? What is the genit. of such nouns as Τήρης, Θάλης, &c.? How is the infin. mood with the article used? In the Exercise (sentence 1, Greek), why has τε no accent? 2. Why is ὄργῃ perispomenon? [97, 1.] 8. Why is γῆς without the article? (Common nouns omit the article under certain circumstances, as here, γῆ being used of the particular country of the Πέρσαι.) Why does εἰσίν retain its accent after ἐργάται? [56, 2.] 10. What is the order of the words? Is it to be imitated? 13. What is the quantity of the α in βιβλιοπῶλα? See



tence 1 (English), how do you translate "have?" Give the rule [85, 1]. 2. What case do you put "masters" in? (The nom. after the verb.) 6. What case does *εἵκειν* govern? 9. What case do you put "citizens" in?

## LESSON XIII.

### Second Declension of Nouns.

112. Nouns of this declension end in *ος*, *masculine*, often *feminine*, and *ον* *neuter*.

REM. Fem. diminutive proper nouns in *ον* are an exception, e. g. ἡ Γλυκερίον. (See 64, note \*.)

#### TERMINATIONS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.		DUAL.
N.	ος	ον	οι	ᾱ	ω
G.	ου		ων		οιν
D.	ω		οις		οιν
A.	ον		ους	ᾱ	ω
V.	ος, ε	ον	οι	ᾱ	ω

#### PARADIGMS.

		Word.	Disease.	God.	Fig.
SING.	N.	ὁ λόγος	ἡ νόσος	ὁ Θεός	τὸ σῶκον
	G.	τοῦ λόγου	τῆς νόσου	τοῦ Θεοῦ	τοῦ σῦκου
	D.	τῷ λόγῳ	τῇ νόσῳ	τῷ Θεῷ	τῷ σῦκῳ
	A.	τὸν λόγον	τὴν νόσον	τὸν Θεόν	τὸ σῶκον
	V.	λόγε	νόσσε	Θεός	σῶκον
PLUR.	N.	οἱ λόγοι	αἱ νόσοι	οἱ Θεοί	τὰ σῶκα
	G.	τῶν λόγων	τῶν νόσων	τῶν Θεῶν	τῶν σῦκων
	D.	τοῖς λόγοις	ταῖς νόσοις	τοῖς Θεοῖς	τοῖς σῦκοις
	A.	τοὺς λόγους	τὰς νόσους	τοὺς Θεούς	τὰ σῶκα
	V.	λόγοι	νόσοι	Θεοί	σῦκα
DUAL.	N. A. V.	τῷ λόγῳ	τὰ νόσω	τῷ Θεῷ	τὸ σῦκῳ
	G. D.	τοῖν λόγουιν	ταῖν νόσοιν	τοῖν Θεοῖν	τοῖν σῦκοιν

113. The vocative of words in *ος* (as will be observed) sometimes ends in *ος*: as ὦ φίλε and ὦ φίλος: always ὦ Θεός.

114. On the accentuation.]—The accent remains on the syllable which is accented in the nominative, as long as it can: except in the vocative ἀδελφε, from ἀδελφός, a brother. The termination *οι* in the

plural, like *ai* in the first declension, is considered *short* with reference to accentuation. The change of the accent is like that in the first declension (97), except that it is only *oxytones* (not *all* words, as in the first declension) that become *perispomena* in the genitive plural (*ιατρῶν*· *ιατρῶν*). The rest are *paroxytones*.

## 115. VOCABULARY 6.

*Lecythus*, *Λήκυθος*, ἡ (a fortress in Macedonia near Torone).

A temple, *ιερόν*, τό, (prop. neut. adj. from *ιερός*, *holy*.)

A gift, *δῶρον*, τό.

God, *θεός*, δ.

Word, speech, reason, *λόγος*, δ.

Judge, juror, *δικαστής*, δ.

Work, action, *ἔργον*, τό.

Man, human being, *ἄνθρωπος*, δ.

Stranger, host, guest, *ξένος*, δ.

Physician, *ιατρός*, δ.

Sorrow, *λύπη*, ἡ.

Plain, *πεδῖον*, τό.

Targeteer, *πελταστής*, δ.

An enemy, *πολέμιος* (prop. adj., hostile); *ἐχθρός*, δ.

Way, road, *ὁδός*, ἡ.

Army, *στρατία*, ἡ.

Running, race-course, *δρόμος*, δ.

To run, *τεῖν* (= *τρέιν*.) *Δρόμῳ* *τεῖν* is stopper; to run at full speed; to run to the charge (of soldiers).

*Quoi*, *discus*, *δίσκος*, δ.

Slave, *δούλος*, δ.

*Drug*, *ποιον*, *φάρμακον*, τό.

*Tale*, *legend*, *μῦθος*, δ.

*Garland*, *στίφανος*, δ.

*Stadium*, *στάδιον*, (= 606½

English feet) pl. *στάδιοι* or *στάδια*.

*Rock*, *πέτρα*, ἡ.

*Stone*, *λίθος*, δ.

*Silver*, *ἀργύρος*, δ.

*Gold*, *χρῦσός*, δ.

*Mere talk*, *mere stuff*, *nonsense*, *λῆρος*, δ.

*Fear*, *φόβος*, δ.

*Horse*, *ἵππος*, δ.

*Ass*, *ὄνος*, δ.

To care for, *φροντίζειν*, (governs the gen.)

To lead forward; to march forward; to advance (trans.) *προάγειν*.

To sow, *σπείρειν*.

To restrain, *κατέχειν*.

Ten, *δέκα*.

As (as it were =) about, *ὥς*.

That, *ὅτι*.

116. When a substantive with the article has a dependent genitive, the genitive usually either (1) stands between the article and its substantive, or (2) follows the substantive with a second article: thus,

1. ἡ τῶν παλαιῶν σοφία. | τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς κάλλος.

2. ἡ σοφία ἡ τῶν παλαιῶν. | τὸ κάλλος τὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς.

α) In the first order (ἡ τῶν παλαιῶν σοφία) neither notion has any preponderance of emphasis over the other; the order with the repeated article (ἡ σοφία ἡ τῶν παλαιῶν), is used, when the speaker wishes to dwell upon the notions separately. The reason may be, to add an ironical or contemptuous meaning to one of them.—β) The following are rarer orders:—3. Ἡ σοφία τῶν παλαιῶν. 4. Τῶν παλαιῶν ἡ σοφία.

117. Words that modify a substantive are interposed, in Greek, between it and the article; or follow it with the article repeated.

## English.

The guards from the city.

The guards summoned to attend the king.

## Greek.

1. οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως φύλακες.
2. οἱ φύλακες οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως.
1. οἱ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀκολουθεῖν παρακεκλημένοι φύλακες.
2. οἱ φύλακες οἱ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀκολουθεῖν παρακεκλημένοι.

¶ Let the pupil note carefully and imitate the Greek order in the Exercises following.

## Exercise 11.

## 118. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἔστιν ἐν τῇ Αῤηκὺθῳ Ἀθηνᾶς ἱερόν.
2. Δῶρα θεοὺς πείθει.
3. Πείσει τοῖς λόγοις τοὺς δικαστάς.
4. Δίωκε τὴν ἀρετὴν τε καὶ σοφίαν.
5. Οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων φροντίζουσιν.
6. Χαῖρε, ὦ ξένη.
7. Αὐτῆς ἰατρός ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λόγος.
8. Οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου πελάσσονται δρόμῳ θέουσιν, οἱ δὲ πολέμοι οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ ὁδῷ φεύγουσι.
9. Προάγῃ ὁ Χειρίσοφος τὴν στρατιὰν ὡς δέκα σταδίους πρὸς πολεμίους.
10. Εἰς πέτρας τε καὶ λίθους<sup>25</sup> μὴ σπείρε.
11. Μὴ εἴκε τῇ ταῦ χρυσοῦ τε καὶ ἀργύρου ἐπιθυμίᾳ.
12. Λέγομεν ἔργοις, ὅτι λῆρος πρὸς<sup>26</sup> χρυσόν τε καὶ ἀργυρόν ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετή.
13. Πλέξομεν τοὺς στεφάνους.
14. Τὰς ἐπιθυμίας οὐ λόγῳ κατέχει, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκῃ καὶ φόβῳ.
15. Βλάπτει τὸν ἐχθρόν.
16. Πλέξουσι τὸν στέφανον.
17. Ὁ δοῦλος τρίζει το

φάρμακον. 18. Τὸν μὲν δίσκον ῥίψω, τὴν δὲ σφαῖραν οὐ. 19. Δουλός ἐστιν. 20. Ὁ ἰατρος τῶν τοῦ πελταστοῦ δῶρων οὐ φροντίζει.

<sup>a</sup> *There is.* In this sense *ἐστιν* (at the head of a sentence) keeps its accent. <sup>b</sup> Neuter plurals usually take a sing. verb. See 86.

*b) Translate into Greek.*

1. The horse is pursuing the ass. 2. Do not yield to the enemy. 3. Restrain the desires of the soul by reason. 4. The citizens do not care for the strangers. 5. We will march- the army -forward<sup>a</sup> about five stadia. 6. The enemy fly through fear.<sup>d</sup> 7. Yield not to the fear of the enemy. 8. In our words<sup>e</sup> pleasure is mere-nonsense to<sup>f</sup> virtue, but by our actions we declare that virtue is mere-nonsense to pleasure. 9. Gifts persuade the souls of men. 10. The young-man will anoint himself. 11. Who is weaving the garland? 12. It is a discus. 13. They will throw the ball, but not the discus.<sup>h</sup> 14. There are ten men in<sup>i</sup> the temple of Minerva. 15. O Persian, restrain the desire of speaking evil of man.

<sup>a</sup> These hyphens mean that *march-forward* is translated by one word. <sup>d</sup> Use the dative of the noun. <sup>e</sup> Dative of the noun, as in 12 (Greek) above.

<sup>f</sup> "To" (= compared with). See 29, "Diff. of Idiom." <sup>h</sup> *ἔ* with dat.

119. QUESTIONS.—What are the terminations of the second declens.? Go through with the table. Decline λόγος, νόσος, κῆπος, θεός, σῶκον. What is the vocat. of nouns in *ος*? What the rules with respect to accentuation? What is the order of the words when a noun with the article has a dependent genit.? Discriminate the meaning, according to the order of the words. What are rarer orders? Where do you place words that modify a substantive? Give the Greek (both ways) for "the guards *from the city*;" "the guards *summoned to attend the king*." Can you point out any illustrations in the Greek sentences following? Sentence 14, (English) will the verb in the sense of "there are," be accented or not? (It retains its accent when it stands at the beginning of a sentence.)

## LESSON XIV.

*Contracts of Second Declension. Imperfect Tense.  
Augment.*

120. Some few nouns in εος, οος, εον, οον are contracted throughout.

## PARADIGMS.

SING.	Mind.	Circumnavigation.	Bone.
N.	ὁ νός νοῦς	ὁ περίπλοος περίπλους	τὸ ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
G.	τοῦ νόου νοῦ	τοῦ περιπλόου περίπλου	τοῦ ὀστέου ὀστοῦ
D.	τῷ νόφ νῶ	τῷ περιπλόφ περίπλω	τῷ ὀστέφ ὀστώ
A.	τὸν νοον νοῦν	τὸν περίπλοον περίπλουν	τὸ ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
V.	νόε νοῦ	περίπλοε περίπλου	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
PLUR.			
N.	οἱ νόοι νοῖ	οἱ περίπλοοι περίπλοι	τὰ ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
G.	τῶν νόων νῶν	τῶν περιπλόων περίπλων	τῶν ὀστέων ὀστώων
D.	τοῖς νόοις νοῖς	τοῖς περιπλόοις περίπλοις	τοῖς ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς
A.	τοὺς νόους νοῦς	τοὺς περιπλόους περίπλους	τὰ ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
V.	νόοι νοῖ	περίπλοοι περίπλοι	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
DUAL			
N.A.V.	τῶ νόω νῶ	τῶ περιπλόω περίπλω	τῶ ὀστέω ὀστώ
G. D.	τοῖν νόοιν νοῖν	τοῖν περιπλόοιν περίπλωιν	τοῖν ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν

121. Obs. 1) The *dual* ῶ is (irregularly) *oxytone*. Neuters contract εα into ᾶ (not ῆ) to preserve the *distinctive* α of a neuter plural. The gen. pl. from εον is generally open; ὀστέων (not οστώων, The substantive κάνεον is accented κανοῦν (though *regularly* it should be κάνουν).

2) The compounds of νοῦς, πλοῦς are *paroxytone* throughout.

122. The Imperfect tense is formed from the root of the Present by adding *ον* and prefixing the *augment*; as, λεγ (root of pres.) λεγ-ον (by adding *ον*), ἔ-λεγ-ον (by prefixing the *augment*); τυπτ, τυπτ-ον, ἔ-τυπτ-ον; &c.

123. If the verb begins with a consonant, the *augment* is ε prefixed; this is called the *syllabic* augment, because it forms a *syllable*. Δύ-ω, Imperf. ἔ-λυ-ον. Τύπτ-ω, Imperf. ἔ-τυπτ-ον.

REM. The Imperfect, besides its usual meaning, expresses *continued* or *repeated actions*, taking place in *past time*; as, "I was writ-

ting" (at some time past and while something else was going on): *ἐν ᾧ σὺ ἔπαιζες, ἐγὼ ἔγραφον*, "while you were playing, I was writing."

124. If the verb begins with a vowel, this vowel is *changed* (the *changed vowel* being called the *temporal augment*);

1) *ε, α, ο*, are changed into the corresponding long vowels *η, η, ω*.\*

2) The diphthongs *αυ, αι, οι* become *ηυ, η, φ*; *α* becomes *η*.

3) *ι, υ*, are lengthened into *ι, υ*.

4) *ει, ευ, ου*, and the long vowels *ι, υ, η, ω*, are unaugmented;† *P* is *doubled* after the augment; as, *ῥίπτω, ῥῥίπτον*.

125. The terminations of the persons are :

			EXAMPLE.		
S. <i>ον</i> ,	<i>ες</i> ,	<i>ε</i>	S. <i>ἔ-τυπτ-ον</i> ,	<i>ἔ-τυπτ-ες</i> ,	<i>ἔ-τυπτ-ε</i>
P. <i>ομεν</i> ,	<i>ετε</i> ,	<i>ον</i>	P. <i>ἐ-τύπτ-ομεν</i> ,	<i>ἐ-τύπτ-ετε</i> ,	<i>ἔ-τυπτ-ον</i>
D. <i>ετον</i> ,	<i>έτην</i>		D. <i>ἐ-τύπτ-ετον</i> ,	<i>ἐ-τυπτ-έτην</i> .	

## 126. VOCABULARY 7.

*Voyage*, πλοῦς.

*Stream*, ῥοῦς.

*Mind, reason*, νοῦς.

*A passage (across)*, διάπλους  
(121, 2.)

*A sailing round, a voyage round*,  
περίπλους.

*Grandson*, νιδούς.

*Entrance (into a port)*, ἔσπλους.

*Athens*, Ἀθῆναι, ὦν.

*Cenaeum*, Κήναιον.

*Eubæa*, Εὐβοία.

*A Lacedæmonian*, Λακεδαιμόνιος.

*The Nile*, Νεῖλος, ὁ.

*Egypt*, Αἴγυπτος, ἡ.

*Munychia*, Μουνυχία (a poet at  
Athens).

*Mob; crowd*, ὄχλος, ὁ.

*Love*, ἀγάπη.

*Country*, χώρα.

*To reign; to be king*, βασιλεύειν,  
(takes the gen.)

*To be distant from*, ἀπέχειν (with  
gen.)

\* There are eleven verbs which change *ε* into *ει* instead of *η*: *ασ, ἔχω, εἶχον; ἔλκω, εἶλκον; ἐθίζω, εἰθίζον; ἔπομαι, εἰπόμην; &c.*

† Sometimes, however, *ευ* is augmented into *ηυ*, and *ει* is sometimes augmented in *εικέλω*, Imperf. (sometimes) *ἥκαζον*.

*Æetes, Αἰήτης.*  
*The Phasiani, Φασιανοί.*  
*Sicily, Σικελία.*

*To bar (a passage), ἐμφράττειν.*  
*To colonize, οἰκίζειν.*  
*Eighi, ἑκτώ (indeclin.).*

### Exercise 12.

#### 127. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν βραχύς<sup>a</sup> ἐστὶν ὁ διάπλους πρὸς τὸ Κήνιαον τῆς Εὐβοίας. 2. Αἰήτου νίδους ἐβασίλευε<sup>b</sup> τῶν Φασιανῶν. 3. Σικελίας περίπλους ἐστὶν ὡς ἑκτὼ ἡμερῶν<sup>c</sup>. 4. Ἡ Μουνυχία οὐ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἀπέχει. 5. Ὁ Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν. 6. Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δῶρόν ἐστι τοῦ Νείλου. 7. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἤρχον<sup>d</sup> τοῦ ἐς Μουνυχίαν ἔσπλου. 8. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν νῶ ἔχουσι τοὺς ἐς τὴν Μουνυχίαν ἔσπλους ἐμφράττειν. 9. Ἐρρίπτε τὸν δίσκον. 10. Ἐπειδε τοὺς ξένους. 11. Ἐτύπτετε τοὺς οἰκέτας. 12. Οἱ Γελωνοὶ ᾤκισον τὴν χώραν. 13. Ἥλειφες τὸν δεσπότην. 14. Ὁ Πέρσης ὄχλον φιλεῖ, οὐκ ἔχει δὲ νοῦν. 15. Τὸν τοῦ ροῦ διάπλου οἱ νεανίαί ἐποιοῦν<sup>e</sup>. 16. Ὁ τοῦ ἱατροῦ δοῦλος δῶρα ἐφίλει. 17. Ὁ δικαστὴς τὸν τοῦ πελταστοῦ φόβον κατεῖχεν<sup>f</sup>. 18. Ἡ ἀμαθία ἢ τῶν ἀνδρώπων<sup>g</sup> Αἴγυπτον ἐβλαπτεν<sup>h</sup>. 19. Οἱ Πέρσαι τῆς Σικελίας ἀπέχουσι. 20. Ἐβλεπον πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν.

<sup>a</sup> *Short* (masc. adj.)    <sup>b</sup> See Kühner, 275. 1.    <sup>c</sup> The genit. is used of the time *within which* any thing happens or has not happened. K. 274, 3, b.    <sup>d</sup> See 124, 1): from ἄρχειν.    <sup>e</sup> Impf. from ποιεῖν. <sup>f</sup> From κατεῖχεν. For augment, see 124, 1) note.\* It is taken between the preposition and the verb.    <sup>g</sup> See 115, a.    <sup>h</sup> On the added ν, see 93, note.\*

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. We are barring the entrance into the Munychia. 2. He was telling the legend. 3. We shall be masters of the entrance. 4. You (*pl.*) were masters of the entrances into the Munychia. 5. Ye will hurl the

quoits. 6. The two-young-men were hurling quoits. 7. You (*pl.*) were looking towards profit. 8. We will not yield to the desire of looking after (*πρός*) profit. 9. You (*pl.*) were reigning over the Persians. 10. You (*pl.*) were colonizing the country of the Geloni. 11. I was admiring the temple of Minerva. 12. The gods of the Egyptians rule over the country. 13. By Hermes, I will chastise the Phasiani. 14. They restrained the desire of speaking ill of (the city of) Athens. 15. O stranger, the slave had ten minæ. 16. The domestic was caring-for the horses and the asses of his master. 17. O brother, march-the army-forward about eight stadia. 18. The young-men were hunting weasels. 19. The targeteers were running (at full speed) towards the plain. 20. The physician's grandson loves gold and silver. 21. Do not yield to the desire for gold. 22. There is in Sicily a temple of Mercury.

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## LESSON XV.

### *Adjectives.*

128. Adjectives are words which describe a property supposed to belong already to the object spoken of (as, "a *red* rose"), or distinctly assert such property to belong to the object (as, "the rose is *red*").

129. Adjectives agree with substantives in *gender*, *number*, and *case*: they are declined like substantives and are of *three* declensions.

1) The *first* comprises adjectives of *three terminations*.

REM. Most of the adjectives belong to this class.



2) The *second*, those of *two terminations*.

3) The *third*, those of *one termination*.

130. Adjectives of three terminations in *ος, η, ον*, and *ος, α, ον* are declined in the *masc.* and *neut.* like nouns of the *second* declension, and in the *femin.* like a noun of the *first* declension. Other adjectives of three terminations are declined like nouns of the *third* declension.\*

#### PARADIGMS.

ἀγαθός, ἡ, όν, "good."				ἄξιός, α, ον, "worthy."			
SING.	N.	ἀγαθός	-ῆ -όν	N.	ἄξιός	-α -ον	
	G.	ἀγαθού	-ῆς -οῦ	G.	ἄξιου	-ας -ου	
	D.	ἀγαθῷ	-ῇ -ῳ	D.	ἄξιῳ	-α -ῳ	
	A.	ἀγαθόν	-ήν -ον	A.	ἄξιον	-αν -ον	
	V.	ἀγαθ-εί	-ῇ -όν	V.	ἄξι-ε	-α -ον	
PLUR.	N.	ἀγαθοί	-αί -ά	N.	ἄξιοι	-αι -α	
	G.	ἀγαθῶν	-ῶν -ῶν	G.	ἄξιων	-ων -ων	
	D.	ἀγαθοῖς	-αῖς -οῖς	D.	ἄξιοις	-αις -οις	
	A.	ἀγαθούς	-άς -ά	A.	ἄξιοις	-ας -α	
	V.	ἀγαθ-οί	-αί -ά	V.	ἄξι-οι	-αι -α	
DUAL.	N. A. V.	ἀγαθ-ώ	-ά -ώ	N. A. V.	ἄξι-ω	-α -ω	
	G. D.	ἀγαθ-οῖν	-αῖν -οῖν	G. D.	ἄξι-οιν	-αῖν -οῖν	

131. OBS. 1.) Adjectives in *ος* have feminine *α* if the *ος* follows a vowel or *ρ*: if not, the feminine is *η*: e. g.

ἰδιος, ἰδία, ἰδιον. δῆλος, δῆλη, δῆλον.

ἱερός, ἱερά, ἱερόν. σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν.

ἁδρός, ἁδρά, ἁδρόν. καλός, καλή, καλόν.

2) But *οος*, when not preceded by *ρ*, forms the femin. in *η*, e. g.

βγδοος, βγδόη, βγδοον. ἀπλός, ἀπλόη, ἀπλόον.

\* Table of the different terminations of Adjectives of three endings.

1.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ος} \quad \eta \quad \text{ον} \\ \text{ος} \quad \alpha \quad \text{ον} \end{array} \right\}$	ἀγαθός	ἡ	όν		
		ἐχθρός	ά	όν		
2.	ās	αινα	ἄν	μέλ-ας	αινα	αν
3.	eis	εσσα	εν	χαρί-eis	εσσα	εν
4.	ην	εινα	εν	τέρ-ην	εινα	εν
5.	ῡς	εῖα	ῡ	γλυκ-ύς	εῖα	ό
6.	ών	οῦσα	όν	ἐκ-ών	οῦσα	όν

## 132. VOCABULARY 8.

*Base, disgraceful, αἰσχρός.**Wise, clever, σοφός.**Friendly, dear, φίλος.**Empty, κένος.**Strong, ἰσχυρός.**Long, μακρός.**Bad, κακός.**Beautiful, καλός.**Worthy, ἄξιος.**Good, ἀγαθός.**Sacred, ἱερός.**Plain, evident, δῆλος.**Human, ἀνθρώπινος.**Divine, θεῖος.**Exercise 13.*133. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Ἡδονὴ κακὴ οὐκ ἔστι μακρά. 2. Οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν σοφοί, καὶ καλὴ ἦν ἡ χώρα. 3. Καλὰ δῶρα τῆς σοφίας. 4. Ἡ τοῦ ποιητοῦ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ σοφία πείσει τὸν ἄξιον γεωμέτρην. 5. Ὁ λόγος ἐστὶν αἰσχρός. 6. Ἔστι ἱερὸν καλὸν ἐν Ἀθήναις. 7. Μὴ δίωκε τὰ αἰσχρά. 8. Τὸ νεανία ἐτριβέτην τὸ φάρμακον. 9. Προμηθεὺς οὐκ ἦν φίλος τοῖς θεοῖς. 10. Ἡ ἀγαπὴ τοῦ Θεοῦ πείσει ἀνθρώπους. 11. Χαῖρε, ὦ δέσποτα, μὴ εἴκε τῇ τοῦ ἄρχεω κένῃ ἐπιθυμία. 12. Δῆλόν ἐστιν ὅτι ὁ λόγος ἰσχυρὸς τε καὶ μακρός. 13. Ἰσχυρὸν ὄχλος ἐστίν, οὐκ ἔχει δὲ νοῦν. 14. Τίς τὸ κόρα βλάβει; 15. Αἱ καλαὶ κόραι τὸν σοφὸν ἱατρὸν πείσουσι. 16. Ὁ στέφανος ὁ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐστὶν ἱερός. 17. Τῷ ταῦτα λέγειν, ἔψευδον αὐτόν. 18. Ἡ σοφία ἐστὶν καλὴ καὶ θεία.

\* The copula *ἐστὶ* is often omitted.    \* a temple.    \* base (things).

† nom. sing. neut. (after the verb).    \* See 90, REM.    † See 66, OBS.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Look, O Persian, towards the beautiful sea. 2. Empty wisdom will persuade the citizens. 3. The poet was admiring the two-wise-geometers. 4. O young man, do not yield to base pleasures. 5. Who will hide base (things)? 6. Sicily is beautiful and dear

to its citizens. 7. The two young men were telling the legend. 8. Bad men admire bad (things). They do not love good (things). 9. The clever geometer will anoint himself. 10. They were weaving garlands in the garden of the good laborer. 11. We ought to admire the strong mind of Æetes's grandson. 12. Who is colonizing the country of the Geloni? 13. The Lacedæmonians were looking towards profit by barring the entrance into the Munychias. 14. The way is long and not good. 15. The long legend of the poet is empty and mere nonsense. 16. The good (man) is dear to God.

## LESSON XVI.

*Adjectives (continued). Future from verbs in ζω, εω, αω, οω.*

134. In the case of adjectives in εος, εα, εον, and οος, οη, οον, contraction takes place, which in some instances deviates from the general rules (see Note 6), the distinctive terminations (as α in the neut. plur., ας in the accus., and αις in the dat. plur.) being always left unchanged in contraction. From χρύσεος the contracted forms are (irregularly) *perispomena*; except (probably) ὦ of the dual (as in ὁστώ).

135. If another vowel or ρ precedes εος, the feminine is contracted, not into ῆ, but into ᾱ; e. g.

(ἐρέος =) ἐρεῶς, ἐρεᾶ, ἐρεῶν, woollen

(ἀργύρεος =) ἀργυρῶς, ἀργυρᾶ, ἀργυρῶν, silver.

136. Such compound adjectives in (οος) οος as are formed from contracted substantives of the second declension (νοῦς, πλοῦς), are accented throughout on the penult [εἵνους, εἵνου, &c.; nom. pl. *τινῶν*] undergo no contraction in the three similar cases of the neut.

plur.; e. g. ἄνοα (from ἄνους), ἄπλοα (from ἄπλους, not seaworthy); but ἀπλᾶ, from ἀπλοῦς, (*simplex*).

## PARADIGMS.

χρύσε-ος, χρυσέ-α, χρύσε-ον, golden.				ἀπλό-ος, ἀπλό-η, ἀπλό-ον, simple		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
SING.	χρύσε-ος	χρυσέ-α	χρύσε-ον	ἀπλό-ος	ἀπλό-η	ἀπλό-ον
	contracted into			contracted into		
N.	χρυσούς	χρυσῇ	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλοῦν
G.	χρυσού	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
D.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
A.	χρυσοῦν	χρυσῇν	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλῇν	ἀπλοῦν
PLUR.						
N.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαι	ἀπλᾶ
G.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
D.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαῖς	χρυσοῖς	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς
A.	χρυσούς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλάς	ἀπλᾶ
DUAL						
N. A. V.	χρυσῶ	χρυσᾶ	χρυσῶ	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλῶ
G. D.	χρυσοῖν	χρυσαιν	χρυσοῖν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαιν	ἀπλοῖν

137. From verbs whose root ends in ζ the *sigmated* root is generally formed by changing ζ into ς: as θαν-μαζ, θανμας.

REM. From verbs in αζω, ιζω, the futures ασω, ισω have the penult *short*.

138. For verbs whose roots end in ε, α, ο, these vowels are lengthened into η, η, ω, before ς is added (§4). A root ending in a *doubtful* vowel usually has it *long* in the fut.: λῦ-ω, λῦ-σω.

Simple Root.	Sigmated Root.	Present.	Future.
φιλε-	φιλη-σ	φιλέω	φιλήσω
τιμα-	τιμη-σ	τιμάω	τιμήσω
ὀχυρο-	ὀχυρω-σ	ὀχυρόω	ὀχυρώσω.

## 139. VOCABULARY 9.

*Simple*, ἀπλός, ἀπλοῦς.

*Double*, διπλός, -οῦς.

*Golden*; of gold, χρύσεος, -οῦς.

*Brazen*, (of) brass or bronze,

χάλκεος, -οῦς.

(Of) iron, σιδήρεος, -οῦς.

(Of) silver, ἀργύρεος, -οῦς.  
 Bowl; (shallow) cup, φιάλη (= patera).  
 Cup, goblet, κύπελλον.  
 Barbarian, βάρβαρος (a term used of all who were not Greeks).  
 Door, θύρα.  
 Truth, ἀλήθεια.  
 Gate, πύλη.  
 Bolt, bar, κλειῖδρον.  
 Ring, δακτύλιος, ὁ.  
 Hoof, ὄπλη.  
 Prick, goad, κέντρον.

Death, θάνατος, ὁ.  
 House; small house, οἰκίδιον.  
 Hollow, κοῖλος, ἡ, ον.  
 Senseless, ἄνοος, ἄνους.  
 Well disposed (towards); well affected (towards), εὖνοος, εὖ-  
 νους.  
 Ill disposed, ill affected, δύσνοος, δύσνους.  
 To honor, τιμάειν (= τιμᾶν).  
 To love, φιλέειν (= φιλεῖν).  
 To make-fast, ὀχυράειν (= ὀχυ-  
 ροῦν).  
 To kick (at), λακτίζειν.

### Exercise 14.

#### 140. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἀπλοῦς ἐστὶν ὁ τῆς ἀληθείας λόγος. 2. Τὸ κύπελλον ἐστὶν ἀργυροῦν. 3. Ὁ θάνατος λέγεται χαλκοῦς ἵπνος. 4. Φιάλας ἔχει χρυσᾶς τε καὶ ἀργυρᾶς. 5. Οὐκ ἐχθροὺς τοὺς Θεσσαλοὺς διώκομεν ἀλλ' εἵνους. 6. Τοῖς μὲν εἵνους τῶν βαρβάρων δύσνους ἡμᾶς ποιοῦσιν, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις ὠφελίμους. 7. Ὁ νεανίας ἐθαύμαζεν ἵππον χαλκοῦν κοῖλον καὶ χρυσοῦν δακτύλιον. 8. Τὰς πύλας σιδηροῖς κλειῖδροις ὀχυρώσομεν. 9. Οἱ ἵπποι λακτίζουσιν ἀλλήλους<sup>b</sup> σιδηραῖς ὀπλαῖς. 10. Τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις<sup>c</sup> οὔτε αἰσχροὶ ἐσμεν<sup>d</sup> οὔτε δύσνοι. 11. Ὁ δοῦλος ἐλάκτιζε πρὸς τὰ κέντρα. 12. Τὴν τοῦ βιβλιοπώλου θύραν λακτίσομεν. 13. Διπλοῦν ἐστὶ τὸ οἰκίδιον. 14. Ἀνοά ἐστὶ τὰ παῖδια. 15. Τιμῆσομεν τοὺς δικαστάς. 16. Φιλήσω τὸ παιδίον. 17. Ὁ δοῦλος τρίβει τὸ φάρμακον. 18. Ἡ Αἴγυπτός ἐστι φίλη τοῖς βαρβάροις. 19. Διπλὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐστὶν τὰ μὲν ἀνθρώπινα, τὰ δὲ θεῖα.

<sup>a</sup> is called.

<sup>b</sup> one another, each other.

<sup>c</sup> the Athenians

<sup>d</sup> we are (first pl. pres. of εἶναι).

<sup>e</sup> see 85, 1, note.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The bowl is silver. 2. The cup is of gold, but the bowl not. 3. He has both gold and silver cups. 4. You shall make-fast the gate with an iron bar. 5. The horse will kick the ass. 6. We are ill-affected towards<sup>†</sup> the Persians, but well-affected towards the Athenians. 7. They are not ill-affected either to the Athenians or the Lacedæmonians (*Say*: 'neither to the Athenians nor to the Lacedæmonians are they ill-affected'). 8. You will honor neither geometrician nor the judge. 9. O young man, admire the simple words of truth and justice. 10. By Minerva, I will march the army forward ten stadia. 11. There are eight golden goblets in the Nile. 12. The house of the poet has five doors. 13. O man, it is hard<sup>‡</sup> for thee<sup>‡</sup> to kick against<sup>‡</sup> the pricks.

† say, to (dat.)

‡ σκλήρον.

‡ σοι, dat. of pron. σύ.

‡ πρὸς.

## LESSON XVII.

*First Aorist Active.*

141. The first Aorist of the Active is formed by adding *ǎ* to the *sigmated* root\* (or root of future), and prefixing the augment (123, 124):

Root.	Sigmated Root.	Aorist.
ῥιπτ-	ῥιψ-	ἔρ-ριψ-ǎ
βλεπ-	βλεψ-	ἔ-βλεψ-α
λεγ-	λεξ-	ἔ-λεξ-α
πεισ-	πεισ- (for πεισς)	ἔ-πεισ-α
ἀρχ-	ἀρξ-	ἤρξ-α

142. The Aorist expresses actions, *independently*,

\* i. e. root with *s* added. See 77.

as *completed* in past time; as, “the Greeks *conquered* (ἐνίκησαν) the Persians.”

REM. Thus the aorist is used of actions conceived as *single* and *definite* (often *momentary*) actions, without any reference to their *duration*. The aorist is a *narrative*, the imperf. a *descriptive* tense.

### 143. TERMINATIONS.

S.	ᾶ	ᾶς	ε
P.	ᾶμεν	ᾶτε	ᾶν
D.		ᾶτον	ᾶτην

144. The accent is as far back as possible. It will therefore be on the *antepenult* of *hyperdissyllables*, except in ᾶτην.

### 145. VOCABULARY 10.

*Orestes*, Ὀρέστης.

*Friendly*; (as subst. a friend.)

φίλος.

*Marrow*, μυελός, ὁ.

*Some*, ἔνιοι, ἔνιοι, ἔνια (pl.).

*A natural philosopher*, φυσικός, ὁ (physicus).

*War*, πόλεμος, ὁ.

*Enemies*, the enemy, πολέμοι (hostes).

*Resident-alien*, *resident-foreigner*, μέτοικος, ὁ.

*General*, στρατηγός, ὁ.

*Soldier*, στρατιώτης.

*Animal*, ζῶον, τό.

*Head*, κεφαλή.

*Tongue*, γλῶσσά.

*Queen*, βασίλισσα.

*To pay attention to*; *to attend to*, τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν (with dat.)

= animum applicare.

*To steal*, κλέπτειν.

*To whet*, *to sharpen*, σήγγειν.

*To hide*, κρύπτειν.\*

*At all* (after a negative), ὅλως (omnino).

*Not only ... but also*, οὐ μόνον ... ἀλλὰ καί (non solum ... sed etiam).

*The one ... the other*, ὁ μὲν ... ὁ δέ.

*These ... those*

*Some ... others* } οἱ μὲν ... οἱ δέ.

The article ὁ is here a *pronoun*, as it originally was in all cases.

Αὐτός (ipse): the oblique cases usually answer to *his*, *him*, *their*, *them*: αὐτοῦ = ejus: ἑαυτοῦ (sui =) suus ipsius, or suus.

\* Hence the *crypt* of a church.

## Exercise 15.

## 146. a) Translate into English.

1. Λέγετε πρὸς αὐτὸν τί (= what) ἐν νῶ ἔχετε, ὡς φίλον τε καὶ εὖνουν. 2. Τὰ τοῦ Ὀρέστου ὅσῳ ἐκ Τεγέας ἔκλεψε. 3. Τῶν ὁσῶν τὰ μὲν ἔχει μυελόν, τὰ δὲ οὐκ ἔχει· ἔνια δὲ ζῶα· οὐδὲ ἔχειν ὅλως μυελόν ἐν τοῖς ὁστοῖς λέγουσιν οἱ φυσικοί. 4. Ὁ στρατηγὸς οὐ μόνον τοῖς πολεμίοις τὸν νοῦν προσέχει, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ στρατιώταις. 5. Ἡ ὀργὴ ἔδηξε τὰς ψυχάς. 6. Ὁ Πέρσης ἔκρυψε τὴν τοῦ ἄρχιου ἐπιθυμίαν. 7. Οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ψυχὰς εἰς πόλεμον ἔδηξαν. 8. Ἡλείψατε τὴν τῆς βασιλίσσης κεφαλὴν. 9. Οἱ Πέρσαι ἔκρυψαν τὰ χρυσᾶ κύπελλα ἐν τῷ τοῦ Χειρισόφου κήπῳ. 10. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τὸ καλὸν φιλοῦσιν. 11. Ὁ ἀρτοποιὸς ὁ σοφὸς πέντε ἵππους ἔχει.

\* Acc. c. *Infin.* is used nearly as in Latin: though λέγειν is usually followed by *τι* (that).

QUESTIONS.—1. Why has τε no accent? 2. Why is ἔκλεψε proparoxytone? 3. Why is the accent on the final of φυσικοί not written as the grave accent? 7. Why is στρατιωτῶν perispomenon?

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. You were throwing the quoit. 2. They threw the balls. 3. Anger sharpened his tongue. 4. This will sharpen the young-man's anger. 5. I injured Eretria, but I did not injure the country of the Geloni. 6. The just judge did not look to<sup>29</sup> his own advantage. 7. You said by your deeds, that justice<sup>o</sup> is idle-talk to<sup>29</sup> profit; but with your tongues you did not say this. 8. They injured not only the resident-foreigners, but also the citizens. 9. You persuaded not only the resident-foreigners, but also the judges. 10. The two-maidens admired the silver goblets in the poet's little-



house. 11. Some (men) love good (things), others base (things). 12. Who planted the fig-trees in the baker's garden? 13. We ought not to admire the citizen's bad desire of ruling. 14. O Persian, it is a base thing to strike a maiden.

## LESSON XVIII.

### *Attic Second Declension.*

147. Several substantives have the endings *ως* (masc. and fem.) and *ων* (neut.) instead of *ος* and *ου*, and retain the *ω* through all the cases instead of the regular vowels and diphthongs (112), *subscribing ι* where the regular form has *φ* or *ολ*.

#### PARADIGMS.

	People.	Rope.	Dining-Room.
Sing. N.	ὁ λε-ώς	ἡ κάλ-ως	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων
G.	τοῦ λε-ώ	τῆς κάλ-ω	τοῦ ἀνώγε-ω
D.	τῷ λε-ῷ	τῇ κάλ-ῳ	τῷ ἀνώγε-ῳ
A.	τὸν λε-ὼν	τὴν κάλ-ων	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων
V.	λε-ώς	κάλ-ως	ἀνώγε-ων
Plur. N.	οἱ λε-ῷ	αἱ κάλ-φ	τὰ ἀνώγε-ω
G.	τῶν λε-ὼν	τῶν κάλ-ων	τῶν ἀνώγε-ων
D.	τοῖς λε-ῷς	ταῖς κάλ-φς	τοῖς ἀνώγε-φς
A.	τούς λε-ὼς	τὰς κάλ-ως	τὰ ἀνώγε-ω
V.	λε-ῷ	κάλ-φ	ἀνώγε-ω
Dual. N. A. V.	τῷ λε-ώ	τὰ κάλ-φ	τὸ ἀνώγε-ω
G. D.	τοῖν λε-ῷν	ταῖν κάλ-φν	τοῖν ἀνώγε-φν

148. Some adjectives follow this declension, having *ως* masc. and fem., *ων* neut. Such are *ἰλεως*, *propitious*, *ἐμπλεως*, *full*, &c.

Obs.—Some of these substantives drop *ν* in the acc. So the regular acc. of *ἥ* (*dawn*), is *ἥω*. *Λαγώς* (*hare*) has more frequently *ω* than *ων*, so *Ἄδως*, *Κέως* *Κῶς*, *Τέως*; the adjective *ἀγῆρως* has *ων* or *ω* in acc. masc. and fem.

149. ACCENTUATION.—*Proparoxytones* in *εως*, *εων* retain the accent upon the *antepenultimate* through all the cases of all the numbers; the two syllables *εως*, *εων*, &c., being reckoned as one.

Oxytones in *ώς* remain such, even in the *genitive* singular, as *λεώ* (against 97, 1).

## 150. VOCABULARY 11.

*Halo*, ἅλως, ἦ.  
*Temple*, νεώς, ό.  
*Peacock*, ταώς, ό.  
*Hare*, λαγώς, ό.  
*Minos*, Μίνως, ό.  
*Androgeus*, Ἀνδρόγεως, ό.  
*Dawn*, ἔως, ἦ.  
*Propitious*, ἱλεως.  
*Full*, ἔμπλεως.  
*Undying*, (prop. not subject to old age,) ἀγήρως.  
*Circle*, κύκλος, ό.  
*Sun*, ἥλιος, ό.  
*Moon*, σελήνη.  
*Heavenly body*; *star*, ἄστρον, τό.  
*Praise*, ἔπαινος, ό.  
*Juno*, Ἥρα.  
*Delphi*, Δελφοί, ὦν (pl.).  
*Egg*, ὠόν, τό.  
*Ætolia*, Αἰτωλία.  
*Roman*, Ῥωμαῖος.  
*Trojan*, Τρωϊκός.  
*Palladium*, Παλλάδιον, τό.  
*Quirinus*, Κυρίνος.  
*Son*, υἱός, ό.  
*Eagle*, ἀετός, ό.

*Sepulchre*, tomb, τάφος, ό.  
*Vine*, ἄμπελος, ἦ.  
*Tree*, δένδρον, τό.  
*Whole*, ὅλος, η, ον.  
*Often*, πολλάκις.  
*Bright*, λαμπρός, ά, όν.  
*A little*, ὀλίγον.  
*Of every kind*, παντοδαπός, ἦ, όν.  
*To come in being*, *to become*, γίγν-εσθαι (fieri)  
*To appear*, *to be seen*, φαίν-εσθαι.  
*To set out*, πορεύ-εσθαι (proficisci.)  
*To plot against*, *lie in wait for*, ἐνεδρεύ-ειν (insidiari).  
*To receive*, λαμβάν-ειν.  
*To build* (a house), οἰκοδομέ-ειν (= εἶν).  
*To lay* (of eggs), τίκτ-ειν (parere).  
*To disembark*, ἀποβαίν-ειν.  
*To rob*, συλά-ειν (= ἄν).  
*To nourish*, *feed* (of birds), *to keep*, τρέφ-ειν.  
*To come*, ἔκ-ειν.

151. [ Deponent\* verbs.] Some verbs have, like the Latin Deponents, a passive form (with some exceptions, to be afterwards

\* In Greek grammar such verbs are said to belong to the *Middle Voice*. The explanation of this term will be given afterwards. (See 269, &c. *infra*.)

2) The *second*, those of *two terminations*.

3) The *third*, those of *one termination*.

130. Adjectives of three terminations in *ος, η, ου*, and *ος, α, ου* are declined in the *masc.* and *neut.* like nouns of the *second* declension, and in the *femin.* like a noun of the *first* declension. Other adjectives of three terminations are declined like nouns of the *third* declension.\*

#### PARADIGMS.

ἀγαθός, ἡ, όν, "good."				ἀξίος, α, ου, "worthy."			
SING.	N.	ἀγαθός	-ῆ -όν	N.	ἀξιός	-α -ον	
	G.	ἀγαθού	-ῆς -οῦ	G.	ἀξιού	-ας -ου	
	D.	ἀγαθῷ	-ῇ -ῶ	D.	ἀξιῷ	-α -ω	
	A.	ἀγαθόν	-ήν -ον	A.	ἀξίον	-αν -ον	
	V.	ἀγαθέ	-ῃ -όν	V.	ἀξιέ	-α -ον	
PLUR.	N.	ἀγαθοί	-αί -ά	N.	ἀξιοί	-αι -α	
	G.	ἀγαθῶν	-ῶν -ῶν	G.	ἀξιῶν	-ων -ων	
	D.	ἀγαθοῖς	-αῖς -οῖς	D.	ἀξιῶς	-αις -οις	
	A.	ἀγαθούς	-άς -ά	A.	ἀξίους	-ας -α	
	V.	ἀγαθοί	-αί -ά	V.	ἀξιοί	-αι -α	
DUAL.	N. A. V.	ἀγαθῶ	-ά -ῶ	N. A. V.	ἀξιῶ	-α -ω	
	G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	-αῖν -οῖν	G. D.	ἀξιῶν	-αιν -οιν	

131. OBS. 1.) Adjectives in *ος* have feminine *α* if the *ος* follows a vowel or *ρ*: if not, the feminine is *η*: e. g.

ἴδιος,	ἰδία,	ἴδιον.	δῆλος,	δῆλη,	δῆλον.
ἱερός,	ἱερά,	ἱερόν.	σοφός,	σοφή,	σοφόν.
ἀδρόος,	ἀδρόα,	ἀδρόον.	καλός,	καλή,	καλόν.

2) But *οος*, when not preceded by *ρ*, forms the *femin.* in *η*, e. g.

εὔδοος,	εὔδεη,	εὔδοον.	ἀπλόος,	ἀπλόη,	ἀπλόον.
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\* Table of the different terminations of Adjectives of three endings.

1.	{	ος	η	ου	}	ἀγαθός	ῆ	όν
	{	ος	α	ου	}	ἐχθρός	ά	όν
2.		ās	αινα	ᾶν		μέλι-ας	αινα	αν
3.		εις	εσσα	εν		χαρί-εις	εσσα	εν
4.		ην	εινα	εν		τέρ-ην	εινα	εν
5.		ῆς	εῖα	ῆ		γλυκ-ῆς	εῖα	ύ
6.		όν	ούσα	όν		ἐκ-όν	ούσα	όν

## 132. VOCABULARY 8.

Base, disgraceful, αἰσχρός.

Wise, clever, σοφός.

Friendly, dear, φίλος.

Empty, κένος.

Strong, ἰσχυρός.

Long, μακρός.

Bad, κακός.

Beautiful, καλός.

Worthy, ἄξιος.

Good, ἀγαθός.

Sacred, ἱερός.

Plain, evident, δῆλος.

Human, ἀνθρώπινος.

Divine, θεῖος.

## Exercise 13.

## 133. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡ δὸνὴ κακὴ οὐκ ἔστι μακρά. 2. Οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν σοφοί, καὶ καλὴ ἦν ἡ χώρα. 3. Καλὰ δῶρα τῆς σοφίας. 4. Ἡ τοῦ ποιητοῦ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ σοφία πείσει τὸν ἄξιον γεωμέτρην. 5. Ὁ λόγος ἐστὶν αἰσχρός. 6. Ἐστὶ ἱερόν, καλὸν ἐν Ἀθήναις. 7. Μὴ δίωκε τὰ αἰσχροτάτα. 8. Τὸ νεανία ἐτριβέτην τὸ φάρμακον. 9. Προμηθεὺς οὐκ ἦν φίλος τοῖς θεοῖς. 10. Ἡ ἀγαπή τοῦ Θεοῦ πείσει ἀνθρώπους. 11. Χαῖρε, ὦ δέσποτα, μὴ εἰκε τῇ τοῦ ἀρχιερέως ἐπιθυμίᾳ. 12. Διήλόν ἐστιν ὅτι ὁ λόγος ἰσχυρὸς τε καὶ μακρός. 13. Ἰσχυρόν ὄχλος ἐστίν, οὐκ ἔχει δὲ νοῦν. 14. Τίς τὸ κόρα βλάψει; 15. Αἱ καλαὶ κόραι τὸν σοφὸν ἱατρὸν πείσουσι. 16. Ὁ στέφανος ὁ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐστὶν ἱερός. 17. Τῷ ταῦτα λέγειν, ἔψευδον αὐτόν. 18. Ἡ σοφία ἐστὶν καλὴ καὶ θεία.

\* The copula ἐστὶ is often omitted.    b a temple.    c base (things).

d nom. sing. neut. (after the verb).    e See 90, REM.    f See 66, OBS.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. Look, O Persian, towards the beautiful sea. 2. Empty wisdom will persuade the citizens. 3. The poet was admiring the two-wise-geometers. 4. O young man, do not yield to base pleasures. 5. Who will hide base (things)? 6. Sicily is beautiful and dear

οντσι, εντσι, αυτσι, νντσι, become ουσι, εισι, ἄσι, ὕσι. The P- and K- sounds with *ς* become ψ, ξ, respectively:

For example: λεόντσι becomes λέουσι (dat. pl. of λέων, lion); λειψέντσι becomes λειψέεισι (dat. pl. of 1 aor. pass. part. of λείπω); γίγαντσι becomes γίγᾱσι (dat. pl. of γίγας, giant); ζευγύντσι becomes ζευγύνσι (dat. pl. of part. ζευγνύς). Root λαιλαιψ with *ς* becomes λαίλαψ; Αραβ with *ς* becomes Ἀραψ; κατηλιψ with *ς* becomes κατήλιψ; κορακ with *ς* becomes κόραξ; λαρυγγ with *ς* becomes λάρυγξ, &c.

### 157. Terminations of the Third Declension.

	SINGULAR. <i>ς</i>	PLURAL.	DUAL.
N.	{ various, (α, ι, υ : ω : ν, ξ, ρ, σ, ψ)	ες, ᾶ, neut.	ε,
G.		ων,	οιν,
D.	ι,	σιν or σι,	οιν,
A.	α or ν,	ας, ᾶ, neut.	ε,
V.	various, (neut. as nom.)	ες, ᾶ, neut.	ε,

### 158. PARADIGMS.

		Raven.	Child.	Mouth.	Vein.
SING.	N.	ὁ κόραξ*	ὁ, ἡ παῖς	τὸ στόμα	ἡ φλέψ
	G.	κόρακ-ος	παιδ-ός	στόματ-ος	φλεβ-ός
	D.	κόρακ-ι	παιδ-ι	στόματ-ι	φλεβ-ι
	A.	κόρακ-α	παιδ-α	στόμα	φλεβ-α
	V.	κόραξ	παῖ	στόμα	φλέψ
PLUR.	N.	κόρακ-ες	παιδ-ες	στόματ-α	φλεβ-ες
	G.	κοράκ-ων	παιδ-ων	στομάτ-ων	φλεβ-ων
	D.	κόραξι (ν)	παισι (ν)	στόμασι (ν)	φλεψί (ν)
	A.	κόρακ-ας	παιδ-ας	στόματ-α	φλεβ-ας
	V.	κόρακ-ες	παιδ-ες	στόματ-α	φλεβ-ες
DUAL.	N. A. V.	κόρακ-ε	παιδ-ε	στόματ-ε	φλεβ-ε
	G. D.	κοράκ-οιν	παιδ-οιν	στομάτ-οιν	φλεβ-οιν

\* Roots : κορακ, παιδ, στοματ, φλεβ. Cf. 156.

### 159. Accentuation in Third Declension.

a) The tone syllable remains unchanged, as long as the general rules allow it to be so; as: τὸ πρᾶγμα, an action, πράγματος (but πραγμάτων); ὁ ἡ χελιδών, a swallow, χελιδόνος. (The occasional exceptions will be given as they occur.)

b) *Monosyllables* are accented on the *last syllable* in the *genitive* and *dative* of all numbers; and the long syllables *ων* and *οιν* are then circumflexed; as: *ὁ Ζῆρ*, a wild animal, *Ζηρ-ός*, *Ζηρ-ί*, *Ζηρ-οῖν*, *Ζηρ-ῶν*, *Ζηρσί* (ν): but *Ζῆρα*, *Ζῆρες*, &c.

*Exceptions.* δάδων, δμῶν, παίδων, ζώων, } So in G. D. dual (παί-  
φῶδων, φώτων, ὦτων, Τρώων.\* } δοιν, &c.)

160. In addition to these may be mentioned the adjective *pās*, *all*, every, G. *παντός*, D. *παντί*, but *πάντων*, *πᾶσι* (ν); *ὁ Πάν*, G. *Πανός*, but *τοῖς Πᾶσι* (ν).

### 161. VOCABULARY 12.

*Paid-laborer*, *Ζῆς*, *Ζητ-ός*, *ὁ*.  
*Old man*, *γέρον*, *γέροντ-ος*, *ὁ*.  
*Boy*, *παῖς*, *παῖδ-ός*, *ὁ*.  
*A written character*; pl. (= *literæ*) *a letter*; *an epistle*, *γράμμα*, *γράμματ-ος*, *τό*.  
*Elephant*, *ἐλέφας*, *ἐλέφαντ-ος*, *ὁ*.  
*Honey*, *μέλι*, *μέλιτ-ος*, *τό*.  
*Talon*; *claw*, *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνυχ-ος*, *ὁ*.  
*Fox*, *ἄλσπηξ*, *ἄλσπεκ-ος*, *ῆ*.  
*Chest*; *coffin*, *λάρναξ*, *λάρνακ-ος*, *ῆ*.  
*Trunk* (of an elephant), *μυκτήρ*, *μυκτήρ-ος*, *ὁ*.  
*Hand*, *χείρ*,† *χειρ-ός*, *ῆ*.  
*Neck*, *αὔχη*, *αὔχεν-ος*, *ὁ*.  
*Statue*, *ἀνδριάς*, *ἀνδριάντ-ος*, *ὁ*.  
*Fire*, *πῦρ*, *πυρ-ός*, *τό*.

*Hireling*, *mercenary*, *μισθωτός*, *ὁ*.  
*Beginning*; *commencing point*, *ἀρχή*.  
*Fodder*, *χόρτος*, *ὁ*.  
*Kite*, *ἱκτίνος*, *ὁ*.  
*Bull*, *ταῦρος*, *ὁ*.  
*Wagon*, *ἄμαξα*.  
*Twice*, *δῖς*.  
*More powerful*, *κρείττων*.  
*Of cypress*, *κυπαρίσσινος*, *η, ον*.  
*Willing* (masc. adj., to be rendered willingly), *ἐκόν*, *ἐκόντ-ος*.  
*An insect*, *ἐντομον*, *τό*.  
*I perform a service*; *minister*, *ὑπηρετέω* (with *dat.*).  
*To send*, *πέμπ-ειν*.  
*To dip*, *βάπτ-ειν*.

### Exercise 17.

162. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Ἡ καρδιά ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῶν φλεβῶν. 2. Οἱ μισθωτοὶ καὶ Ζῆτες πᾶσιν ὑπηρετοῦσιν. 3. Τῷ νῦν δις παῖδες οἱ γέροντες γίγνονται. 4. Ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης πέμπει γράμ-

\* From *ἡ δάς*, a torch; *ὁ δμῶς*, a slave; *ὁ ἡ παῖς*, a child; *ἡ δῶς*, a jackal; *ἡ φῶς* (G. *φωδός*), a blister caused by burning; *τὸ φῶς* (G. *φωτός*), light; *τὸ οὖς* (G. *οὔρος*), the ear; *ὁ ἡ Τρώς*, a Trojan.

† This word has *χερ-* for root in *χερ-οῖν*, and *χερ-σί*.

ματα ἐς τὴν Σάμον. 5. Τὸν τοῦ ἐλέφαντος χόρτον εἰς μέλι ἔβαψαν. 6. Τοῦ κόρακος κρείττων<sup>1</sup> ἐστὶν ὁ ἰκτῖνος τοῖς ὀνυξί<sup>2</sup>. 7. Λύκος ὄνυ καὶ ταύρω καὶ ἀλώπεκι πολέμιος<sup>3</sup>. 8. Λάρνακας κυπαρισσίνας ἄγουσιν ἄμαξαι. 9. Τοῖς ἐλέφασιν ὁ μυκτὴρ ἀντὶ<sup>4</sup> χειρῶν τῶν δ' ἐντόμων ἐνίοις ἀντὶ στόματος ἢ γλῶττα. 10. Ὁ παῖς μακρὸν ἔχει τὸν αὐχένα<sup>5</sup>. 11. Ἀνεὺ πυρὸς οὐχ οἶόν τ'<sup>6</sup> ἐστὶν ἀνδριάντα χρυσοῦν<sup>7</sup> ἐργάσασθαι<sup>8</sup>. 12. Τοῖς γέροντιν ἐκόντες εἰκομεν.

<sup>1</sup> become. <sup>2</sup> comparatives govern the *gen.* which, of course, is to be rendered by *than*. <sup>3</sup> See 66, Obs. 1. <sup>4</sup> Supply *ἐστὶ*. <sup>5</sup> ἀντὶ, prep. with *gen.* = *instead of*; hence *as good, εἶναι ἀντὶ χειρῶν (to be for hands =)* 'to serve for hands.' <sup>6</sup> χρυσοῦς. <sup>7</sup> Inf. aor. to *work*; to *make*.

*b) Translate into Greek.*

1. You (*pl.*) did not honor even the old-men. 2. Yield to old men<sup>17</sup>, but not to boys<sup>17</sup>. 3. The boys wondered-at the elephant's trunk. 4. Elephants<sup>17</sup> have long trunks. 5. The boy wonders-at both the eagle's talons and the lion's mane, and especially<sup>18</sup> the elephant's trunk. 6. Camels<sup>17</sup> have long necks. 7. The Persians threw the quoit. 8. They were injuring the good resident-foreigners by their speeches<sup>1</sup>. 9. Who will say that<sup>1</sup> one ought not to minister to old men? 10. Boys love honey. 11. By Hermes, Androgeus, the son of Minos, is willingly an enemy to me. 12. Restrain, O general, the desires of (your) soldiers by reason. 13. Not only the son of the baker but Orestes also was looking towards the sea. 14. By Minerva, O boy, the paid-laborers and the hirelings do not perform-service-for the old man.

<sup>1</sup> καὶ ... δέ, with a *word* between. <sup>17</sup> Use the *dat* See also 91. <sup>18</sup> ἰδί. See 146 a) note a.



## LESSON XX.

*Present and Future of Verbs in αω. Present Participle.*

163. The Infinitive *Present Active* of verbs in αω is contracted thus: α'-ειν = ᾶν. The terminations of the *Present Indicative* are:

ά-ω	ά-εις	ά-ει	ῶ	ᾶς	ᾶ
ά-ομεν	ά-ετε	ά-ουσι	ῶμεν	ᾶτε	ᾶσι
	ά-ετον	ά-ετον		ᾶτον	ᾶτον

(Observe the *subscript* where the *uncontracted form* has *ει*.)

164. In the *sigmated root*, the α is mostly changed into η. Hence Fut. not τιμάσ-ω, but τιμήσ-ω. Aor. ἐτίμησα.

165. The *Present Participle* of the Act. Voice ends in *m. ων, f. ουσα, n. ον*. The *masc. and neut.* have Gen. οντ-ος, and are declined regularly after the third. The *Fem.* is declined regularly after the *first*.

166. Thus, from τύπτ-ω the root of *Present Participle* is τύπτουτ- for *masc. and neut.*: the *nominatives* being *masc.* τύπτων (compare λέων,λέοντ-ος), and *neut.* τύπτον.

167. With the *article* the participle is usually translated by a relative clause with *he, they, &c.* 'Ο πράττων = *he who does*; τοῦ πράττοντος, *of him who does, &c.*—'Ο ταῦτα πράττων = *he who does this*. Οἱ ταῦτα πράττοντες = *those who do these things*.

## 168. VOCABULARY 13.

To leap-down, κατα-πηδᾶν (= -άειν).

To end, to die, τελευτᾶν (= -άειν).

To honor, τιμᾶν (= -άειν).

Phalanx, φάλαγξ, φάλαγγ-ος, ἡ.

To praise, ἐπαινεῖν (= -έειν).

To be separated by an interval, to be distant (from), διέχ-ειν.

To sing the *Pæan* (the Greek war song), παιανίζ-ειν.

When, ἥρκα.



To cast into (literally), ἐμβάλλειν; to charge, ἐμβάλλειν εἰς (= ἐμβάλλειν τὸ στράτευμα εἰς . . . to cast his men into = to charge.)

To offer, make an offer of, ὑποφέρειν.

To belong to, to be the due of, προσήκειν.

Goat, αἶξ, αἰγός, ἡ.

Coin, money, νόμισμα, νομίσματος, τό.

Greek, Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος, ὁ.

Other, ἄλλος, ἡ, ο.

Chariot, ἄρμα, ἄρματος, τό.  
Not yet, not still, no longer, οὐκ ἔτι.

Ether, αἰθήρ, αἰθέρος, ὁ.

Herald, κήρυξ (or κήρυξ), κήρυκος, ὁ.

A truce, (prop. libations), a peace (because ratified with libations, σπένδειν), σπονδαί, pl.

Attempt, ἐπιχείρημα, ἐπιχειρήματος, τό.

Stroke, πληγή.

Wound, τραῦμα, τραύματος, τό

### Exercise 18.

#### 169. a) Translate into English.

1. Τὸ νόμισμα τὸ τῶν Περσῶν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐφίλει.
2. Ἡ δικαιοσύνη ἀρετὴ ἐστίν.
3. Ὁ Κῦρος καταπηδᾷ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος.
4. Οὐκέτι τρία ἢ τέτταρα στάδια διέχουσιν τὴν φάλαγγα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἥνικα παιανίζουσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες.
5. Ὁ στρατηγὸς εἰς τὴν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων φάλαγγα ἐμβάλλει.
6. Τὸν οὐρανὸν οἱ ποιηταὶ αἰθέρα ὀνομάζουσιν.
7. Οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἔπεμψαν δύο κήρυκας ὑποφέροντας σπονδάς.
8. Αἶγας αἰγῶν ἄρχοντας οὐ ποιοῦμεν.
9. Τοῖς τῆς γῆς ἄρχουσι τὴν προσήκουσαν τιμὴν ἀποδίδομεν.
10. Ὁ τοῦ γεωμέτρου λόγος οὕτω τελευτᾷ.

\* Paradigms 36.    b Observe that the *dual* is not necessarily used when *two* are meant. For *δύο* see Paradigm 36.    \* rulers: properly participle, ruling.    d we give or pay.

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. The Persians leap-down from their chariots.
2. You (pl.) honor those who rule the land.
3. We honor him who rules the land with the honor that belongs to him.
4. We praise and honor him who rules well and justly.
5. The attempts of the Scythians will end in<sup>19</sup> this.
6. One ought to yield to

those who rule. 7. He calls the attendant who is pounding\* the poison. 8. The assistants honor him.

\* Use pres. partic. of *τρίβ-ειν*.

## LESSON XXI.

### Third Declension. Adjectives in *ās*, *εις*.

#### 170. PARADIGMS.

SING.	Xenophon.	Lion.	Bait.	Nectar.
N.	ὁ Ξενοφῶν	ὁ λέων	τὸ δέλεαρ	τὸ νέκταρ
G.	Ξενοφῶντος	λέοντος	δελέατος	νέκταρος
D.	Ξενοφῶντι	λέοντι	δελέατι	νέκταρι
A.	Ξενοφῶντα	λέοντα	δέλεαρ	νέκταρ
V.	Ξενοφῶν	λέον	δέλεαρ	νέκταρ
PLUR.				
N.	Ξενοφῶντες	λέοντες	δελέατα	νέκταρα
G.	Ξενοφῶντων	λέοντων	δελεάτων	νεκτάρων
D.	Ξενοφῶσι	λέουσι	δελέασι	νέκταρσι
A.	Ξενοφῶντας	λέοντας	δελέατα	νέκταρα
V.	Ξενοφῶντες	λέοντες	δελέατα	νέκταρα
DUAL				
N.A.V.	Ξενοφῶντε	λέοντε	δελέατε	νέκταρε
G. D.	Ξενοφῶντων	λέοντων	δελέατων	νεκτάρων

#### 171. PARADIGMS.

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, black.			χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, lovely.		
SINGULAR.			SINGULAR.		
N.	μέλας	μέλαινα μέλαν	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
G.	μέλανος	μελαίνης μέλανος	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος
D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ μέλανι	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι
A.	μέλανα	μελαινὰν μέλαν	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν
V.	μέλας	μέλαινα μέλαν	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
PLURAL.			PLURAL.		
N.	μέλανε	μελαινὰι μέλανα	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα
G.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν μελάνων	χαρίεντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίენტων
D.	μέλασι	μελαίναις μέλασι	χαρίεσι	χαρίεσαις	χαρίεσι
A.	μέλανε	μελαίναις μέλανα	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσᾶς	χαρίεντα
V.	μέλανε	μελαινὰι μέλανα	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα
DUAL.			DUAL.		
N.A.V.	μέλανε	μελαίνα μέλανε	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε
G. D.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν μελάνων	χαρίεντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίენტων

## 172. VOCABULARY 14.

*Bad, wicked*, κακ-ός, ἡ, ὅν.  
*Demagogue*, δημαγωγός, ὁ (δη-  
 μος, people, ἀγ-ω, lead).  
*People*, δῆμος, ὁ.  
*Flatterer*, κολαξ, κολακ-ος, ὁ.  
*Orator*, ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορ-ος, ὁ.  
*Nightingale*, ἀηδών, ἀηδόν-ος, ἡ.  
*Swallow*, χελιδών, χελιδόν-ος, ἡ.  
*Day*, ἡμέρα.  
*Night*, νύξ, νυκτ-ός, ἡ (νοκ).  
*Vulture*, γύψ, γυπ-ός, ὁ.  
*Cuckoo*, κόκκυξ, κόκκυγ-ος, ὁ.  
*Color*, χρῶμα, χρώματ-ος, τό.  
*Foot*, πούς, ποδ-ός,\* ὁ.  
*Rock*, πέτρα.  
*Difference*, (of colors,) a shade,  
 διαφορά.  
*Poor* μαι, πένης, πένητ-ος, ὁ.

*Continuously, without ceasing*,  
 συνεχῶς (σύν & ἔχω).  
*Even* (opposed to odd), of an  
 even number, ἄρτιος, α, ον  
 (par).  
*The aspalathus*, (a prickly shrub,) ἀσπάλαθος, ὁ.  
*White*, λευκός, ἡ, ὅν.  
*Black*, μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν.  
 (τὸ μέλαν, black; τὸ λευκόν,  
 white; used as substant.)  
*Opposite, contrary* (to), ἐναντίος,  
 α, ον.  
*To sing*, ᾄδ-ειν (= ἀειδεῖν).  
*To change*, μεταβάλλ-ειν.  
*To hatch* (its) young, to breed,  
 to build its nest, νεοττεύ-ειν.

## Exercise 19.

## 173. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ κακοί, τὴν ἡδονὴν ὡς δέλεαρ ἔχοντες, θηρεύου-  
 σιν ἡμῶν\* τὰς ψυχὰς. 2. Ὁ δημαγωγός ἐστι τοῦ δήμου  
 κόλαξ. 3. Τοὺς σοφοὺς τε καὶ ἀγαθοὺς ῥήτορας ἐπαι-  
 οῦμεν καὶ τιμῶμεν. 4. Ἡ ἀηδὼν ᾄδει μὲν συνεχῶς ἡμέ-  
 ρας καὶ νύκτας δεκαπέντε<sup>b</sup> μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ᾄδει μὲν, συν-  
 εχῶς δ' οὐκέτι. 5. Μεταβάλλει καὶ ὁ κόκκυξ τὸ χρῶμα.  
 6. Οἱ πένητες πολλάκις τοῖς πένησι ὑπηρετοῦσιν.  
 7. Πάντα τὰ ζῶα ἄρτιους ἔχουσι τοὺς πόδας<sup>c</sup>. 8. Ὁ  
 ἀσπάλαθος μέλαιναν ἔχει τὴν ῥίζαν<sup>d</sup>. 9. Τὸ μέλαν  
 χρῶμά ἐστι καὶ τοῦ μέλανος πολλὰ<sup>e</sup> διαφορὰ. 10. Ὁ  
 γύψ νεοττεύει ἐπὶ πέτραις ἀπροσβάτοις.\* 11. Μὴ ἄνοα  
 λέγε, ὦ Ξενοφών. 12. Τίς λέξει τὸν Πέρσην κρύπτειν

\* Grimm's law shows this to be the same word as the Gothic *foþ*,  
 English *foot*; π or ρ being changed into the cognate f; δ (d) into z.

τὴν τοῦ ἄρχειν ἐπιθυμίαν; 13. Ὁ ταῦτα πράττων ἐσ-  
τὴν ἄξιος τοῦ ἐπαίνου.

<sup>a</sup> (of us =) *our*. <sup>b</sup> *fifteen* (indeclinable). Acc. denotes *duration* of time. <sup>c</sup> *also* (i. e. as well as *some other birds*). <sup>d</sup> *many*, fem. pl. from πολὺς: supply the verb εἶσιν (*there are*). <sup>e</sup> *inaccessible* (adj. of two terminations).

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Vultures<sup>27</sup> lay two eggs<sup>28</sup>. 2. One (μία) swallow does not make a spring. 3. We admire the swallow's young-ones. 4. We call demagogues flatterers of the people. 5. Virtue renders life happy. 6. White (• is) opposite to black. 7. I will tell you<sup>c</sup> the whole<sup>e</sup> truth. 8. He rules-over all sensual pleasures<sup>b</sup>. 9. The gods rule-over all things<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> ἐρῶ ὑμῖν.

<sup>g</sup> Put the proper case of πᾶς before the article.

<sup>h</sup> Say: '*all the pleasures about the body*' (πᾶσαι αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί). Verbs of ruling, &c. take genit. <sup>i</sup> *all things* are πάντα.

## LESSON XXII.

### Πᾶς, ἅπας. Aorist Participle.

174. Πᾶς = quisque, unusquisque (*every*).

175. Πᾶς ὁ —; ὁ πᾶς = totus (*the whole*: ὁ πᾶς adds emphasis to *the whole* as opposed to its *constituent parts*).

176. Πᾶντες· πάντες οἱ —· = omnes (the latter especially when there is reference).

177. Οἱ πάντες = (1) omnes simul (*all together, altogether*); (2) in universum (*in all*).

178. Πᾶσα πόλις, *every city*: πᾶσα ἡ πόλις, ἡ πόλις πᾶσα, *the whole city* (also ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, *the whole city together*): παντὰ ἀγαθὰ· παντὰ τὰ ἀγαθὰ (the article is usually expressed, when a definite

class of things is meant) ; *pāσαι αἱ καλὰ πράξεις* · τὰ πάντα μέρη, *all the parts (together)* · τοῖς πᾶσιν ὀργίζεται · τὰ πάντα εἴκοσι (in *universum viginti*), *twenty in all*.

179. \**Apas* = *every* (in the *Sing.*), is without the article; but in the sense of *the whole*, *ἅπας* (= *ἅμα πᾶς*) and *σύμπας* or *ξύμπας* (= *all together*), *universus*, are naturally more frequently without the article than *πᾶς* is in the sense of *whole*. Sometimes, too, *σύμπαντες* = *in all* is without the article [*ξύμπαντες ἑπτακόσιοι ὀπλῖται*, Th.].

## 180. PARADIGM.

<i>πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, every, all.</i>								
SING.			PLUR.			DUAL.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. <i>πᾶς</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>πάντες</i>	<i>πᾶσαι</i>	<i>πάντα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>
G. <i>παντός</i>	<i>πάσης</i>	<i>παντός</i>	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>πασῶν</i>	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>πάντοιν</i>	<i>πάσαιν</i>	<i>πάντοιν</i>
D. <i>παντί</i>	<i>πάσῃ</i>	<i>παντί</i>	<i>πᾶσι(ν)</i>	<i>πάσαις</i>	<i>πᾶσι(ν)</i>	<i>πάντοιν</i>	<i>πάσαιν</i>	<i>πάντοιν</i>
A. <i>πάντα</i>	<i>πᾶσαν</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>πάντας</i>	<i>πάσας</i>	<i>πάντα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>
V. <i>πᾶς</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>παν</i>	<i>πάντες</i>	<i>πᾶσαι</i>	<i>πάντα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>

181. The participle of the Aorist Active appends *ās* to the sigmated root (*λύσ-ας, τύψ-ας*).

N. *ās,*                      *ᾶσα,*                      *ᾶν*

G. *αντος,*                      *αςης,*                      *αντος, &c.*

(See Paradigm 17.) It is Englished by *having* —*ed*. But for verbs signifying *emotions* or *states of mind*, it is often Englished by pres. participle, the emotion *having been felt* and continuing to be felt : e. g. *πιστεύσας* (= *confisus*), *trusting, relying on*.

## 182. VOCABULARY 15.

*Zeal, earnestness, eagerness,*  
*σπουδή.*

*Life, bíos, δ.*

*Leader, ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόν-ος, δ, ἡ.*

*Temperance, sobriety of mind,*  
*σωφροσύνη.*

*Absence of government, anarchy, licentiousness, ἀναρχία.*

*To grow old, γηράσκ-ειν.*

*Lawlessness, ἀνομία.*

*River, ποταμός, οὐ, δ.*

*Innocence, ἀβλάβεια.*

*Danger, κίνδυνος, δ.*

*Low estate, ταπεινότης, ταπεινότη-ος, ἡ.*

*Extreme, ἔσχατος, η, αν.*

*Obscurity, ἀδοξία.*

*To trust, πιστεύ-ειν (dat.).*

*Hoplite* (heavy-armed soldier),  
ὀπλίτης, ὁ.

To be the slave of, to serve, δου-  
λεύειν (dat.).

To complete, διατελεῖν (= εἶναι).

To bid, order, tell (to do any  
thing), κελεύειν.

To do, πράττειν (fut. πράξω),  
to commit a murder, πράττειν  
φόνον.

I am come, ἤκω (= veni).

To dissolve, to dismiss (an as-  
sembly), break (a treaty, &c.),  
repeal (a law), λύειν.

### Exercise 20.

#### 183. a) Translate into English.

1. Σπουδὴ πᾶσα ἔσται (= erit) διὰ παντὸς τοῦ βίου.  
2. "Ηδιστον<sup>a</sup> πάντων ἐστὶν ἀλγῆπως διατελεῖν τὸν βίον  
ἅπαντα. 3. Δεῖ βλέπειν πρὸς τὴν τῆς συμπάσης ἡγε-  
μόνα ἀρετῆς σωφροσύνην. 4. Ἐν πάσῃ ἀναρχίᾳ καὶ ἀνο-  
μία διατελεῖ τὸν βίον. 5. Πάντα ἀνδρωπον χρὴ φεύ-  
γειν τὸ σφόδρα φιλεῖν αὐτόν. 6. Ὁ Νεῖλος γλυκίστατός<sup>b</sup>  
ἐστὶ πάντων τῶν ποταμῶν. 7. Ἦσαν οἱ πάντες ἑπτακά-  
σιοι ὀπλίται. 8. Ὁ Σωκράτης πιστεύσας τῇ αὐτοῦ<sup>c</sup>  
ἀβλαβείᾳ ἐκινδύνευσεν τὸν ἔσχατον κίνδυνον<sup>d</sup>. 9. Δύο  
στρατιῶται, τὰ αἰσχροῦ πράξαντες, φεύγουσιν. 10. Ἦκω  
δεῦρο σὺν τοῖς πολίταις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς. 11. Τοὺς νόμους  
τοὺς ἐς τὸ παρὸν<sup>e</sup> βλάπτοντας ὑμᾶς ἐλύσατε. 12. Κο-  
λάσομεν τοὺς τὴν εἰρήνην λύσαντας. 13. Πᾶν ζῶον  
ἀναγκαῖον<sup>f</sup> ἀρτίους ἔχειν τοὺς πόδας.

<sup>a</sup> most pleasant; superl. of ἡδύς.

<sup>b</sup> sweetest; superl. of γλυκύς.

<sup>c</sup> (of himself =) his.

<sup>d</sup> κινδυνεύειν κίνδυνον = to incur (risk, expose  
oneself to) a danger, K. 278, 2.

<sup>e</sup> for the present; at the present.

<sup>f</sup> Supply ἐστὶ.

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. The man is growing-old in extreme (say 'all')  
obscurity and low-estate. 2. Every man ought to fly -  
from being - the - slave - of anger. 3. Through the  
whole of life we ought to pursue virtue. 4. We are  
pursuing virtue with all eagerness. 5. From 'being-



the-slave of sensual [173, *b*, note *h*,] pleasures he will be a slave for his whole life. 6. The wagons \*were in all seven-hundred. 7. We are angry with those who are breaking the peace. 8. We are enraged against † those who have broken the truce. 9. The geometer places himself before ‡ all the Greeks.

\* To be enraged against—, ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχειν (acc. of person).

† To place oneself before, ποτασσεῖν αὐτὸν πρό (with gen.).

## LESSON XXIII.

### Nouns that suffer Syncope.\*

184. To this class belong the following substantives in *ηρ*: πατήρ, father, μήτηρ, mother, θυγάτηρ, daughter, ἡ γαστήρ, the belly, Δημήτηρ, Ceres, and ἀνὴρ, man; which have this peculiarity, that they omit *ε* in the *gen.* and *dat. sing.* and *dat. plural.* They have *voc. ep.* (ἀνὴρ, πατήρ throwing back the accent), and insert *ά* (*cum acuto*) before *σι* in *dat. plur.* Ἀνὴρ, a man (root ἀνερ), drops the *ε* in all its cases except the *voc. sing.*, but inserts a *δ* to soften the pronunciation.

### PARADIGMS.

SING.	N.	Mother.	Man.	Father.
	G.	ἡ μήτηρ	ὁ ἀνὴρ	ὁ πατήρ
	D.	μητρός	ἀν-δ-ρός	πατρός
	A.	μητρὶ	ἀν-δ-ρι	πατρὶ
	V.	μητέρα	ἀν-δ-ρα	πατέρα
PLUR.	N.	μήτερες	ἀν-δ-ρες	πατέρες
	G.	μητέρων	ἀν-δ-ρῶν	πατέρων
	D.	μητέραςι	ἀν-δ-ράσι	πατέραςι
	A.	μητέρας	ἀν-δ-ρας	πατέρας
	V.	μήτερες	ἀν-δ-ρες	πατέρες
DUAL.	N. A. V.	μητέρε	ἀν-δ-ρε	πατέρε
	G. D.	μητέροις	ἀν-δ-ροῖς	πατέροις

\* Syncope = the taking away of one or more letters from the body of a word. Cf. Paradigm 19.

185. Words of this class have several peculiarities of accent.

(1) The *dat. pl.* and the forms that retain the *ε*, are always *paroxytone*: (2) the forms that reject the *ε* have all the accent on the last syllable, with (3) the exception of *voc. sing.* in which the tone-syllable is thrown as far back as possible. (Δημήτηρ (see 186) is an exception to these rules.)

186. 'Ο ἀστήρ, *éros*, a star, has its dative plural ἀστέρας, but is not syncopated in any other case. Δημήτηρ (*Demeter* or *Ceres*) has a varying accentuation, viz. Δήμητρος, Δήμητρι, *Voc.* Δήμητερ, but *Acc.* Δημήτερα.

187. *Obs.* For 'many great men' the Greeks usually said 'many and great men:' and so in similar combinations of two adjectives.

## 188. VOCABULARY 16.

*Bad, worthless*, φαῦλος, ἡ, *ον*.

*Happiness*, εὐδαιμονία.

*Most disgraceful, basest*, αἰσχιστος, ἡ, *ον*.

*Worthy*, ἄξιος, α, *ον* (with *gen.*).

*Liberty*, ἐλευθερία.

*Insolent*, ὑβριστικός, ἡ, *ον*.

(*Small*) tunic, χιτώνιον, τό.

*Three*, τρεῖς, *neut.* τρία (*Pdm.*

36).

*Nurse*, τροφός, ἡ.

(*Native*) country, πατρίς, πατρίδος, ἡ.

*Slaughter*, φόνος, ό.

*Dice*, κτύπος, ό.

*Arms*, ὅπλα, τά (*arma*).

*Absolute prince, tyrant*, τύραννος, ό.

*To measure*, μετρέω (= -έω).

*To love*, στέργω.

*To exclude, to keep away from*, εἶργω.

*To desire*, ἐπιθυμῶ (= -έω) with *gen.*

*To follow, attend* (of a consequence), ἑπείσσει, with *dat.*

*To kill, to put to death*, ἀποκτείνω.

*To drag away from*, ἀποσπῶ (= -άω).

## Exercise 21.

189. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Οἱ φαῦλοι τῇ γαστρὶ μετροῦσι καὶ τοῖς αἰσχίστοις τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν. 2. Ἄνδρες εἰσὶν ἀγαθοὶ καὶ ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. 3. Ὁ νέος, τοὺς τοῦ πατρὸς ὑβριστικούς καὶ μὴ σοφοὺς λόγους ἀκούων, ὑψηλόφρων· τε ἔσται (= erit) καὶ φιλότιμος ἂν ἄνθρωπος. 4. Ἔστιν υἱοῦ γε<sup>13</sup> ἡ θυγατὶς τοῦ πατρὸς



πατήρ. 5. Ταῖς Κέβητος θυγατράσι χιτώνια δώσω\* (— dabo) τρία. 6. Εἰσί μοι τρεῖς θυγάτερες. 7. Τὴν γῆν ἀνδρῶν μητέρα τε καὶ τροφὸν ὀνομάζομεν. 8. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὥσπερ ὑπὲρ<sup>17</sup> μητρὸς ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος κινδυνεύουσιν. 9. Τῇ Δήμητρι πολλοὶ καὶ καλοὶ νεφῆσαν. 10. Ὡ φῖλε θυγάτερ, στέργε τὴν μητέρα.<sup>d</sup> 11. Ὡ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, νομίζω σοφούς τε καὶ ἀξιούς τῆς εὐδαιμονίας ὑμᾶς εἶναι. 12. Οἱ βάρβαροι τὰ αἰσχροὶ φιλοῦσιν. 13. Τοῦ σπονδῆ Σωκράτους ἀξία ἅπαντος τοῦ ἐπαίνου. 14. Ὡ Πέρσα, τίς ταῦτα λέξει Ξενοφῶντι; 15. Ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ κήπῳ ἐστὶν οἰκίδιον.

\* *high minded.*

<sup>b</sup> (*fond of honor* = ) *ambitious.*

\* *I will give.*

<sup>d</sup> See 91.

*b) Translate into Greek.*

1. Fathers<sup>37</sup> keep-away their sons from bad men. 2. There \*was much \*slaughter of men, and (δέ) much din of arms. 3. The enemy's camp \*was unoccupied (*say*: 'void of men'). 4. Man differs from the other animals in desiring honor. 5. Love (*pl.*) your father and your mother. 6. Be- not -the-slave-of the belly. 7. Great honor attends good men<sup>37</sup>. 8. Cyrus puts-to-death his mother's father. 9. Tyrants<sup>37</sup> drag children from \*their fathers and mothers. 10. The man will spend his life in great glory. 11. The men are performing many great<sup>32</sup> \*actions. 12. The many<sup>f</sup> will measure happiness by gain. 13. Bad (men) love anarchy and lawlessness. 14. Who will say that great honor does not attend good men? 15. There is a temple of Ceres in Cilicia. 16. Many great men love not only the Greeks but also the Persians.

\* *πολύς.*

<sup>f</sup> *οἱ πολλοί.*

## LESSON XXIV.

*Adjectives of two terminations.\** Κέρας, &c.

190. Adjectives of two terminations have only *one* form for the *masculine* and *feminine*, as *ὁ, ἡ ἐνδοξος*, τὸ ἐνδοξον. They are declined like nouns of the third declension (except *ος, ος, ον*, which is like the second declension).

## 191. PARADIGMS.

σαφής, σαφές, <i>clear</i> .			εὐδαίμων, εὐδαιμον, <i>happy</i> .	
SING.			SING.	
m. f.	n.		m. f.	n.
N. σαφής	σαφές		N. εὐδαίμων	εὐδαιμον
G. { σαφέ-ος			G. εὐδαίμων-ος	
{ σαφοῦς				
D. { σαφέ-ι			D. εὐδαίμων-ι	
{ σαφεῖ				
A. { σαφέ-α	σαφές		A. εὐδαίμων-α	εὐδαιμον
{ σαφή				
V. σαφές	σαφές		V. εὐδαιμον	εὐδαιμον
PLUR.			PLUR.	
N. { σαφέ-ες	σαφέ-α		N. εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαίμονα
{ σαφεῖς	σαφή			
G. { σαφέ-ων			G. εὐδαιμόνων	
{ σαφῶν				
D. σαφέσι(ν)			D. εὐδαίμοσι(ν)	
A. { σαφέ-ας	σαφέ-α		A. εὐδαίμονος	εὐδαίμονα
{ σαφεῖς	σαφή			
V. { σαφέ-ες	σαφέ-α		V. εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαίμονα
{ σαφεῖς	σαφή			
DUAL.			DUAL.	
N. A. V. { σαφέ-ε			N. A. V. εὐδαιμονε	
{ σαφή				
G. D. { σαφέ-οιν			G. D. εὐδαιμόνοιν	
{ σαφοῖν				

\* Table of Adjectives of Two Endings.

	m. f.	n.	m. f.	n.
1.	ος	ον	κόσμιος	κόσμιον
2.	ων	ον	πέπων	πέπον
3.	ης	ες	ἀληθής	ἀληθές (the most usual form)
4.	ην	εν	ἄρσην	ἄρσεν (the only adj. of this form)
5.	ις	ι	ἰδρις	ἰδρι

192. The *nominative plural* of τέρας usually drops the τ, and is contracted into τέρα, G. τερῶν. Τὸ γέρας, *reward*, τὸ γῆρας, *old age*, τὸ κρέας, *flesh*, and τὸ κέρασ, *horn*, omit the τ in all the numbers, and suffer contraction in the genitive and dative singular, and throughout the dual and plural (except the dative plural): in κέρασ, however, the regular forms with the τ are found as well as the contracted.

## 193. PARADIGMS.

τὸ κέρασ, the horn.				τὸ κρέας, the flesh.			
SINGULAR.				SINGULAR.			
N.	κέρας			κρέας			
G.	κέρατ-ος	κέρα-ος	κέρως	κρέατ-ος	κρέα-ος	κρέως	
D.	κέρατ-ι	κέρα-ε	κέρᾳ	κρέατ-ι	κρέα-ϊ	κρέῳ	
A.	κέρας			κρέας			
V.	κερας			κρεας			
PLURAL.				PLURAL.			
N.	κέρατ-α	κέρα-α	κέρα	κρέατ-α	κρέα-α	κρέα	
G.	κεράτ-ων	κερά-ων	κερῶν	κρεάτ-ων	κρεά-ων	κρεῶν	
D.	κέρασι(ν)			κρεάσι(ν)			
A.	κέρατ-α	κέρα-α	κέρα	κρέατ-α	κρέα-α	κρέα	
V.	κεράτ-α	κέρα-α	κέρα	κρεάτ-α	κρέα-α	κρέα	
DUAL.				DUAL.			
N. A. V.	κέρατ-ε	κέρα-ε	κέρα	κρέατ-ε	κρέα-ε	κρέα	
G. D.	κεράτ-οιν	κερά-οιν	κερῶν	κρεάτ-οιν	κρεά-οιν	κρεῶν	

## 194. VOCABULARY 17.

*Horn, wing of an army*, κέρας, κέρατ-ος, τό.

*Honorary privilege*, γέρας, γέρατ-ος, τό.

*Old age*, γῆρας, γήρατ-ος, τό.

*Prodigy, portentous-monster*, τέρας, τέρατ-ος, τό.

*Alone, only*, μόνος. η, ον.

*Stag*, έλαφος, ό.

*The bonassus, wild ox*, βόνασ-ος, ό.

*Again*, πάλιν.

*On both sides*, έκατέρωθεν.

*Horse* = cavalry, έππος, ή.

*(Of) twenty thousand*, διασμήριος α, ον.

*Already*, ήδη.

*Fruit*, καρπός, ό.

*Child*, τέκνον, τό.

*Monument*, μνημείον, τό.

*Weakness*, ασθένεια, ή.

*Best*, άριστος, η, ον.

*At once*, άμα.

*Most*, πλείστος, η, ον.

*Solid*, στερεός, á, óν.

*Throughout*, διόλου.

*To put to flight*, to rout, τρέπ-  
εσθαι.

*To cast away*, to shed (horns),  
ἀποβάλλειν.

*To bear*, φέρειν.

*To put forth* (some natural pro-  
duct, as horns, leaves, &c.),  
φύειν.

*To butt*, κυρίττειν.

*Much divided*, branching, πολυ-  
σχιδής, ες (πολύς, σχίζω).

### Exercise 22.

#### 195. a) Translate into English.

1. Τῷ ἀριστερῷ κέρατι τρέπονται τοὺς πολεμίους.
2. Ἀποβάλλει τὰ κέρατα μόνος ὁ ἔλαφος κατ' ἔτος<sup>15</sup>, καὶ πάλιν φύει. 3. Ἐπὶ κέρως<sup>25</sup> ἐκατέρωθεν ἡ ἵππος, δις-  
μυρία οὖσα<sup>a</sup>. 4. Κυρίττουσιν ἀλλήλους σιδηροῖς κέρα-  
σιν. 5. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐν πύλαις ἤδη γήρως ἐστίν. 6. Οὔτε γῇ καρπὸν φέρει, οὔτε μητέρες τέκνα τίκτουσιν, ἀλλὰ τέρατα. 7. Οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος<sup>17</sup> καλῶς τελευτήσαν-  
τες<sup>b</sup> τάφων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μνημείων μέγιστα ἔχουσι γέρα.

<sup>a</sup> Ὦν, οὖσα, ὄν, pres. part. of εἰμί, *I am*. <sup>b</sup> τελευτήσαντες, first aor. part. of τελευτάω.

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. • It is necessary to yield to the weakness of old-age. 2. The geometer died of<sup>22</sup> old-age, not (*say*: 'but not') of disease. 3. This (τοῦτό γε) is the best remedy for<sup>17</sup> old-age. 4. The bonassus has at once both a mane and two horns<sup>30</sup>. 5. With our right wing we are conquering the enemy's hoplites. 6. Most horns (*say*: 'the most of horns') are hollow, and those (τὰ δὲ) of stags alone are solid throughout and branching<sup>a</sup>. 7. The citizens have honors and panegyrics from one another, and honorary-privileges.

<sup>a</sup> πολυσχιδῇ (= πολυσχιδέα).

## LESSON XXV.

196. Substantives in *ης, os*.—Adjectives in *ης*.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
N. <i>ης</i> :	<i>ος, (neut.)</i>	N. <i>ες, εις</i> :	<i>εα, η, (neut.)</i>
G. <i>εος, ους</i>		G. <i>ων, ων</i>	
D. <i>ει, ει</i>		D. <i>εσι(ν)</i>	
A. <i>εα, η</i> }	<i>ος, (neut.)</i>	A. <i>εας, εις</i> :	<i>εα, η, (neut.)</i>
V. <i>εσ</i> }		V. <i>εες, εις</i> :	<i>εα, η, (neut.)</i>
DUAL.			
N. A. V. <i>εε, η.</i>		G. D. <i>έοιν, οίν.</i>	

197. a) In Attic prose the *open* form occurs only in *dual εε* from adjectives in *ης*, and *gen. pl. εων* from *ος*.

b) *Τριήρης* (properly an *adj.*), with the *adj. αὐτάρκης*, and compound adjectives in *ήθης* (from *ἥθος*) remain *paroxytone* in *gen. pl.* It is not certain whether we should write *τριῆρες, τριήρων*; or *τρίηρες, τριηρῶν*. K. adopts the former; see his *Gramm.* 59.

(Learn Paradigm 21.)

198. ⚡ Observe that most adjectives in *ης* are *oxytone*; *αὐτάρκης, εὐήθης, συνήθης, πλήρης*, are exceptions.

## 199. VOCABULARY 18.

One who pursues gain by base means, *αίσχροκερδής, ές*.

Gain, *κέρδος, κέρδε-ος, κέρδους, τό*.

Reproach, *ὀνειδος (-εος, ους), τό*.

Character, disposition, *ἥθος (-εος, ους), τό (mores)*.

Simple, *εὐήθης, ές (εὖ and ἥθος)*.

Disobedient, *ἀπειθής, ές*.

Obedient, *εἰπεινής, ές*.

Summer, *ἔρος (-εος, ους), τό*.

Year, *ἔτος (-εος, ους), τό*.

Multitude, *πλήθος (-εος, ους)*; hence = democratical constitution.

Mountain, *ὄρος (-εος, ους), τό*.

Wall, *τείχος (-εος, ους), τό*.

Kind, *γένος (-εος, ους), τό*.

False, *ψευδής, ές*.

True, *ἀληθής, ές*.

Dicer, *κυβευτής, οὐ, δ*.

Footpad, (prop. a filcher of clothes), *λαποδύτης, ου, δ*.

Robber, *ληστής, οὐ, δ*.

Genuleness, *πραότης, πραότη-ος, ή*.

Tameness, *ἡμερότης, ἡμερότη-ος, ή*.

Want of intelligence, stupidity, *ἄνοια, ας, ή*.

*Courage*, ἀνδρία, ας, ἡ (ἀνήρ).  
*Cowardice*, δειλία, ας, ἡ (δειλός).  
*Sheep*, πρόβατον, ου, τό.  
*Unintelligent, stupid*, ἀνόητος, ου  
 (ἀ and νοέω, νοῦς).  
*Trireme*, τριήρης (-εος, ους), ἡ.  
*Useless*, ἄχρηστος, ου.  
*I suppose*, (ορίνω,) δῆπου.  
*Army*, στρατεύμα, στρατεύμα-  
 ος, τό.  
*Chase, hunting-expedition*, θήρα,  
 ας, ἡ.  
*Winter*, χειμών, χειμών-ος, ὁ.  
*Alike*, ὁμοίως.  
*To endure*, ὑπομένειν.  
*To differ*, διαφέρειν.

*To plot against*, ἐπιβουλεύειν  
 (with dat.).  
*To value before or above, to  
 prefer*, προτιμᾶν (= -άειν) with  
 acc. and gen.  
*To show sobriety or sense of  
 mind*, σωφρονεῖν (= -έειν).  
*Less*, ἐλάττων.  
*Little*, μικρός, ὁ, ον: μικρῶ, (by)  
 a little (with comparative).  
*Safety*, σωτηρία, ας, ἡ.  
*Poetical*, ποιητικός, ὁ, ὄν.  
*Of earth; hence, of brick*, γή-  
 νος, ον.  
*More than, rather than*, μᾶλλον ἢ.

### Exercise 23.

#### 200. a) Translate into English.

1. Ὁ κυβευτής καὶ ὁ λωποδύτης καὶ ὁ ληστής αἰσχρο-  
 κερδεῖς εἰσι. 2. Οἱ κυβευταὶ κέρδους ἕνεκα ὀνειδῆ ὑπο-  
 μένουσι. 3. Τὰ ἡδὴ τῶν ζώων διαφέρει (85, 1) κατὰ τε  
 δειλίαν καὶ πραότητα καὶ ἀνδρίαν καὶ ἡμερότητα καὶ  
 νοῦν τε καὶ ἄνοιαν. 4. Τὸ τῶν προβάτων ἡδὸς εὐηδὲς καὶ  
 ἀνόητον\*. 5. Ἐνταῦθα Ἀλκιβιάδης ἦκεν ἐκ τῶν Κλα-  
 ζομενῶν σὺν πέντε τριήρεσι. 6. Ἀχρηστον δῆπου καὶ  
 οἰκέτης καὶ στρατεύμα ἀπειδές. 7. Θήραν ποιοῦνται  
 ὁμοίως θέρους\* καὶ χειμῶνος. 8. Ὁ ταῶς ἅπαξ τοῦ  
 ἔτους<sup>d</sup> τίκτει μόνον· τίκτει δὲ ὡς δώδεκα ἢ μικρῶ ἐλάτ-  
 τω\*. 9. Ὁ Πέρσης ἐπιβουλεύει τῷ πλήθει τῷ ὑμετέρῳ.  
 10. Σωφρονοῦσι τὴν σωτηρίαν τοῦ κέρδους προτιμώντες  
 (= προτιμάοντες). 11. Ὁ βόναστος γίγνεται ἐν τῇ  
 Παιωνίᾳ, ἐν τῷ ὄρει τῷ Μεσσαπίῳ. 12. Κατὰ τὸν  
 ποιητικὸν λόγον, χαλκᾶ καὶ σιδηρὰ δεῖ εἶναι τὰ τεῖχη  
 μᾶλλον ἢ γήϊνα.

• Supply the *copula* *ἐστίν*.     ὁ ποιῶνται (= ποιέ-ονται) θήρα  
*(lit. faciunt sibi venationem), go out a hunting; hunt.*     ° K. 273.  
 4. b.     ὁ the partitive genitive stands with adverbs of *time* and  
*place*: e. g. *thrice a day*, τρίς τῆς ἡμέρας.     ° For ἐλάττωα, cf. Para-  
 digm 12 (μελίζων).

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. There are two kinds of lions. 2. He conceals the truth by a false tale. 3. Do not trust (*pl.*) to walls and gates. 4. You (*pl.*) trusted to the bravery of the citizens, and not (*say*: 'but not') to walls and gates. 5. The general of the Persians has well-disciplined soldiers<sup>91</sup>. 6. O boys, you are pursuing false pleasures, and not true ones. 7. The wicked for the most part<sup>92</sup> delight in<sup>93</sup> false pleasures, but good men (*say*: 'the good of men') in true ones.

ἰ τὰ πολλά.

## LESSON XXVI.

### Ἡρακλῆς, &c.

201. When a vowel stands before the terminations *ης*, *ος*, and *ος*, the Attics contract *εα* of the acc. sing. and neut. plur., not into *η*, but *α*; e. g. κλέος (*glory*), plur. κλέεα—κλέᾱ.

202. Proper names in κλέης, contr. κλῆς, undergo (in Attic Greek) a double contraction in the dative sing.; e. g. ἐ-εῖ (= ἐ-ει) = εἶ.

N.	(Ἡρακλέης)	Ἡρακλῆς
G.	(Ἡρακλέος)	Ἡρακλέους
D.	(Ἡρακλέϊ)	Ἡρακλέϊ
A.	(Ἡρακλέα)	Ἡρακλέᾱ [sometimes Ἡρακλῆ*]
V.	(Ἡράκλεες)	Ἡράκλεις ("Ἡρακλες, in exclamations.)

\* *Plat. Phaed.* 89.



## 203. VOCABULARY 19.

*Sophocles*, Σοφοκλῆς (see note 5).*Ameinocles*, Ἀμεινοκλῆς.*Eucles*, Εὐκλῆς.*Euthycles*, Εὐθυκλῆς.*Unwritten*, ἀγράφος, ον.*Written*, γεγραμμένος, η, ον.*The Antigone* (a play of Sophocles), ἡ Ἀντιγόνη.*Law*, νόμος, ον, ὁ.*Accurate*, ἀκριβής, ἐς.*Full*, πλήρης, ἐς.*Fair, reasonable*, ἐπιεικής, ἐς.*Expensive, costly*, πολυτελής, ἐς.*Human, natural to man, hence*  
(of sins) *venial*, ἀνθρώπινος  
η, ον.*A sin, a fault*, ἀμάρτημα, ἀμαρτή-  
ματ-ος, τό.*Procession*, πομπή, ἡ.*Sacrifice*, θυσία, ἡ.*Strong*, ἰσχυρός, ἄ, ὄν.*Fifth*, πέμπτος, η, ον.*Straight, right*, ὀρθός, ἡ, ον  
(rectus).*It befits, is becoming*, πρέπει,  
(deceit,) with dat.*To think*, οἶσθαι.*Not to transgress*, (lit. *to remain*  
*within*), *to observe* (a law),  
ἐμμένειν (with dat).*It is fitting or expedient*, συμφέ-  
ρει (= expedit), τὸ συμφέρον,  
(= id quod expedit, or utile  
est), *the expedient*.*To pardon*, συγγιγνώσκ-ειν (with  
dat.).*To accept*, ἀποδέχ-εσθαι.*To court, to consult a thing*,  
e. g. *expediency*, θεραπεύ-ειν.*To give in evidence, bear wit-  
ness*, μαρτυρ-εῖν (= εἶναι).*Test, proof, mode of examination*,  
(of a witness, e. g. by torture),  
ἐλεγχος, ον, ὁ.*Judge*, κριτής, οὐ, ὁ.*Healthy, sound*, ὑγιής, ἐς.*(There) were*, ἦσαν, imp. 3d. pl.  
from εἰμί.REM. By 201, ὑγιέα (from ὑγιής, ὑγιέ-ος) is contracted into ὑγιᾶ, but  
ὑγιῇ is also found in Plato.

## Exercise 24.

## 204. a) Translate into English.

1. Ταῦτα οὐκ οἶονται<sup>53</sup> Θεμιστοκλεῖ πρέπειν. 2. Οἱ  
μὲν ἄγραφοι νόμοι οὐδέποτε μεταβάλλουσιν, οἱ δὲ γε-  
γραμμένοι πολλάκις, ὥσπερ εἴρηται<sup>a</sup> ἐν τῇ τοῦ Σοφο-  
κλέους Ἀντιγόῃ. 3. Τὸ δίκαιόν<sup>b</sup> ἐστὶν ἀληθές τι<sup>c</sup> καὶ  
συμφέρον. 4. Βελτίονος ἀνδρός<sup>d</sup> τὸ τοῖς ἀγράφοις νόμοις<sup>e</sup>  
ἢ τοῖς γεγραμμένοις ἐμμένειν. 5. Τὸ τοῖς ἀνθρώπινους  
ἀμαρτήμασι συγγιγνώσκειν ἐπιεικές<sup>f</sup>. 6. Οἱ θεοὶ οὐκ



ἀποδέχονται τὰς πολυτελεῖς πομπάς τε καὶ θυσίας.  
 7. Ἦσαν κῶμαι πολλαὶ πλήρεις πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐν τῷ  
 πεδίῳ τῷ παρὰ τὸν Τίγρητα ποταμόν. 8. Οἱ Συρακοῦ-  
 σιοι στρατηγούς ἔχουσιν Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Εὐκλέα καὶ  
 Τελλίαν. 9. Στρατηγὸς ἦν Κορινθίων Ξενοκλείδης ὁ  
 Εὐδουκλέους, πέμπτος αὐτός<sup>12</sup>. 10. Τάληδες<sup>b</sup> (= τὸ  
 ἀληθές) ἰσχυρόν ἐστι. 11. Οἱ πολλοὶ τοῦ ὀρθοῦ<sup>b</sup> οὐκ  
 ἀληθεῖς κριταὶ ὄντες,<sup>c</sup> τὸ συμφέρον μᾶλλον θεραπεύου-  
 σιν. 12. Ἠγοῦμαι<sup>e</sup> παντάπασί γε<sup>13</sup> ἀληθῆ εἶναι καὶ  
 ὑγιᾶ (οἱ ὑγιῇ) καὶ πιστὸν τὸν ἀνδρῶπον.

<sup>a</sup> 'has been said.'    <sup>b</sup> 'justice, right.' See K. 244, 8.    <sup>c</sup> 'some-  
 thing.'    <sup>d</sup> the gen. with ἐστὶ is construed as in Lat.: it is *the part*,  
*duty*, &c. of; it is *characteristic* of, &c.    <sup>e</sup> supply ἐστὶ.    <sup>f</sup> ὄντες  
 (εἶμι).    <sup>g</sup> = ἡγόμαι, *I think*.

*b) Translate into Greek.*

1. We praise those who speak the truth (*say*:  
 'the true 'things'). 2. You (*pl.*) all gave false  
 witness (*say*: 'gave-in-evidence the false 'things').  
 3. We will give-in-evidence what is true, not<sup>14</sup> what  
 is false (*say*: 'the true 'things; 'the false 'things').  
 4. You see the faithlessness of Tissaphernes. 5. Their  
 general is Dercyllidas, the (son) of Eucles, with two  
 others<sup>15</sup>. 6. Who avoids such (*say*: 'so') accurate  
 methods-of-examination? 7. I will give these things  
 to Ameinöcles the Samian.

## LESSON XXVII.

*Substantives in εὐς.* (Paradigm 27.)

205. The termination εὐς (*oxytone*) takes ω in the  
 genitive sing.; and in the dat. sing. and nom. and acc.

plur. admits of regular contraction. The voc. is εὖ (*perispomenon*); dat. pl. εὔσι(ν). (Observe the accent.)

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	DUAL.	
N.	εὐς	εῖς	N.	} έε
G.	έως	έων	A.	
D.	εἰ	εὔσι(ν)	V.	
A.	εἰ	έας (εἰς)	G.	
V.	εὖ	εῖς	D.	} έοιν

206. Besides εἰς the old Attic dialect possesses a collateral form in ἦς (contracted from the Epic ἦες) for the nom. and voc. plur.; e. g. Πλαταιῆς for Πλαταίεις.

207. Most substantives which have a vowel before the termination εὐς, contract έως into ᾧς, έα into ᾱ, έας (seldom) into ᾱς; e. g. Εὐβοεύς (*an inhabitant of Eubœa*), gen. Εὐβοᾶς, acc. Εὐβοᾶ, acc. plur. Εὐβοᾶς. So sometimes G. plur.; e. g. Ἑπεριῶν, Δωριῶν.

208. *Future Participle.*] The fut. participle is formed by adding ων to root of Future, βλέπω, fut. βλέψω, participle βλέψων (-ουσα, -ον). It is declined like a participle of the Present (Pdm. 16).

209. The future participle is often used to denote a purpose

(Eng.) I am come to do this.

(Greek) I am come about-to-do this (ἦκω ποιήσων ταῦτα)

(Eng.) I sent a man to do this.

(Greek) I sent (a man) about to do this (έπεμψα ποιήσοντα ταῦτα [or, τὸν ποιήσοντα]).

## 210. VOCABULARY 20.

Interpreter, έρμηνεύς, ό.

King, βασιλεύς, ό.

Painter, γραφεύς, ό.

Priest, ιερεύς, ό.

Horseman, ίππεύς, ό.

Scribe, γραμματεύς, ό.

Parent, γονεύς, ό.

Abundant, άφθονος, ον, (ά, not, φθόνος, envy, there being so much that none need envy another.)

The Piræus (port of Athens),

Πειραιεύς, ό.

Mart, custom-house (at Athens),

έμπορίον, ον, τό.

Superintendent, inspector, επι-  
μελητής, οὔ, ό (έπιμ. έμπορίου  
= custom-house officer).

Foot soldier, πεζός, οὔ, ό (pedes).

Higher up, more inland, beyond,

ᾤνω (adv. with gen.).

To dig down, κατασκάπτ-ειν

Twenty thousand, δισμήριοι,  
a, a.

Together with (dat.), ἅμα; ἅμα  
τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, at day-break.

To sacrifice, θύ-ειν.

An offering, a sacrifice, θύμα,  
θύματ-ος, τό.

To put into the hands, to hand  
over, ἐγχειρίζ-ειν.

Priestess, ἱέρεια, ἡ.

Holy, ὅσιος, a, ov.

To disobey, ἀπειθεῖν (= εἶν),  
with dat.

To make a likeness of, to copy,  
to draw, ἀπεικάζ-ειν.

To imitate, μιμέ-εσθαι (μιμει-  
σθαι).

Serious or earnest in character,  
good, worthy, σπουδαῖος, a, ov.

I am come, ἦκω (= veni, ad-  
sum).

To go away, ἀπέρχ-εσθαι.

### Exercise 25.

#### 211. a) Translate into English.

1. Ξενοφῶν διελέγετο αὐτοῖς\* δι' ἑρμηνέως περὶ  
σπονδῶν. 2. Οὐκ ἔστι χρήματα ἡμῖν<sup>b</sup>, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις  
ἄφθονα παρὰ βασιλέως. 3. Λαμβάνει τὸ ἀργύριον ὁ  
γραμματεὺς ὁ τοῦ ἐμπορίου ἐπιμελητῶν Εὐδύδημος.  
4. Ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὀρώμεν ἱππέας πολλούς, πεζοὺς δ' ἄνω  
τῶν ἱππέων ὡς δισμυρίους. 5. Ἦκω θύσων. 6. Θύσου-  
ντες<sup>40</sup> τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν τε καὶ ἱερέαις ἐγχειρίζομεν τὰ θύματα.  
7. Οὐχ ὅσιον τοῦτό γε<sup>43</sup> τὸ τοῖς γονεῦσιν ἀπειθεῖν.  
8. Αἰσχρὸν τοὺς μὲν γραφεῖς ἀπεικάζειν τὰ καλὰ τῶν  
ζώων, τοὺς δὲ παῖδας μὴ μιμείσθαι τοὺς σπουδαίους τῶν  
γονέων. 9. Πέμπομεν κατασκάψοντας τὰ τείχη.

\* 'conversed with them.'  
in Latin.

<sup>b</sup> like est (sunt) mihi = 'I have'

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. It is the mark of a bad boy to disobey his  
parents. 2. The painter will draw the insects. 3. O  
dear boy, you ought to imitate your parents. 4. The  
clerks receive money from <sup>18</sup> the Lacedæmonians.  
5. We are come to sacrifice <sup>50</sup> to Athene (= Minerva).  
6. The Persian, having handed-over his offering to the

priest, is-going-away. 7. Many of the cavalry fly. 8. Many of the men from the Piræus are digging-down the wall. 9. Those from the city are coming to aid <sup>58</sup> those in the Piræus. 10. We admire not only the city but also the Piræus.

## LESSON XXVIII.

*Words in ις, ι, υς, υ.*

212. A considerable number of words with the terminations *ις*, *ι*, *υς*, *υ*, retain their proper vowel only in the acc. and voc. sing., substituting *ε* for it in all the other cases. Words in *ις* and *υς* take *ω* in the genitive (i. e. *ως* for *ος*), which, however, in reference to the accent, is considered as short, like *ω* in the gen. plur. of these words. The neuters in *ι* and *υ* form their genitive in the usual manner.

SING.	N.	<i>ις</i>	<i>υς</i>	<i>υ</i>
	G.	<i>εως</i>	<i>εως</i>	<i>εος</i>
	D.	<i>ει</i>	<i>ει</i>	<i>ει</i>
	A.	<i>ιυ</i>	<i>υυ</i>	
	V.	<i>ι</i>	<i>υ</i>	
PLUR.	N. V.	<i>εις</i>	<i>εις</i>	<i>η</i>
	G.	<i>εων</i>	<i>εων</i>	<i>εων</i>
	D.	<i>εσι(ν)</i>	<i>εσι(ν)</i>	<i>εσι(ν)</i>
	A.	<i>εις</i>	<i>εις</i>	
DUAL.	N. A. V.	<i>εε</i>	<i>εε</i>	<i>εε</i>
	G. D.	<i>εοιυ</i>	<i>εοιυ</i>	<i>εοιυ</i>

## 213. VOCABULARY 21.

*Intelligence, σύνεσις, ἡ.*

*Intellectual act, intellect, νόησις, ἡ.*

*Elbow, fore-arm, πῆχυς, ὁ.*

*Prophet, μάντις, ὁ.*

*Insolence, ὕβρις, ἡ; ὑβρεως νό-*

*Articulation of a joint, joint, δι-*

*άρθρωσις, ἡ.*

*Hatchet, axe, πέλεκυς, ὁ.*

*μος = the law of assault.*

*Power, δύναμις, ἡ.*

*Gift, present, δόσις, ἡ.*

*Nature, φύσις, ἡ.*

*Seeing (the sense of sight),  
sight, ὄψις, ἡ.*

*Smelling (the sense of) smell,  
σφρησις, ἡ.*

*(The sense of) hearing, ἀκοή, ἡ.*

*Limb, μέλος, μέλε-ος (-ους), τό.*

*Between, μεταξύ (adv. with gen.).*

*Wrist, καρπός, οὐ, ὁ.*

*Ellow, ἀγκών, ἀγκών-ος, ὁ.*

*Hunting-knife, cullass, μάχαιρα,  
as, ἡ.*

*Sword, ξίφος, ξίφε-ος (-ους), τό.*

*Axe, ἀξίη, ἡς, ἡ.*

*House, οἰκία, as, ἡ.*

*Saw, πρίων, πρίον-ος, ὁ.*

*Low-bred, ignoble, ἀγενής, ἐς.*

*Tail, οὐρά, ἄς, ἡ.*

*Breadth, πλάτος, πλάτε-ος (-ους),  
τό.*

*Unbearable, ἀφόρητος, ον. (Com-  
parat. ἀφορητότερος.)*

*Prisoner of war, αἰχμάλωτος, ον  
(αἰχμή, cuspis, ἀλίσκειν, ca-  
pere).*

*To cut off, ἀποκόπτειν.*

*To surpass or be superior, ὑπερ-  
ἔχειν, (with gen.).*

*To contemplate, behold, θεωρεῖν  
(-εἶν).*

*To read, ἀναγινώσκειν.*

*Low, base, ταπεινός, ἡ, ὁ.*

### Exercise 26.

#### 214. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Ο ἄνθρωπος συνέσει τε ὑπερέχει τῶν ἄλλων ζώων καὶ δίκην καὶ θεοὺς νομίζει<sup>14</sup>. 2. Πολλὰ πολλάκις νοήσει ἄλλ' οὐκ<sup>15</sup> ὀμμασιν θεωροῦμεν. 3. Πῆχυν καλεῖται<sup>16</sup> καὶ τὸ σύμπαν μέλος, ὅσον<sup>17</sup> ἐστὶ μεταξύ τῆς τε κατὰ καρπὸν καὶ τῆς κατ' ἀγκῶνα διαρθρώσεως<sup>18</sup>. 4. Πολλὰς μὲν μαχαίρας ἔχουσι, πολλὰ δὲ ξίφη, πολλοὺς δὲ πελέκεις καὶ ἀξίνας. 5. Λυκούργος ἐκέλευε<sup>19</sup> τὰς οἰκίας ποιεῖν ἀπὸ πελέκειος καὶ πρίονος μόνον. 6. Φεῦγε ἔκγονον ὕβρεως ἀδικίαν. 7. Τοῖς σοφοῖς ὥσπερ μάντεσι πιστεύομέν τισι<sup>20</sup>. 8. Οἱ κόλακες φύσιν ἀγεννῆ καὶ ταπεινὴν ἔχουσιν. 9. Οἱ ἐκεῖ<sup>21</sup> καὶ ὄψει<sup>22</sup> καὶ ἀκοῇ καὶ σφρήσει καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς τοιοῖτοις<sup>23</sup> πολλὰ τῶν ἐνθάδε<sup>24</sup> διαφέρουσιν. 10. Ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ τὰ πρόβατα τὰς οὐρὰς<sup>25</sup> ἔχει τὸ πλάτος πήχεως<sup>26</sup>. 11. Οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος φεύγουσι.

<sup>a</sup> 'is called' (= καλέ-εται). <sup>b</sup> ὅσον (= quantum) 'as much (of it as)'. <sup>c</sup> ἡ κατὰ καρπὸν διάρθρωσις (the articulation at the wrist =)

the wrist joint: so ἡ κατ' ἀγκῶνι διάρθρωσις. <sup>d</sup> sc. the Lacedaemonians. \* K. 244. 10. † τοιοῦτος = talis: understand 'things.'

b) Translate into Greek.

1. The man takes his estimate of <sup>e</sup> Alexander, not from <sup>18</sup> Alexander's own nature, but from his own cowardice. 2. Nothing is more unbearable than insolence. 3. Read me <sup>b</sup> the law of assault. 4. The power of the city is (K. 241. 2) great ||.\* 5. By his power of speaking he conquered his opponents. 6. We will aid the god with foot, hand, voice, and all our power of every kind <sup>17</sup>. 7. Themistocles courted him with a present of money. 8. The soldiers cut-off (*pres.*) the necks of their prisoners-of-war with an axe. 9. The walls of the city are beautiful ||. 10. Insolence, and pleasure, and all manner of senselessness, rules over those (who dwell) in cities ||.

<sup>e</sup> θεωρ-εῖν (= εἶν), i. e. to contemplate him. Alexander, Ἀλέξανδρος. <sup>b</sup> μοί, enclit.

## LESSON XXIX.

ἡχώ, αἰδώς.

215. The terminations of nouns in *ὦ* and *ὡς* are as follows:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
N.	ὦ	οἶ, &c. as 2d Declension.	ὦ, &c. as 2d Declension.
G.	(ὄσος), οὖς		
D.	(ὄϊ), οἷ		
A.	(ὄσ), ὦ		
V.	οἷ		

Obs. Note the peculiar *vocat.* οἷ.

\* This mark || means that this notion is to stand first in the sentence.

## 216. VOCABULARY 22.

Shame, reverence, αἰδώς, ἡ.  
 Persuasion, obedience, πειθώ, ἡ.  
 Goddess, Σεά, ας, ἡ.  
 Shamelessness, ἀναιδεία, ἡ.  
 The inspector of boys (at Sparta),  
 παιδωνόμος, ὁ.  
 A taxiarch (the commander of a  
 τάξις or division), ταξίαρχος, ὁ.  
 Device, contrivance, ἐπίνοια, ας, ἡ.  
 Endurance, patience, καρτερία, ἡ.  
 Toil, labor, πόνος, ου, ὁ.  
 Lover, ἐραστής, οὐ, ὁ.

Opinion, glory, δόξα, ης, ἡ.  
 Maker, author, hence (improper)  
 of a thing, the instrument, δημιουργός, οὐ, ὁ.  
 Oratory, ῥητορικὴ, ἡ, (τέχνη, ἀρτ,  
 understood,) prop. fem. adj.  
 oratorical.  
 To receive, λαμβάνειν.  
 To take one's work easily, to be  
 lazy or idle, ῥαδιουργεῖν (=   
 -εῖν).  
 To supply, to bestow, παρέχειν.

## Exercise 27.

## 217. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι θεὰν οὐ τὴν Ἀναιδείαν ἀλλὰ τὴν Αἰδῶ νομίζουσι. 2. Ὁ κόλαξ πολλὰ χρήματα παρὰ<sup>18</sup> Ἀμεινοκλέους\* πειθοῖ λαμβάνει. 3. Ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ὁ παιδωνόμος τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς ῥαδιουργοῦντας (= ῥαδιουργέοντας) ἰσχυρῶς κολάζει, ὥστε πολλὴν μὲν αἰδῶ, πολλὴν δὲ πειθῶ ἐκεῖ συμπαρεῖναι.<sup>b</sup> 4. Ὁ Κῦρος τοῦ μὲν ταξιάρχου τὴν ἐπίνοιαν, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν τὴν πειθῶ ἐπαινεῖ. 5. Οὕτως χρηρὴ καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν\* ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι, γιγνώσκοντας, ὅτι τὰς μεγάλας<sup>d</sup> ἡδονὰς καὶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ τὰ μεγάλα ἢ πειθῶ καὶ ἡ καρτερία καὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ καιρῷ πόνοι καὶ κίνδυνοι παρέχονται. 6. Τιμῆς ἐρασταὶ εἰσιν μετὰ σωφροσύνης τε καὶ αἰδοῦς καὶ ἀληθινῆς δόξης. 7. Γινώσκω ὅτι πειθοῦς δημιουργός ἐστιν ἡ ῥητορικὴ.

\* Ἀμεινοκλῆς, 207.

<sup>b</sup> = simul adesse, to be present there at the same time: ὥστε, so that, with infin. (to be rendered by a finite verb).

\* = in posterum; for the future, henceforth: καὶ, also; i. e. as you have hitherto been.

<sup>d</sup> μέγας.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. Deem that Persuasion, not Force<sup>19</sup>, is a goddess.
2. Hermes (= Mercury) conducts to<sup>20</sup> mankind Rever-



ence and Justice. 3. The bad call shame silliness. 4. Tellias, the son of Eucles, called reverence and shame a divine fear. 5. We ought to surpass others in justice and reverence. 6. Bad masters teach the young not by persuasion, but by violence. 7. Nearly all will yield to persuasion, but very few to force.

\* ὑπό with gen.

ἰσχεδόν τι.

### LESSON XXX.

*Imperative. Adjectives in υς.*

218. The terminations of the Imperative are :

PRESENT.		AORIST.	
S. ε	έτω	S. ον	ατω
P. ετε	έτωσαν, or (more commonly) όντων.	P. ατε	ατωσαν
D. ετον	έτων	D. ατον	ατων

### 219. EXAMPLES.

PRESENT.		AORIST.	
S. λυ-ε	λυ-έτω	S. λύσ-ον	λυσ-άτω
P. λύ-ετε	λυ-έτωσαν	P. λύσ-ατε	λυσ-άτωσαν
	or λυ-όντων.		or λυσ-άντων.
D. λύ-ετον	λυ-έτων	D. λύσ-ατον	λυσ-άτων

220. a) The Imperative of the *Present* is used as in other languages, in requests, commands, exhortations, permissions, and the like.

It is used in *general precepts*, and when the action *commanded* or *advised*, against which *we are warned*, &c. is either considered as *continuing* (lasting, that is, for *some time*) or *being repeated* from time to time.

b) The Imperative of the Aorist is used when the action *commanded*, *advised*, *permitted*, &c. is considered as a *single, definite* action (not as being *continued* for any length of time, or being repeated). Thus παύσον



τὸν λόγον, *end your speech* (by a single effect of the will, &c.).


221. This distinction is often but small : and it disappears when the verb has only one of the forms in use.—The *Aorist Imperative* may be used of an action that *really has* (and *must have*) *duration*, but then it does not *indicate* this : it speaks of it simply as *one, definite* action.

222. The negative with an Imperative is μή, but the *Aorist Imperative* is *hardly ever* used with μή (the *Aorist Subjunctive* being used, as we shall see) instead of it.

223. Adjectives in *us* are contracted in the dat. sing. and the nom. acc. and vocat. plural.\*

## 224. PARADIGMS.

γλυκὺς, γλυκεία, γλυκύ, <i>sweet</i> .			
SINGULAR.			
	m.	f.	n.
N.	γλυκὺς	γλυκεία	γλυκύ
G.	γλυκέ-ος	γλυκείας	γλυκέ-ος
D.	{ γλυκί-ι } { γλυκεῖ } { γλυκεῖ }	γλυκεῖα	{ γλυκί-ι } { γλυκεῖ }
A.	γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ
V.	γλυκύ	γλυκεία	γλυκύ
FLURAL.			
	m.	f.	n.
N.	{ γλυκέ-ες } { γλυκεῖς }	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκεία
G.	γλυκίων	γλυκεῖων	γλυκείων
D.	γλυκέσι(ν)	γλυκείαις	γλυκέσι
A.	{ γλυκείας } { γλυκεῖς }	γλυκείας	γλυκεία
V.	{ γλυκέ-ες } { γλυκεῖς }	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκεία
DUAL.			
	m.	f.	n.
N.A.V.	γλυκέε	γλυκεία	γλυκέε
G.D.	γλυκέοιν	γλυκείαιν	γλυκέοιν

\*  Nor γλυκ-έε, nor γλυκ-έα,  
Nor γλυκ-έοιν contract you may :  
So γλυκ-έος and γλυκ-έων  
Contraction ever let alone.

## 225. VOCABULARY 23.

Sweet, pleasurable, ἡδύς.

Quick (also mentally), ὀξύς.

Slow, βραδύς.

Short, small, βραχύς.

Appetite, ὄρεξις, εὖς, ἡ.

Ready-witted, clever, shrewd, ἀγχίνους (see 136).

Having a good memory, of a retentive memory, μνήμων, μνήμωνος (see 191).

Prone (to) ὀξύρροπος, ον (from ὀξύς and ῥέπειν).

Fond of gain, φιλοκερδής, ἐς.

Part, μέρος, ον, τό.

Again, πάλιν.

Confession, ὁμολογία, ας, ἡ.

Confidently, boldly, παρρησίᾳ, (partic. of παρρησία: lit. "feeling confidence.")

Sycophant, informer, συκοφάντης, ον, ό.

Otherwise, ἄλλως.

To commit injustice, ἀδικεῖν (= -εῖν).

To deliberate, to decide, βουλευεῖν.

To hear, to listen to, ἀκούειν (with gen.)

To abide by, ἐμμένειν (with dat.)

To wail, μένειν.

To make to cease, put a stop to, παύειν: παύειν τινα τῆς ἀρχῆς, to stop a man from his government or magistracy = to deprive him of his magistracy.

To define, ὀρίζειν. (Hence the horizon = the boundary-line of earth and sky.)

To test, prove, δοκιμάζειν.

To examine, ἐξετάζειν.

Participation, κοινωνία, ας, ἡ.

To snatch at, to seize, ἀρπάζειν (rapere).

## Exercise 28.

## 226. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ ἡδέος ἐστὶν ὄρεξις. 2. Οἱ ὀξεῖς καὶ ἀγχίνοι καὶ μνήμονες ὡς τὰ πολλὰ καὶ πρὸς τὰς ὀργὰς ὀξύρροποι εἰσιν. 3. Οἱ φιλοκερδεῖς ἔνεκα κέρδους βραχεὶς ἀδικοῦσι. 4. Ἐν βραχεὶ μορίῳ ἡμέρας περὶ πολλῶν σωμάτων καὶ χρημάτων καὶ πόλεων καὶ δόξης βουλευόμεν. 5. Πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμπετε περὶ Ποτιδαίας. 6. Λέγε τὸν νόμον (Æsch.). 7. Ὅτι ἀληθῆ λέγω, ἀκούσατε τῶν ψηφισμάτων (Æsch.). 8. Λέγε δὴ πάλιν ὃ (= quod) Δημοσθένης κατὰ Δημοσθένους ἔγραψε· προσέχετε, ὦ ἄνδρες. 9. Μὴ λεγέτω τὸ ὄνομα ἀλλὰ τὸ πρᾶγμα. 10. Τὴν μάχην μοι, ἔφη

ὁ Κύρος, λέξον ἐκάστων, ἥτις ἐστί. 11. Βοηθήσατέ μοι, καὶ μὴ διδάσκετε τοὺς συκοφάντας μείζον ὑμῶν αὐτῶν δύνασθαι.<sup>a</sup> 12. Θάρρῶν ἐμμενέτω τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ. 13. Ἐμμενόντων τοῖς ὄρκοις.

<sup>a</sup> 'on the subject of:' lit. about. <sup>b</sup> a sentence with 'that' (ὅτι) often depends on a suppressed notion; such as, *to see, to convince yourselves, &c.* <sup>c</sup> the Aorist implies one definite statement. Λέξον μοι τὴν μάχ. ἐκάστων ἥτις ἐστί = ἥτις ἐστὶν ἡ μάχη ἐκάστων. The acc. is here placed as the object of λέξον, instead of as the subject (nom. case) to ἐστί. ἥτις is fem. of ὅστις (quæ, qualis), *what, of what kind.*

<sup>d</sup> μείζον δύνασθαι (= plus posse or valere), *to have more power, to be stronger.* <sup>e</sup> see 218.

### b) Translate into Greek.

1. Stay, and do not do otherwise. 2. Of boys, some are quick, and others slow. 3. Hear, O Athenians, the decrees against Æschines. 4. Remove him from<sup>18</sup> his command. 5. Define for me (μολ, enclit.) up to 'how many years we ought to consider men young. 6. Prove your friends by their participating<sup>o</sup> with you in danger. 7. Bring them hither<sup>e</sup>, and examine what<sup>b</sup> they say. 8. Do not snatch-at the honors of the state.

<sup>f</sup> μέγρι, c. gen. (quot = πόσοι, -αι, -α, -ων). Define single definite act.

<sup>g</sup> to bring . . . hither, δεῦρο παράγειν. Say: 'bringing them hither . . . examine.'

<sup>h</sup> τι = quid (it retains the acute).

## LESSON XXXI.

### Subjunctive of the Present and Aorist Active.

227. The Subjunctive, like the Principal Tenses (242), has third dual *ον*; third plural *ου*.

It has the long *e* and *o* sounds (η, ω) where the Indicative has the short ones (ε, ο).

Terminations of the *Subjunctive*.

S. ω	ῃς	ῃ (= ῃ-ις, ῃ-ι)
P. ὠμεν	ῃτε	ωσι
D.	ῃτον	ῃτον.
EXAMPLES.		
(Subjunctive Present.)		
S. τύπτ-ω	τύπτ-ῃς	τύπτ-ῃ
P. τύπτ-ωμεν	τύπτ-ῃτε	τύπτ-ωσι
D.	τύπτ-ῃτον	τύπτ-ῃτον
(Subjunctive Aorist.)		
S. τύψ-ω	τύψ-ῃς	τύψ-ῃ
P. τύψ-ωμεν	τύψ-ῃτε	τύψ-ωσι
D.	τύψ-ῃτον	τύψ-ῃτον.

228. The *Subjunctive* of the *Aorist* does not (like the *Indicative*) denote *past time*, but a *single, definite action* considered as standing alone: whereas the *Subjunctive* of the *Present* denotes a *continued* or *repeated* \* action.

229. Thus with ὅπως, ὥνα = *ut* ('in order that'), the *Present Subjunctive* is used of *general purposes*, and the like, and wherever *duration* is to be pointed out.—It must, however, be remembered, that the *Aorist Subj.* may be used of an action that *really does* and *must* continue for a considerable time; but then the tense *does not imply this*, but considers it as one action, complete in itself.

230. On the other hand, the *Present Subj.* cannot be used of a *single, definite action, performed once*.

231. But with those particles of *time* that are compounded with ἄν (e. g. ὅταν, quum, quoties, ἐπειδάν, postquam) the *Subj. Aor.* = the Latin *futurum ex-actum*.

\* By a *repeated* action is meant an action spoken of *indefinitely*, such an action, *whenever* it takes place; such a state, *whenever* it exists.

## 232. Examples (for imitation).

## a. Temporal Particles.

ὅταν ποιῇς = *quum (quoties) facias, when (whenever) you do* (of a habit, general truth, &c.).

ὅταν ποιήσῃς, *quum (quoties) feceris, when you shall have done; when you have done.* Often = *when you do* (from the difference of our English idiom).

ἐπειδὴν ποιήσῃς = *postquam feceris.*

## b. Final Particles.

ἵνα (ὅπως) ποιῇς, *ut facias; that you may do (habitually).*

ἵνα (ὅπως) ποιήσῃς, *ut facias, that you may do (once).*

## c. Conditional Particle.

ἐὰν ποιῇς, *si facias; si quando facias.*

ἐὰν ποιήσῃς, *si feceris: si quando facias (semel).*

## d. ☐ All these particles take μή, not οὐ, for not; μηδεῖς, not οὐδεῖς, for nobody.

## 233. VOCABULARY 24.

In the way of, ἐμποδών, (adv. with dat.)

Any wild animal that is hunted, *θηρίον*, ου, τό: τὰ θηρία = game.

Young animal, σκύμνος, ου, ὁ: οἱ σκύμνοι, the young (ones).

Dog, κύων, κυν-ός, ὁ et ἡ.

Female, θῆλυς, εἰα, η.

Young bird, νεόττιον, ου, τό.

Viviparous, ζωτόκος, ου. (ζωός, vivus; τεκ, root of τίκειν, parere.)

Four-footed, τετράπους, τετρά-πουν, (gen. τετράποδος, &c.)

Herb, grass, πόα, as, ἡ.

At any other time, ἄλλοτε.

Wax, κηρός, οὐ, ὁ.

Pitch, πίσσα (Attic for πίσσα).

Oil, ἔλαιον, ου, τό.

Healthy, ὑγιεινός, ἡ, ὄν.

Water, ὕδωρ, ὕδατ-ος, τό.

Without pleasure, ἀηδώς.

To hinder, καλύ-ειν (fut. ὕσω).

To counsel, advise, συμβουλεύ-ειν, (with dat.)

To make plain, to show, δηλό-ειν.

Right time, καιρός, οὐ, ὁ. Opportunely, at the right time, εἰς καιρόν.

To bind, to tie up, δέ-ειν.

To cease, leave off, παύ-εσθαι (= to stop oneself).

To sing, ἀ-δειν (= ἀείδειν).

To sit (of a bird), ἐπώάζ-ειν.

To dream, ἐνυπνιάζ-ειν.

To be suffering, to be ill, κάμν-ειν  
(laborare).

To eat, ἐσθί-ειν.

To be in pain, ἀλγείν (= εἶν).

Less, ἥττον.

To be strong, ἰσχύ-ειν.

Fit, ἰκανός, ἢ, ὅν (idoneus).

To collect (in a heap), ἀρπάζ-ειν.

Dung, manure, κόπρος, ου, ὁ.

To dine, δεῖπν-ειν (= εἶν).

To drink, πίν-ειν.

Being present, παρών (= prae-  
sens, part. pres. of παρῆναι).

### Exercise 29.

(Learn Paradigms 29, 32: βοῦς, οἷς.)

#### 234. a) Translate into English.

1. Δέομεν<sup>a</sup> τὸν κύνα, ὅπως μὴ ἀρπάξῃ τοὺς τῶν θηρι-  
ων σκύμνους. 2. Ἡ θήλεια ἀηδὼν παύεται ἄδουσα,<sup>b</sup>  
ὅταν ἐπωάζῃ καὶ τὰ νεόττια ἔχῃ. 3. Ἐνυπνιάζειν φαί-  
νονται οὐ μόνον ἄνθρωποι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἵπποι καὶ κύνες καὶ  
βόες· ἔτι δὲ πρόβατα καὶ αἰγες καὶ πᾶν τὸ τῶν ζωτόκων  
καὶ τετραπόδων γένος. 4. Οἱ λύκοι πόας ἄλλοτε μὲν οὐκ  
ἐσθίουσιν, ὅταν δὲ κάμνωσι.<sup>c</sup> 5. Οἱ βόες τοὺς πόδας  
ἥττον ἀλγοῦσιν,<sup>d</sup> ἐάν τις τὰ κεράτια ἀλείφῃ κηρῷ ἢ πίστῃ  
ἢ ἐλαίῳ. 6. Ὑγιεινότεραι οἶες τῶν αἰγῶν· ἰσχύουσι δὲ  
μᾶλλον αἱ αἰγες τῶν οἰῶν. 7. Τοὺς λύκους φασίν, ὅταν  
πεινώσιν,<sup>e</sup> ἐσθίειν τινὰ γῆν. 8. Ἐπειδὰν ἅπαντα ἀκού-  
σητε, κρίνατε.<sup>f</sup> 9. Αὐθὺς σοι συμβουλευόσομεν, ἐὰν μὴ  
κωλύσῃ με τὸ γῆρας. 10. Εἰς καιρὸν ἦκεις, ὅπως τῆς  
δίκης ἀκούσης παρὼν τῆς ἀμφὶ τοῦ πατρός. 11. Ποιή-  
σω ταῦτα, ἵνα δηλώσω τοὺς ἐμποδῶν ὄντας τῇ τῶν  
Ἑλλήνων εὐδαιμονίᾳ.

<sup>a</sup> In the *Present Indic.* dissyllables in *έω* do not contract *έομεν* and *έουσι*.

<sup>b</sup> παύομαι ποίῳν τι = *I leave off doing any thing*. But in English *doing* is participial subst. in *acc.*; in the Greek it is a present participle agreeing with subj. '*I doing it*' (= *who am doing it*) leave-off.

<sup>c</sup> Supply '*then they do*,' or prefix '*only*' to *δταν*, *when*.  
<sup>d</sup> ἀλγείν τοὺς πόδας, *to feel pain as to their feet* = *feel pain in their feet*.

<sup>e</sup> = πεινά-ωσι, from πεινάειν, *esurire*.

<sup>f</sup> ἐκρίνα, *Aor. of κρίνω*, *to judge*. Imperat. κρίνον, *άτω*, &c.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Speak, that I may hear (*single action*). 2. I say this, that you may remove (*one definite act*) Telias from his command. 3. We say this, that nobody may trust those who have done such things. 4. When (= *after*) you have made him fit to govern, let him govern. 5. A good husbandman is careful <sup>s</sup> to collect (*say*: 'provides how [*ὅπως*] he may collect,' i. e. *habitually*) his manure. 6. When you have collected the manure, you shall dine. 7. Do not think that they drink without-pleasure, when (= *whenever, if at any time*) they drink water. 8. It is a custom with the Persians (*dat.*) to kiss relations, when <sup>o</sup> that is (*γέ*) they see <sup>a</sup> them after a long time.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>s</sup> ἐπιμελεῖται (= ἐπιμελέ-εται).  
regularly) ὥσ, -ης, -η, &c.

<sup>a</sup> The subj. of ὁρᾶς is (irregularly) ὥσ, -ης, -η, &c.

## LESSON XXXII.

*First Future and Aorist of Liquid Verbs.\**

235. *Short root.*] Many verbs are *strengthened* forms of *simpler* roots.—To obtain the *short* from the *strengthened* root, we must retrace the step or steps by which the strengthening was effected :

1) By changing the radical vowel or diphthong into the short vowel from which it arose.

*αι* becomes *ᾱ*.

*ει* before a *mute* must be changed into *ι*.

*ει* before a *liquid* must be changed into *ε*.

*ου* becomes *ο*.

*η* (when it has arisen from *α*) becomes *ᾱ*.

\* i. e. verbs whose root ends in a *liquid*.

## EXAMPLES.

φαίν	φαν	λείπ	λιπ	τείν	τεν
ἀκού	ακο	ληΐ	λαΐ	φζειρ	φζειρ

2) By rejecting the latter of two consonants: *τεμν*, *τεμν*.

- a) Since  $\pi\tau$  = any *P*-sound +  $\tau$ , the short root *may* end in  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ , or  $\phi$ .
- b) From  $\zeta$  (=  $\sigma\delta$ ) the *former* is ejected: *φραζ*, *φραδ*.
- c) But a strengthened root in  $\zeta$  has sometimes arisen from a short root ending in  $\gamma$ : *οἰμωζ*, *οἰμωγ*.
- d)  $\Sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ , are mostly strengthened roots from short roots that end in a *K*-sound ( $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ , or  $\chi$ ): but sometimes from roots that end in a *T*-sound: *πρασσ*, *πραγ*. *φρισσ*, *φρικ*. *πτυσσ*, *πτυχ*.—*ἐρεσσ*, *ἐρετ*. *κορυσσ*, *κορυθ*.

236. In the Active Voice, *liquid* verbs have only what is called the *Second Future*. It is formed by adding  $\omega$  to the short root.

237. The *Aorist Act.* of liquid verbs is without  $\sigma$ : it lengthens the vowel of the Future; and for that purpose changes

$\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$  } *σπερῶ*, *ἔσπειρα*  
 $a$  into  $\eta$  } *φανῶ*, *ἔφηναι*.\*

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	AORIST.
σφάλλ-ω, to trip up	σφᾶλ-ῶ	ἔ-σφηλ-α
φαίν-ω, to show	φᾶν-ῶ	ἔ-φην-α
μέν-ω, to remain	μεν-ῶ	ἔ-μειν-α
σπεῖρ-ω, sow	σπερ-ῶ	ἔ-σπειρ-α
τῖλλ-ω, to pluck	τῖλ-ῶ	ἔ-τῖλ-α
ἀμύν-ω, to defend	ἀμῦν-ῶ	ἤμυν-α

\* But the following take *Aor. 1.* in *ανα*:—

- a) All in *ραίνω*, *αἰνώ* (except *τετραίνω*, *μυαίνω*).
- b) *ισχναίνω*, *κερδαίνω*, *κοιταίνω*, *λευκαίνω*, *δργαίνω*, *πεκαίνω*.
- c) *σημαίνω*, *σαίνω*, have *-ηνα* or *-ᾶνα*. *καθαίνω* has *-ηρα*, or *-αρα*.



The terminations of the *Future of liquid verbs* are ᾶ, εῖς, εἰ | οὔμεν, εἴτε, οὔσι(ν) | εἶτον, εἶτον.

238. Τί ποιῶ = *What am I to do? what shall I do?* (called the 'deliberative subjunctive.')

239. Οὐ μὴ with *Fut.* and *Aor. Subj.*]

a) Οὐ μὴ γράψῃς; (cum interrogatione), *Will you not not-write? = 'don't write:.' 'don't write, I tell you.'*

b) Thus οὐ μὴ, used *interrogatively* with the *Second Person* of the *Future*, is virtually a *strong prohibition*: but *without interrogation* it is (with any *Person* of the *Future* or (more commonly) the *Subjunctive* of the *Aorist*) a *strong denial*:

οὐ μὴ γράψῃ (fut.), -εις, -εἰ, &c. } *I (you, he) will*  
οὐ μὴ γράψῃω (aor. subj.), -ης, -ῃ, &c. } *not write.*

c) The last idiom is explained by an ellipse of δέος ἐστὶ (*metus est*) or δεινόν ἐστι (*verendum est*). So that οὐ μὴ γράψῃς, or γράψῃς = οὐ (δέος ἐστὶ) μὴ γράψῃς, [*there is no fear lest*] *you should write = you will certainly not write.*

d) Sometimes instead of the simple οὐ μὴ, there is a *compound* of one or both (e. g. οὔτοι, οὐδεῖς, οὔποτε · μηδεῖς, μήποτε). Render as if it were οὐ μὴ, adding the *additional force* of the *compound*.

## 240. VOCABULARY 25.

To sow, σπείρ-ειν.

To wait, and (like manere) to wait for (a person, acc.) μέν-ειν.

To distribute, allot, νέμ-ειν.

To gain, κερδαίν-ειν.

To reap (a harvest), gather fruit, &c. θερίζ-ειν.

To fear, δειδ-ειν.

To insult, ὑβρίζ-ειν.

To scoff, jeer at, σκώπτ-ειν.

To talk nonsense, ληρεῖν (= εἰν.)

Laid waste, (of cities, &c.) ruined, ἀναστάτος, ον.

To disagree (lit. to sound differently), to dissent, to make a different statement, διαφωνεῖν (= εἰν.)

What kind of, ποῖος, ποῖα, ποῖον (qualis). Ποῖός τις has nearly the same force, but adds a notion of indefinite magnitude to it.

Assuredly not, οὔτοι (non sane).

Who in the world? τίς ποτε (= quis quidem.)

More, πλείων, (compar. adj.)

*Exercise 30.*

(Learn τίς, τίς, Paradigms 37, 38.)

241. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Ταῦτα ποιῶν, οὐ μὴ δείσῃς τοὺς πολεμίους. 2. Οὐ-  
τοι σ' Ἀχαιῶν μὴ τις ὑβρίσῃ. 3. Οὐ μὴ σκάνψῃς; 4.  
Οὐ μὴ ληρήσεις; 5. Οὐ μὴ σε κρύψω\* ταῦτα. 6. Τοὺς  
ποινηροὺς οὐ μήποτε βελτίους ποιήσετε. 7. Δέκα ἔτη  
μειναντες Ἀχαιοὶ τὴν Τροίαν ἀνάσταντες ἐποίησαν. 8.  
Μενοῦμεν αὐτούς. 9. Τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ πότερον<sup>d</sup> ἐμμενοῦμεν  
ἢ διαφωνήσομεν; 10. Ποῖόν τινα ἐλπίζεις καρπὸν ὧν<sup>b</sup>  
ἔσπειρας θερίσειν; 11. Ἄλλων σπειράντων καὶ φυτευ-  
σάντων, τὸν καρπὸν ὑμεῖς ἐθερίσατε. 12. Ἄρ' οὐχ<sup>c</sup> οἱ  
θεοὶ πολλοῖς ἀγαθοῖς δυστυχίας τε καὶ βίον κακὸν ἔνει-  
μαν; 13. Τί ποιῶμεν; 14. Πότερον<sup>d</sup> κερδανούσιν οἱ  
κακοὶ τοιαῦτα ποιήσαντες, ἢ οὐ; 15. Οἱ φιλοκερδεῖς  
ἐπιθυμοῦσιν ἄρχειν, ἵνα πλεῖω\* κερδαίνωσι.

\* K. 280. 4.      <sup>b</sup> Gen. pl. of δς, qui (Pdm. 49): καρπὸν . . . ὧν  
= καρπὸν . . . τούτων, &; the relative being put in the case of the  
antecedent τούτων (= eorum) by attraction.      <sup>c</sup> ἄρ' οὐ or ἄρ' οὐχ.  
<sup>d</sup> πότερον — ἤ.      \* for πλεῖονα, neut. plur. (more things =) more.  
Pdm. 12.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. What am I to do? 2. They will not remove  
him from his command. 3. Did they remove him from  
his magistracy, or not? 4. Who in-the-world will re-  
move them from their command? 5. He will not reap  
the fruit of what<sup>f</sup> he sowed. 6. Who in-the-world will  
sow on<sup>g</sup> rocks and stones? 7. Will you sow on<sup>g</sup> the  
water? [•No.]<sup>h</sup> 8. What am I to say? 9. Will you  
abide-by your oaths, or not?<sup>h</sup>

<sup>f</sup> ὧν by attraction for δ. 910.<sup>g</sup> ἄρα μὴ.<sup>h</sup> πότερον . . . ἤ.

## LESSON XXXIII

*The Tenses.*

242. The *Tenses* are divided into *principal* and *historical* tenses.

*Principal Tenses.*      *Historical Tenses.*

PRESENT.

IMPERFECT.

PERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

FUTURE.

AORIST.

243. After *ἵνα*, *ὅπως*, *ὥς* (= *ut*), '*that*,' '*in order that*,' the Subjunctive answers to the Latin *Present Subjunctive*,\* and follows the *principal tenses*. (See 229.)

*Μὴ κλέπτ-ε*, *do not steal* (forbids stealing *generally*).

*Μὴ κλέψ-ῃς τοῦτο*, *do not steal this* (forbids stealing *in a particular instance*).

244. As a general rule, in *prohibitions* with *μὴ*, the *Imperative* of the *Present* is used, or the *Subjunctive* of the *Aorist*. The *Present Imperative* is used in *general precepts*, and whenever the *action forbidden* is considered as *continuing* or *being repeated*.—The *Subjunctive* of the *Aorist* (whether with *μὴ*, or after *ἵνα*, &c.) does not denote *past time* (like the *Indicative* of the *Aorist*), but a *single definite action*; an *action done once*, without *any reference to duration* or *repetition*.† Cf. 229.

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\* The *present subjunctive* denotes *continuance* or *repetition*.

† Such an action (as has been observed in 229) may *have duration* (even *necessarily*), but then the *Aorist Subj.* considers it as *one action*, without any reference to this (necessary) *duration*.

## 245. VOCABULARY 26.

To reproach, *ὀνειδίζ-ειν*.

Calamity, misfortune, *συμφορά*,  
*ἄσ, ἡ*.

To blot out, *εἰσπύγε*, *ἐξαλείφ-ειν*.

To cut off, *ἐκκόπτ-ειν*.

A vexatious information, *συκοφαντία*, *ας, ἡ*.

Nourishment, food, *τροφή*, *ἡς, ἡ*  
(*τρέφ-ειν*, *nutrire*).

Juice, *χυμός*, *οὔ, ὁ* (*χέω*, *fundo*).

Experience, *ἐμπειρία*, *ας, ἡ*.

Strength, *ισχύς*, *ισχύ-ος, ἡ*.

To be strong, to avail, *ισχύ-ειν*  
(*valere*).

To diversify, to relieve, to deco-  
rate, *ποικίλλ-ειν*.

Wall of a house, *τείχος*, *ου, ὁ* (= *paries*).

I am here, *πάρειμι*.

Spirit, *εὐψυχία*, *ας, ἡ*.

Being lifted up (= with pride,  
with exultation), *ἐπαιρομένος*,  
*η, ου* (participle).

Capable of being taught, that can  
be taught, *διδασκός, ἡ, ὄν*: also  
*ός, ὄν*.

To grudge, to envy, *φθονεῖν* (= *-ειν*).

Unseen, invisible, *ἀόρατος, ου*.

The future, what is to be, *τὸ μέλ-  
λον* (= *quod futurum est*).

(Eng.) To reproach a man *with any thing*.

(Greek.) To reproach *any thing* to a man, (*ὀνειδίζειν τί τινα*:  
cf. *exprobrare alicui paupertatem, &c.*)

## Exercise 31.

## 246. a) Translate into English.

1. Μηδενὶ συμφορὰν ὀνειδίσσης· κοινὴ γὰρ ἡ τύχη, καὶ τὸ μέλλον ἀόρατον. 2. Ἐξαλείψομεν τὸν νόμον, ἵνα τὰς συκοφαντίας ἐκκόψωμεν. 3. Ἡ μέλιττα χρήται τροφῇ οὐδεμίᾳ ἀλλ' ἢ τῇ γλυκύν ἐχούσῃ χυμόν. 4. Μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο. 5. Τὸν δῆμον μὴ ἀπολύσητε. 6. Ἀνεὺ εὐψυχίας οὐδεμίᾳ τέχνῃ πρὸς τοὺς κινδύνους ἰσχύει. 7. Μὴ τοῖς ἐξ Εὐβοίας καὶ Σπάρτης λῃδοῖς τοὺς τοίχους ποίκιλλε. 8. Ὅταν λέγῃς ἐπαιρόμενος, ὅτι ἔππον καλὸν ἔχω, ἡλθιος εἶ. 9. Εἰ ἔχεις ἡμῖν ἐπιδειξαι ὥς διδασκὸν ἔστιν ἡ ἀρετὴ, μὴ φθονήσης ἀλλὰ ἐπιδειξον.\*

\* = *χρᾶ-εταί*, from *χρησθαι* (= *χρᾶ-εσθαι*), *uti*, which contracts *ae* into *η* instead of *a*. It governs the *dat.*: *χρησθαι τροφῇ* (literally) (*cibo uti* =) to take (any) food. ἢ ἀλλ' ἢ (literally 'but than')

= *nisi* or *præter* after οὐδείς ἄλλος, or οὐδείς only. \* *ὅτι* (*that*) precedes the *quoted* words of another person, and is then not to be translated. \* *have* = *have it in your power*; *can*. \* *ἐπιδείκναι* is *Imper. Aorist* (2nd person), and *ἐπιδείξαι*, *Infin. Aorist* of *ἐπιδεικνύμαι*, *to show*; *to prove*.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Do not wonder-at the strength of the giant. 2. Do not reproach the just man with the misfortunes • sent from the gods. 3. Do not admire external goods. 4. The soldier's spirit will avail against dangers. 5. The arts of the general availed nothing against the spirit and experience of the enemy. 6. I am here to remove (*say*: 'that I may remove') them from their command.

εἰς (ἐν, ἐν) ἔξω = *external*. ἔξω, adv. *without*; *outwardly*.

## LESSON XXXIV.

### *Optative of Present and Aorist.*

247. In these tenses, the Optative (like the *other moods*) drops the augment of the *Indicative*.

	Subjunctive.	Optative.			Infin.
PRESENT	ω ἦς ἦ ωμεν ἦτε ὦσι ῆτον ῆτον	οἶμι οἶς οἶ οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν οἶτον οἶτην	οἶ οἶεν οἶτην	οἶ	εἶν
AORIST	(as Present)	αἶμι αἶς αἶ αἶμεν αἶτε αἶεν αἶτον αἶτην	αἶ αἶεν αἶτην	αἶ	αἶ*

248. Besides the *Aorist Optative* in αἶμι, another is in use (called the *Æolic Aorist*) in εἶα. In the *second* and *third sing.* and *third plur.* this is far more common than the other form.—εἶας, εἶε.—*plur.* εἶαν.

\* *With accent on penult.*

## 249. EXAMPLES.

PRESENT.		AORIST.	
Subjunctive.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
λύ-ω	λύ-οιμι	λύ-σω	λύ-σαιμι
λύ-ῃς	λύ-οις	λύ-σῃς	λύ-σαις (λύ-σειας)
λύ-ῃ	λύ-οι	λύ-σῃ	λύ-σαι (λύ-σειε[ν])
λύ-ωμει	λύ-οιμεν	λύ-σωμεν	λύ-σαιμεν
λύ-ητε	λύ-οιτε	λύ-σητε	λύ-σαιτε
λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιεν	λύ-σωσι(ν)	λύ-σαιεν (λύ-σειαν)
λύ-ητον	λύ-οιτον	λύ-σητον	λύ-σαιτον
λύ-ητον	λυ-οίτην	λύ-σητον	λυ-σαίτην

PRESENT.		AORIST.	
Subjunctive.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
So,			
τύπτ-ω, ἡς, ἡ, &c.	τύπτ-οιμι, οἰς, οἱ, &c.	τύπτ-ω, ἡς, ἡ, &c.	τύπτ-αιμι, αἰς, αἱ, &c.
λέγ-ω, ἡς, ἡ, &c.	λέγ-οιμι, οἰς, οἱ, &c.	λέξ-ω, ἡς, ἡ, &c.	λέξ-αιμι, αἰς, αἱ, &c.
πείθ-ω, ἡς, ἡ, &c.	πείθ-οιμι, οἰς, οἱ, &c.	πείσ-ω, ἡς, ἡ, &c.	πείσ-αιμι, αἰς, αἱ, &c.
θανμάζ-ω, ἡς, ἡ, &c.	θανμάζ-οιμι, οἰς, οἱ, &c.	θανμάσ-ω, ἡς, ἡ, &c.	θανμάσ-αιμι, αἰς, αἱ, &c.
τιμῇσ-ω, ἡς, ἡ, &c.	τιμῇσ-οιμι, οἰς, οἱ, &c.	τιμήσ-ω, ἡς, ἡ, &c.	τιμήσ-αιμι, αἰς, αἱ, &c.

(Opt. Aor. also τύψ-εια, ᾶς, &c. λέξ-εια, ας, &c.)

250. a) In the *Optative* (as in the *Subjunctive*, 244), the *Present* refers to a *continued* or *repeated* action; the *Aorist* to a *single*, *definite* one.

b) The *Optative* (like the Latin *Imperfect Subjunctive*) follows ἵνα, ὅπως, ὥς (= ut) when they depend on an *historical* tense (242).

c) ἵνα, ὅπως, ὥς are followed by μή (not οὐ), μηδεῖς (not οὐδεῖς), &c.

## 251. VOCABULARY 27.

Talked about every-where, περιβόητος, ον: περιβόητον εἶναι, to be the common talk.

Quietness, rest, ἡσυχία, ας, ἡ: ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν, to keep quiet.

Recompense, punishment, τιμωρία, ας, ἡ.

Act of impiety, an impiety, ἀσεβημα, ἀσεβήματ-ος, τό.

Manifest, evident, δῆλος, ἡ, ον.

Place, τόπος, ου, ό.

Destitute of, ἐρημος, η, ον (with gen.): it may be translated 'without.'

Possessing a right, κύριος, α, ον : κύριός εἰμι ποιεῖν τι, I have the right to do any thing.

Windy, full of wind, ὑπηνέμιος, ον : ὑπηνέμιον ὠόν, a wind-egg, which produces no chicken.

Yesterday, χθές (adv. cfas).

Lycurgus, Λυκοῦργος, ου, ό.

To bid, tell, order, κελεύ-ειν.

To remain (in a country, &c.), καταμέν-ειν.

Hither, here (= hither), δεῦρο.

To perceive, to discover, κατανοεῖν (= -έειν).

To be present, παρῆναι (Imperf. παρῆν, ἦς, ἦ, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν, ἦτον, ἦτην. Partic. παρών, οὔσα, όν. Gen. παρόντος, &c.).

To call, καλεῖν (= -έειν) : fut. and aor. with ε, not η : καλέσω ; ἐκάλεσα.

Dinner, δείπνον, ου, τό : καλεῖν ἐπὶ δείπνον, to invite to dinner.

To hope, ἐλπίζ-ειν.

To commit a fault, sin, ἀμαρτάνειν.

To seek, to look for, ζητεῖν (= -έειν).

## 252. PARADIGMS.

PRESENT.—Εἰμί, I am.								
Indicative.				Subjunctive.			Optative.	
S.	εἰμί	εἶ	ἐστί(ν)	ὦ	ῆς	ῆ	εἶην	εἴης εἴη
P.	ἐσμέν	ἐστέ	εἰσὶ(ν)	ὦμεν	ῆτε	ὦσι(ν)	εἶμεν	εἴητε εἴησαν and εἶεν
D.	ἐστόν	ἐστόν		ῆτον	ῆτον		εἴητον	εἴητην
IMPERFECT.—Ἦν, I was.								
	Sing.			Plur.			Dual.	
ἦν	ἦσθα	ἦν		ἦμεν	ἦτε	ἦσαν	ἦστον	ἦστην
				οἱ ἦσθε			οἱ ἦτον οἱ ἦτην	

## Exercise 32.

(Learn Paradigms 41, 42, 43, 45.)

### 253. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἐγὼ τότε, ἵνα μὴ περιβόητος εἶην, ἡσυχίαν ἤγον.
2. Ἡ ψυχὴ ἡγείται τιμωρίαν οἱ (= sibi) ἥξειν τῶν ἀσεβημάτων.
3. Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς δῆλός ἐστιν<sup>48</sup> ἐπιδυμῶν<sup>49</sup> ἄρχειν, ὅπως πλείω<sup>50</sup> λαμβάνῃ.
4. Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς δῆλος ἦν ἐπιδυμῶν τιμασθαι,<sup>51</sup> ἵνα πλείω κερ-

δαίνοι. 5. Σευθῆς πέμπει τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἑρμηνέα πρὸς Ξενοφῶντα, κελεύων αὐτὸν καταμεῖναι<sup>d</sup> παρ' ἑαυτῷ χιλιούς ὀπλίτας ἔχοντα.<sup>e</sup> 6. Οἱ πέρδικες οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τίκτουσι καὶ ἐπαύξουσιν, ἵνα μὴ τις κατανόησῃ τὸν τόπον. 7. Λυκούργος, ὅπως μὴ ἔρημοί ποτε<sup>e</sup> οἱ παῖδες εἰεν ἄρχοντος, ἐποίησε τὸν ἀεὶ παρόντα τῶν πολιτῶν<sup>f</sup> κύριον εἶναι κολάζειν, εἴ τι<sup>g</sup> ἁμαρτάνοιεν. 8. Ὡς Ἀριστόδημος, καὶ χθρὲς ἐζήτουν<sup>h</sup> σε, ἵνα καλέσαιμι δεῦρ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον. 9. Ἄπερ<sup>i</sup> (Pdm. 49) αὐτοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἔπεισαν, ὑμᾶς ἐλπίζουσι πείσειν (fut. infin.). 10. Παρήσαν καὶ οἱ ῥήτορες ἵνα τὸν δῆμον τοῖς σοφοῖς λόγοις πείσειαν.

<sup>a</sup> = ἐπιδυμέ-ων, pres. particip. (nom. m.)    <sup>b</sup> Note 7.    <sup>c</sup> = τιμᾶ-εσθαι, to be honoured.    <sup>d</sup> to remain (Aor. Infin.): παρὰ (by) here = with.    <sup>e</sup> ποτέ (ever), indefinite, is enclitic.    ἔρημος, gen.    <sup>f</sup> τῶν πολιτῶν ἀεὶ παρόντα = illum ex civibus, qui quovis tempore præsens esset. In this way ἀεὶ (semper) = at any given time. Hence δ ἀεὶ παρὼν τῶν πολιτῶν = any citizen who happened to be present at the time.    <sup>g</sup> Neut. of τίς. ἁμαρτάνειν τι = to commit any fault.    <sup>h</sup> = ἐζήτε-ον.

### b) Translate into Greek.

1. They expunged the law, that they might cut-off the vexatious-informations. 2. The young-man is admiring *his* (own) horse. 3. The boy evidently admires<sup>48</sup> the Hoplite. 4. The orators had evidently not persuaded even themselves. 5. The orator was-there, that he might persuade the people of the Athenians. 6. The generals were-there, that they might sharpen the passions of the people. 7. The peacocks lay wind-eggs. 8. Who saw the men from the Piræus? 9. Most men (*say*: 'the most of men') love honors and honorary-privileges.




## LESSON XXXV.

*Some of the Passive Tenses.*

## 254. Passive.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>
ομαι	όμεν	θήσομαι	θην

255. The Imperfect and Aorist take the augment; the terminations beginning with θ will affect the final consonant of a *mute root*, because  when two mutes come together, they must be of the same order of breathing (i. e. both *smooth* mutes, both *middle*, or both *aspirate*). Hence to retain the θ, we must change the *final consonant* of the root (called the *characteristic*) into the corresponding aspirate. Thus

any *p*-sound with θ = φθ,

any *k*-sound with θ = χθ.

256. Hence, (a) τριβ-θήσομαι = τριφθήσομαι : πεμπ-θήσομαι = πεμφθήσομαι.—'Αλειφ-θήσομαι requires no change.

b) Πλεκ-θήσομαι = πλεχθήσομαι : φλεγ-θήσομαι = φλεχθήσομαι.—Βρεχ-θήσομαι requires no change.

c) A *t*-sound before θ is changed into σ. Hence ψευδ-θήσομαι = ψευσθήσομαι : πειθ-θήσομαι, πεισθήσομαι.

257. a) Verbs whose root ends in πτ, κτ, ζ, σσ, ττ, are lengthened forms from simpler roots. The final consonant of that *simpler root* is called the *true characteristic*.

b) The true characteristic of verbs in πτ is a *p*-sound (π, β, or φ).

c) The true characteristic of verbs in κτ is a *k*-sound (κ, γ, or χ).

d) The true characteristic of verbs in ζ is *usually* δ (a *t*-sound) : but sometimes a *k*-sound (235. 2. c).

e) The true characteristic of verbs in σσ, ττ, is *usu-*

*ally* a *k*-sound : but sometimes a *t*-sound (235. 2. *d*).—Hence

258. *a*) Verbs in *πτ* follow the *p*-sounds, and have fut. and aor. *φ-θησομαι, φ-θην*.

*b*) Verbs in *κτ*, and *usually* those in *σσ, ττ*, follow the *k*-sounds, and have *χ-θησομαι, χ-θην*.

*c*) Verbs in *ζ* *usually* follow the *t*-sounds, and have *σ-θησομαι, σ-θην*.

*d*) Verbs in *αω, εω, οω*, lengthen the *characteristic* vowel, as in the Future Active, by (usually) changing *α, ε, ο*, into *η, η, ω*, respectively.

#### 259. EXAMPLES.

	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.	Aorist.
<i>p</i> -sounds {	τρίβ-ομαι	ἐ-τριβ-όμην	τριφ-θήσομαι	ἐ-τρίφ-θην
	πέμπ-ομαι	ἐ-πεμπ-όμην	πεμφ-θήσομαι	ἐ-πέμφ-θην
	τύπτ-ομαι	ἐ-τυπτ-όμην	τυφ-θήσομαι	ἐ-τύφ-θην.
<i>k</i> -sounds {	πλέκ-ομαι	ἐ-πλεκ-όμην	πλεχ-θήσομαι	ἐ-πλέχ-θην
	λέγ-ομαι	ἐ-λεγ-όμην	λεχ-θήσομαι	ἐ-λέχ-θην
	ἄρχ-ομαι	ἤρχ-όμην	ἄρχ-θήσομαι	ἤρχ-θην.
<i>t</i> -sounds {	ψεύδ-ομαι	ἐ-ψευδ-όμην	ψευσ-θήσομαι	ἐ-ψεύσ-θην
	πείθ-ομαι	ἐ-πείθ-όμην	πεισ-θήσομαι	ἐ-πέισ-θην.
ζ.	θαυμάζ-ομαι	ἐ-θαυμαζ-όμην	θαυμασ-θήσομαι	ἐ-θαυμάσ-θην.
σσ, ττ {	τάσσομαι	ἐ-τασσ-όμην	ταχ-θήσομαι	ἐ-τάχ-θην.
	τάττωμαι	ἐ-ταττ-όμην		

#### 260. Pure Verbs :

φιλέ-ω	φιλούμαι*	ἐ-φιλούμην	φιλη-θήσομαι	ἐ-φιλή-θην
τιμά-ω	τιμώμαι†	ἐ-τιμώμην	τιμη-θήσομαι	ἐ-τιμή-θην
δουλό-ω	δουλούμαι‡	ἐ-δουλούμην	δουλω-θήσομαι	ἐ-δουλώ-θην
λύω	λύομαι	ἐ-λυ-όμην	λυ-θήσομαι	ἐ-λύ-θην.

261. NOTE. The verbs whose characteristic is a *liquid*, have more peculiarities, and will be treated of separately.

262. Terminations : *ομαι*, both in *Present* and *Fut.*, as in Pres. of deponent verbs (*η, εται, &c.*). Cf. 151.

\* = φιλέ-ομαι, ἐ-φιλε-όμην.

† = τιμά-ομαι, ἐ-τιμα-όμην.

‡ = δουλό-ομαι, ἐ-δουλο-όμην.

IMPERF. ὀμην, ου, ετο	ὀμεῖα, εσῖε, οντο	ὀμεῖον, εσῖον, ἐσῖην
AOR. ην, ης, η	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν	ἦτον, ἦτην

263. NOTE. The other persons of the contracted forms (οὐμην ὀμην) will not be used at present.

264. The terminations of the participles are :

Pres. Fut. Aor.

ὀμενος θησόμενος δείς (*cum acuto*)

(θησ-)ό-μενος, -μένη, -μενον, regular

-δείς, -δεῖσα, -θέν, G. -θέντος, &c. (Pdm. 34.)

265. On the augment of verbs compounded with a preposition.

a) The general rule is, that the augment follows the preposition.

b) The final vowel of the prepositions that end in a vowel, is elided, except in *περί* and *πρό*. *Προ-ε* is often changed by what is called *crasis* [Note 11] into *πρὸς* (the breathing being marked over the *υ*): *ἀπο-βάλλω*, *ἀπ-έ-βαλλον*: but *περι-βάλλω*, *περι-έ-βαλλον*, *προ-βάλλω*, *προ-έ-βαλλον* = *προϋ-βαλλον*.

c) The prepositions *ἐν*, *σύν*, have often undergone a change by being *assimilated* to the initial consonant of the verb according to the following laws :

ν before a *p*-sound, or ψ, becomes μ.

ν before a *k*-sound, or ξ, becomes γ.

ν before a liquid becomes that liquid.

266. When *ἐν*, *σύν*, have been thus *assimilated*, they will resume their *natural* form before *ε*.

	(by assimilation)	(Imperf.)
ἐν-βάλλω	= ἐμ-βάλλω	ἐν-έ-βαλλον
συν-βάλλω	= συμ-βάλλω	συν-έ-βαλλον
ἐν-κλείω	= ἐγ-κλείω	ἐν-έ-κλειον
ἐν-χέω	= ἐγ-χέω	ἐν-έ-χεον
ἐν-μένω	= ἐμ-μένω	ἐν-έ-μενον
ἐν-λείπω	= ἐλ-λείπω	ἐν-έ-λειπον.

d) 'Εκ will become ἐξ before a vowel : ἐκ-βάλλ-ω, ἐξ-έβαλλον.

## 267. VOCABULARY 28.

To educate, παιδεύ-ειν.

Mars's hill, the hill of the Areopagus, Ἄρειος πάγος (Ἄρειος = Martius).

Kindly, εὐμενῶς.

To receive, ὑποδέχ-εσθαι.

To worst, κακίζ-ειν.

The Mede (= Xerxes), ὁ Μήδος.

Retreat, ἀναχώρησις, εὖς, ἦ.

Circuit (of walls; &c.), περίβολος, ου, ὁ.

Every-where, on all sides, πανταχῇ (or χῇ).

To carry farther out, to extend. ἐξάγ-ειν.

To send down (to a country nearer the coast), καταπέμπ-ειν.

Saltpetre, σατράπης, ου, ὁ.

To torture, put to the rack, βασανίζ-ειν : (βάσανος, touch-stone, test ; torture.)

Marriage, γάμος, ου, ὁ.

To keep silence, hold one's tongue, σιωπᾶν (= αἶν).

To dissolve, to destroy (i. e. a form of government), καταλύ-ειν.

Democracy, δημοκρατία, ας, ἡ.

Oligarchy, ὀλιγαρχία, ας, ἡ.

To slay, to murder, φονεύ-ειν.

Tyrant, τύραννος, ου, ὁ. (In the Greek sense, one who ruled by his own will, not by law ; usually after having obtained absolute power in a state that ought to be free.)

Teacher, διδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ.

To be tempest-tossed, to be tossed by a storm, χεῖμαζ-εσθαι.

To put in at, land at, προσμίσγε-ειν (with dat.).

Tarentum, Τάρας, -αντος, ὁ.

More quickly, more easily, ὤττω.

To acquit, ἀπολύ-ειν.

## Exercise 33.

## 268. a) Translate into English.

1. Ὁ Κῦρος ἐπαιδεύθη ἐν τοῖς Περσῶν νόμοις. 2. Ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰλισσοῦ λέγεται ὁ Βορέας τὴν Ὠρεῖθιαν ἀρπάζαι. λέγεται αὖ καὶ ὁ λόγος, ὡς ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου ἡρπάζθη. 3. Κακισθέντας ὑμᾶς οὐδεὶς εὐμενῶς ὑποδέξεται. 4. Μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Μήδου ἀναχώρησιν μείζων ὁ περίβολος πανταχῇ ἐξήχθη τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως. 5. Κῦρος κατ-ε-πέμφθη ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς σατράπης Λυδίας τε καὶ Φρυγίας καὶ Καππαδοκίας. 6. Ἀρ' οὐκ ἐβασανί-

σθησαν οἱ δούλοι ; 7. Τὴν ἐν Ἐρετρίᾳ ὀλυγαρχίαν τῆς τῶν ἱππέων Διαγόρας-δὴ<sup>13</sup> κατέλυσεν ἀδικηθεὶς περὶ γάμον. 8. Ὁ κριτὴς ὑβρισθεὶς ὑπὸ τούτου οὐ σιωπᾷ. 9. Ὁ Ἐκτωρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ἐφονεύθη. 10. Τὸ ἀδελφὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. 11. Πολλὰ δημοκραταὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων κατελύθησαν. 12. Ψευδοθήσομαι τῶν ἐλπίδων. 13. Ὁ Γύλιππος χειμασθεὶς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα<sup>14</sup> τῷ Τάραντι προσμίσγει. 14. Εἰ νυνὶ σοῦ<sup>15</sup> ἀκούσας ἐλθεῖν<sup>16</sup> πεισθήσομαι, πολὺν θάπτον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ πάλιν ἐλθεῖν πεισθήσομαι. 15. Οἱ τοῦ βιβλιοπώλου δούλοι ἐβασανίζοντο.

<sup>13</sup> The *Ilissus*, a river in Attica. For the fable of *Boreas* and *Orikyia*, see Keightley's *Mythol.* <sup>b</sup> = *to have carried off.* <sup>c</sup> *μελίζων ἐξήχθη*, lit. *was carried out larger*, i. e. *was carried further out*, and so became *larger*.

Hence *μελίζων* is a *proleptic* (= *anticipative*) predicate; as in *μέγας ἠὲξήθη* ('*he was increased great*' =) *he grew great*.

<sup>14</sup> The adv. *μάλιστα* (= *maxime*) is here used *adverbially* with the *article* and *prep.* Translate, '*with extreme violence*,' '*most violently*.'

<sup>15</sup> *σοῦ*, gen. after *ἀκούειν* = *to listen to* (an adviser). <sup>16</sup> *ἐλθεῖν*, *to go*.

### b) Translate into Greek.

1. O slaves, you will be examined-by-torture. 2. His slaves having been examined-by-torture, he will be acquitted. 3. You were both taught by the same master. 4. You will all be insulted by these persons. 5. I will not be persuaded to do this.' 6. The Mede was disappointed of his expectation. 7. Gyliippus, being seized by the wind, is carried-out to sea. 8. The garlands shall be woven. 9. The slaves of Xenophon were insulting the wise geometer. 10. We were all taught wisdom by the same teacher.

## LESSON XXXVI.

*Middle Voice.*

269. Besides the *Active* and *Passive Voices*, the Greek language has a *Middle Voice*, which denotes an action (1) *done* by the agent *to himself*; or (more commonly) one which (2) *he does for his own benefit*; or (3) *gets done for his own benefit*.

The relation, however, to *oneself* is often much more distant and obscure.

*Middle* verbs may be considered *Deponents*, when their *middle force* is so slight, that they appear to have the simple meaning of *active* verbs.

Obs. The *Middle Voice* does not belong to all the verbs that are capable of receiving the meanings just mentioned.—The pupil must never *assume* its existence without authority.

270. ➡ It is only for the *Futures* and *Aorists* that the *Middle Voice* has forms of its own. For the *Present*, *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, and *Pluperfect*, it does not differ *in form* from the *Passive*.

271. Such *Middle Verbs* as may be considered *Deponents*, are divided into

1. *Deponents Middle* = those with *Future* and *Aorist* of the *middle* form.
2. *Deponents Passive* = those whose *Aorist* is of the *passive form*; their *Future* is mostly of the *middle* form.

272. The terminations of the *Future* and *Aor. Middle* are (for all but *liquid* verbs: see 274):

	FUT.	AOR.
Indic.	σομαι	σάμην
Infin.	σεσθαι	σασθαι
Particip.	σόμενος	σάμενος

273. These terminations are appended like *σω, σα,* in the *Active* (141); the *Aor.* taking the augment (123, 124) in the *Indicative*, but not in the Moods and Participle.

μετα-πέμπομαι	μετα-πέμψομαι	μετ-ε-πεμψάμην
δέχομαι	δέξομαι	ε-δεξάμην
αλείφομαι	αλείψομαι	ῥλειψάμην
δουλό-ομαι	δουλώσομαι	ε-δουλώσάμην
λούομαι	λούσομαι	ε-λουσάμην

Both for *Act.* and *Mid.* α after any of the letters in *pei* (i. e. *ρ, ε, ε,* or *ι*) is lengthened into *ā* (not *η*); but *χράομαι, χρήσομαι,* is an exception. *Ἀκροάομαι* makes *ἀκροάσομαι.*

274. Verbs whose roots end in a *liquid*, have for the terminations of the *Fut.* and *Aor. Mid.* *οῦμαι* and *άμην*, the *radical* vowel being shortened in the *Future* and lengthened in the *Aorist*, as in the *Active Voice* (237).

275. The terminations of the *Fut. Indic.* (except for *liquid* verbs) are the same as those of the *Present Indic.* (151).

IMPERF.	όμεν	ου	ετο
	όμεθα	εσθε	οντο
	όμενον	εσθον	εσθην
AOR.	(σ)άμην	(σ)ω	(σ)ατο
	(σ)άμεθα	(σ)ασθε	(σ)αντο
	(σ)άμενον	(σ)ασθον	(σ)άσθην

276. The *Fut.* of the *liquid* verbs is :

οῦμαι	ῆ or εἶ	εἶται
οῦμεθα	εἶσθε	οὔνται
οὔμενον	εἶσθον	εἶσθον

## 277. VOCABULARY 29.

(Learn ἐλνόμεν. λύσομαι. ἐλυσάμην. Paradigm 58.)

*Provide myself with, παρασκευάζομαι* (παρασκευάζ-ω, *to prepare, provide*).

*Enslave to myself, subjugate, δουλόμαι* (= δουλό-ομαι) : δουλώ τινά τῷ βασιλεῖ.

*To wage war* (from one's own resources, &c.), πόλεμον ποιεῖσαι : πόλεμον ποιεῖν = *to cause a war*.

ποιεῖσθαι, 1) sibi facere; 2) sibi faciendum curare; 3) putare, credere; e. g. in δεινὸν ποιεῖσθαι, *to think it a terrible thing*.

*To make it for oneself* (i. e. in one's judgment) of less value than = *to think any thing of less importance than*, περὶ ἐλάττωτος ποιεῖσθαι τι.

(*I give myself to taste* =) *I taste* (of), gen. γεύομαι. Γεύειν = *to give another to taste*.

*I wash* (myself), λούομαι.

*To anoint myself*, ἀλείφ-εσθαι.

*To brighten, to polish*, λαμπρύνειν : λαμπρύν-εσθαι, *to polish* (any thing of one's own).

*To cease, leave off*, παύ-εσθαι (παύ-ω, *stop another, make to cease*).

*To begin* (to do any thing, i. e. by applying my own strength, &c.), ἀρχ-εσθαι.

*I advise a person, συμβουλεύω τινί* : *I consult with him, συμβουλεύομαι τινι*.

(*Give counsel to myself* =) *determine, resolve, βουλεύομαι*.

(*I make trial of myself* =) *try, endeavor, πειράομαι*.

*I hide, conceal myself, ἀποκρύπτομαι* (ἐμάντον, Plat.) : also, (nearly as in the Act.) *to hide, conceal*.

*To go through, relate, διηγέομαι*.

*To revenge myself on, to punish, τιμωρέομαι*.

*To serve in the field, to serve, to march, στρατεύομαι*.

*To strike, παί-ειν* : Mid. if to strike part of oneself.

*Thigh, μηρός, οὐ, δ.*

*Shield, ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδ-ος, ἡ.*

*Companion, ἑταῖρος, οὐ, δ.*

*To transgress, παραβαίν-ειν*.

*Jail, ἱστῖον, οὐ, τό.*

*Rudder, πηδάλιον, οὐ, τό.*

*Pilot, κυβερνήτης, οὐ, δ.*

*To ward off, ἀμύν-ειν* : Mid. *to ward off from one's self*; also *to revenge oneself upon any body* (acc. of person : *on account of or for any thing, ὑπέρ τινος*).

*To enjoin, to command, ἐντέλλ-εσθαι*.

*To rush, ὀρμᾶν* (= -άειν).

(*To show forth from oneself* =) *to declare, ἀποφαίν-εσθαι*.

*I prepare, κατασκευάζ-ω* : *I prepare for myself* = *I build, I equip* (vessels), *κατασκευάζομαι*.



⚡ (1) A middle verb may take a reflexive pronoun, *ἐμαυτῷ*, *-ον*, *ἐαυτῷ*, *-ον*, &c. (2) The *Active* may be used with the reflexive pron. : *σφάττειν ἐαυτόν*.

### Exercise 34.

278. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Τελαμὼν ὁ Αἰακοῦ μεθ' Ἡρακλέους ἐπὶ Λαομέδοντα ἐστρατεύσατο. 2. Ὀλίγον<sup>a</sup> πρὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν<sup>b</sup> καὶ τοῦ Δαρείου θανάτου, ὃς μετὰ Καμβύσην Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσεν, οἱ περὶ τὴν Σικελίαν τύραννοι τριήρεις κατεσκευάσαντο. 3. Πρώτον διηγῆσασθαι βούλομαι τὰ πραχθέντα τῇ τελευταίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ.<sup>c</sup> 4. Οὐκ ἐγὼ σε ἀποκτενῶ, ἀλλ' ὁ τῆς πόλεως νόμος, ὃν σὺ παραβαίνων περὶ ἐλάττονος τῶν ἡδονῶν ἐποίησω. 5. Οὐδὲν ἀποκρυψάμενος ἅπαντα διηγῆσομαι ὑμῖν τὰ πεπραγμένα. 6. Πειράσομαι μεθ' ὑμῶν<sup>d</sup> τὸν ἄνδρα τιμωρήσασθαι. 7. Πάντες ἐλούσαντο. 8. Εἰς βαλανεῖον ἦκω λουσόμενος.<sup>e</sup> 9. Ταῦτ' ἀκούσας ὁ Κῦρος ἐπαίσατο τὸν μηρὸν. 10. Ὁ Κῦρος πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀσίαν κατ-ε-στρέψατο. 11. Ἄγις οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου<sup>f</sup> τὸν πόλεμον ἐποίησατο. 12. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἐλαμπρύνοντο τὰς ἀσπίδας. 13. Ἐν τῷ ἔξω<sup>g</sup> δρόμῳ ἠλείφοντο ἑταῖροί τε τινες αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτός. 14. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμικοὺς ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνονται. 15. Ὁ στρατηγὸς τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐνετείλατο ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμικοὺς ὁρμήσαι. 16. Ὁ κριτὴς τὴν γνώμην ἀπεφῆνατο.

<sup>a</sup> a little.

<sup>b</sup> τὰ Μηδικά (the Median affairs =) the Persian

invasion. <sup>c</sup> Dat. of time : ἐν is expressed when there is no adjective or other attributive.

<sup>d</sup> with you = with your assistance.

<sup>e</sup> ἐκ παρέργου ποιεῖσθαι, to make it a bye-business ; to treat it as a thing of little (or secondary) importance. <sup>f</sup> ὁ ἔξω (= exterior), the outer.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The enemy will march against our city. 2. We will deliberate about the safety of the citizens. 3. The

Greeks marched against the Persians. 4. All men wish to taste of honor. 5. The pilot provided himself with sails and rudders for his ship<sup>s</sup> that were good for nothing. 6. His companions having anointed-themselves are coming hither. 7. The Mede will not enslave Europe. 8. After he had washed,<sup>ss</sup> the children were brought<sup>h</sup> to<sup>ss</sup> him. 9. We will declare our opinions. 10. We revenged ourselves on the Lacedæmonians for their invasion of Attica.

<sup>s</sup> ship, ναῦς: see Irregular Substantives, Note 9. <sup>h</sup> φέρειν (ferre), to bring (= carry), has irreg. aor. pass. ἠρέχθη. See List VII., Pdm. 74.

## LESSON XXXVII.

*“Av with Imperfect and Aorist of the Indicative.*

279. The particle *äv* has a *conditional* force (= *si forte*). With the *Imperfect Indicative* this particle is usually translated by ‘*would —;*’ the *Aorist Indic.* by ‘*would have —.*’

280. But sometimes the *Imperfect* with *äv* is translated by ‘*would have —.*’ This is when *continuance* or *repeated occurrence* at a past time is to be intimated.

ἔ-λυ-ον *äv*, solverem (*I would loosen*).

ἔ-λυσ-α *äv*, solvissem (*I would have loosened*).

1. εἰ ἐκέλευες, ἐποιοῦν *äv* (*si juberess, facerem*), *if you ordered me, I would do it.*

2. εἰ ἐκέλευσας, ἐποίησα *äv* (*si jussisses, fecissem*) *if you had ordered me, I would have done it.*

3. εἰ μὴ ἐκέλευσας, οὐκ ἂν ἐποίησα (nisi jussisses, non fecissem), *if you had not ordered me, I would not have done it.*

ONS. (a) that the *Aor.* with εἰ is rendered by the *English Pluperfect*: (b) that 'not' with εἰ is μὴ.

On the place of ἂν, see Note 10.

### 281. VOCABULARY 30.

*To care for, κηδεσθαι.*

*To be on one's guard, φυλάττεσθαι (cavēre):* ποιεῖν τι, *I am on my guard against doing any thing; I am careful not to do it.*

*To deprive (acc. of person, gen. of thing), ἀποστερεῖν (= εἶν).*

*To hinder, κωλύειν.*

*Consideration, reputation, dignity, ἀξίωμα, -ατος, τό.*

*To differ, διαφέρειν:* hence (*to be distinguished favorably from*) *to excel, to surpass (gen. of person, acc. of thing, or ἔν τινι).*

*Dreadful, terrible, δεινός, ή, όν.*

*To value, τιμᾶσθαι (= ἀεσθαι):* ἐτιμησάμην ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν χρημάτων, *answers to our 'I would have given a great deal' (lit. 'would have valued beyond much money').*

*So large, τηλικούτος (tantus), Pdm. 52.*

*To be able, δύνασθαι (irreg. inf.) = posse, with adjectives of quantity (like nullum, plus, minus, tantum valere, &c.), = 'to have much (more, so much) power.'*

*Sophist, σοφιστής, οὔ, ό.*

*To conquer, κρατεῖν (= εἶν), with gen.*

*To wall in, to wall round, τεχίεσθαι:—*ἔρυμα (lit. *to wall round a stronghold*) *to construct a fortified camp.*

*Brazier, coppersmith, χαλκοτύπος, ου, ό.*

*Worker in iron, blacksmith, σιδηρεύς, έως, ό.*

*Worker in leather, shoemaker, saddler, σκυτεύς, έως, ό.*

*To work, perform, ἐργάζεσθαι (= operari):* it changes ε into, ει in the augmented tenses.

*Workshop, ἐργαστήριον, ου, τό.*  
*Carpenter, τέκτων, -ονος, ό.*

### Exercise 35.

#### 282. a) Translate into English.

1. Εἴ τι ἐμοῦ ἐκήδον, οὐδενὸς ἂν οὕτως μ' ἀποστερεῖν ἐφυλάττου, ὥς ἀξιώματος καὶ τιμῆς. 2. Εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς ἐκωλύετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλέα. 3. Εἰ

τὸ ἔχειν οὕτως, ὥσπερ τὸ λαμβάνειν, ἡδὺ ἦν, πολὺ ἂν διέφερον εὐδαιμονία οἱ πλούσιοι τῶν πενήτων. 4. Ὁ θάνατος οὐδὲν δεινόν, ἐπεὶ<sup>a</sup> καὶ Σωκράτει ἂν ἐφαίνετο. 5. Ἐγὼ πρὸ πολλῶν ἂν χρημάτων ἐτιμῆσά μην τηλικούτον δύνασθαι τὴν φιλοσοφίαν, ὅσον οἱ σοφισταὶ λέγουσιν. 6. Εἰ μὴ μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν, τὸ ἔρῳμα τῷ στρατοπέδῳ οὐκ ἂν ἐτειχίσαντο. 7. Οἱ χαλκοτύποι καὶ οἱ τέκτονες καὶ οἱ σιδηρεῖς καὶ σκυτεῖς καὶ γραφεῖς πάντες πολέμικὰ ὄπλα κατεσκευάζον· ὥστε τὴν πόλιν οὕτως ἡγήσω ἂν πολέμου ἐργαστήριον εἶναι. 8. Οἱ παῖδες πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν ἀριστὰ<sup>b</sup> ἐπαιδεύθησαν. 9. Κόννος ὁ Μητροβίου ἐμοῦ κάκιον<sup>b</sup> ἐπαιδεύθη. 10. Κλεόφαντος πολλὰ καὶ θάυμαστα εἰργάζετο, ἃ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτὸν ἐπαιδεύσατο.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> ἐπεὶ, *since*; a conditional clause is implied: *since if it were so*; or, '*since otherwise*,' '*else*.'

<sup>b</sup> Neuter adj. ἀριστος, *best*: κακίον, *worse*. Neuter Adjectives are often used *adverbially*: the *plural* of the *superlative* is the more common; the singular of the *comparative*.

<sup>c</sup> The Middle Voice sometimes means to *get a thing done* (269, 8). Hence παιδεύεσθαι = *to have a person taught* (erudicendum curare). The *Aor.* has here the force of *Pluperf.*

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. In this way (οὕτως) you would have been well trained to virtue. 2. Let them rejoice in being trained to virtue. 3. Let no one suppose you to say, that we ought to look to advantage, and not to what is just.<sup>d</sup> 4. If we had not been excellently trained up to virtue, we should not ever have conquered our desires. 5. If these things were true, I should not hinder you.

<sup>d</sup> τὸ δίκαιον.


## LESSON XXXVIII.

283. *Moods of Present Pass. and Mid. . First Aorist Middle.*

Indicative.	Imper.	Subjunc.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Pres. λύ-ομαι Aor. ἐ-λυ-άμην	λύ-ου λύσ-αι	λύ-ωμαι λύσ-ωμαι	λυ-οίμην λυσ-αίμην	λύ-εσθαι λύσ-ασθαι	λυ-όμενος λυσ-άμενος
PRESENT.					
Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.		
S. λύ-ομαι λύ-ῃ λύ-εται	λύ-ου λύ-έσθω	λύ-ωμαι λύ-ῃ λύ-ῃται	λυ-οίμην λύ-οις λύ-οιτο		
P. λυ-όμεθα λύ-εσθε λύ-ονται	λύ-εσθε λυ-έσθωσαν οἱ λυ-έσθων	λυ-ώμεθα λύ-ησθε λύ-ωνται	λυ-οίμεθα λύ-οισθε λύ-οιντο		
D. λυ-όμεσθον λύ-εσθον λύ-εσθον	λύ-εσθον λυ-έσθων	λυ-ώμεσθον λύ-ησθον λύ-ησθον	λυ-οίμεσθον λύ-οισθον λυ-οίσθην		

## 284. (First) Aorist Middle (in liquid verbs without ς).

Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
S. ἐ-λυ-σάμην ἐ-λύ-σω ἐ-λύ-σατο	λύ-σαι λυ-σάσθω	λύ-σωμαι λύ-σῃ λύ-σῃται	λυ-σαίμην λύ-σαις λύ-σαιτο
P. ἐ-λυ-σάμεθα ἐ-λύ-σασθε ἐ-λύ-σαντο	λύ-σασθε λυ-σάσθωσαν οἱ λυ-σάσθων	λυ-σώμεθα λύ-σησθε λύ-σονται	λυ-σαίμεθα λύ-σαισθε λύ-σαιντο
D. ἐ-λυ-σάμεσθον ἐ-λύ-σασθον ἐ-λύ-σάσθην	λύ-σασθον λυ-σάσθων	λυ-σώμεσθον λύ-σησθον λύ-σησθον	λυ-σαίμεσθον λύ-σαισθον λυ-σαισθην

285.  Βούλομαι (*vellē*) and οἶμαι (*putare*) take ει (not η) in the second singular of the Present Indicative.

286. The *Optative*, in principal sentences, stands in *wishes* (whence the name *Optative*): λύ-οιμι, *may I loosen* (habitually): λύσ-αιμι, *may I loosen* (once).

287. With εἴδε (= *utinam*) the *Optative* refers to

the *present* or *future*, the *Aorist Indicative* to the *past*, which, being *past*, is *unalterable*.

εἴθε λύ-οιεν, λύσ-αιεν (utinam solverent), *would that they would loosen.*

εἴθε ἔλυσαν (utinam solvissent), *would that they had loosened.*

## 288. VOCABULARY 31.

To be benefited, to derive advantage, ὠφελείσθαι (= εἰσθαι).

A fed animal, βόσκημα, -ατος, τό. Plur. cattle (as fed for the butcher).

To make rich, πλουτίζειν : pass. to grow rich or be enriched.

Ungrateful, ἀχάριστος, ον.

Elder (= senior), an aged person, πρεσβύτερος, ον, ὁ. (A compar. adj.)

Brother, ἀδελφός, οὔ, ὁ.

To receive, ἀποδέχεσθαι.

Flute, αὐλός, οὔ, ὁ.

If (with subj.), εἰάν (= εἰ ἂν).

Native, national, ἐγχώριος, ον.

To work, ἐργάζεσθαι.

To go, ἔρχεσθαι.

Quiet, ἡσυχος, ον.

To be concealed from, escape the notice of, λανθάνειν (latere), with acc.

To rail at, λοιδορεῖσθαι (= εἰσθαι), with dat.

Middle, in the middle, μέσος, η, ον (medius).

To be poor, πένεσθαι.

To do, fare, πράττειν (with adv.): εὖ πράττειν, to fare well, to be prosperous.

To delight, ἡδεσθαι (delectare).

To think, οἰεσθαι.

## Exercise 36.

### 289. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡδέσθω ὑπὸ λόγων ὠφελούμενος ὁ νέος. 2. Μηδεὶς οἶσθω με λέγειν, ὥς ἔστι δικαιοσύνη διδασκόν. 3. Εἰ ἀπὸ βοσκημάτων οἶεὶ δεῖν πλουτίζεσθαι, τῶν βοσκημάτων ἐπιμέλου. 4. Δεινὸν τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις λοιδορήσασθαι. 5. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐνίκησε τοὺς Γελωνοὺς αὐτὸς ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατευσάμενος. 6. Γενναίως μαχώμεθα περὶ τῆς πατρίδος. 7. Ἀναγκαῖον ἔστι τὸν υἱὸν πείθεσθαι τῷ πατρί. 8. Πολλοὶ ἀγαθοὶ πένονται. 9. Νόμοις τοῖς

ἐγχαυρίους ἔπεσθαι καλόν ἐστιν. 10. Μὴ ἀποδέχου τῶν φίλων τοὺς πρὸς τὰ φαῦλά σοι χαριζομένους. 11. Ἐκα-  
στος ἥσυχος μέσσην τὴν ὁδὸν ἐρχέσθω. 12. Οἱ πολῖται  
τοῖς νόμοις πειθέσθων. 13. Τῷ ἀδελφῷ μοι ἔπεσθον.  
14. Εἰ βούλει καλῶς πράττειν, ἐργάζου. 15. Ἐὰν  
βούλη καλῶς πράττειν, ἐργάζου. 16. Ψευδόμενος οὐδεὶς  
λανθάνει πολλὸν χρόνον. 17. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετ' αὐ-  
λῶν ἐστρατεύοντο. 18. Εἶδε πάντες ἄνευ ὀργῆς βουλευ-  
οιντο. 19. Δύο καλῶ ἵππω εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἡλαννέσθην.  
20. Ἐὰν πένη, ὀλίγοι φίλοι. 21. Εἶδε τὴν γνώμην καὶ  
σὺ ἀποφύναιο.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. If (ἐὰν) the soldiers fight courageously, they will be admired. 2. Sons should obey their fathers. 3. Let not an ungrateful man be deemed a friend. 4. Would that you would go-on-the-expedition yourself! 5. Would that the king had himself marched against the Geloni! 6. Let us obey (*say* : 'follow') the laws of the state. 7. Let nobody rail-at an aged man. 8. Let nobody rail-at this old man.

## LESSON XXXIX.

### *Moods of Aorist Passive, and Fut. Pass.*

290. Indic.	Imp.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Particip
ἦν	ἦθι	ᾧ	εἴην	ῆναι	εἶς

## 291. EXAMPLES.

Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
FUTURE.			
λυ-θήσομαι	(none.)	(none.)	λυ-θήσοίμην
FIRST AOR.			
S. ἐ-λύ-θην		λυ-θῶ	λυ-θείην
ἐ-λύ-θης	λύ-θῃτι	λυ-θῇς	λυ-θείης
ἐ-λύ-θη	λυ-θῇτω	λυ-θῇ	λυ-θείη
P. ἐ-λύ-θημεν		λυ-θῶμεν	λυ-θείμεν, -θείμεν
ἐ-λύ-θητε	λύ-θητε	λυ-θῆτε	λυ-θείητε, -θείτε
ἐ-λύ-θησαν	λυ-θησάτωσαν	λυ-θῶσι(ν)	λυ-θείωσαν, -θείωσαν
	or -θέντων		
D. ἐ-λύ-θητον	λύ-θητον	λυ-θῆτον	λυ-θείητον, -θείων
ἐ-λυ-θητην	λυ-θητων	λυ-θῆτην	λυ-θείητην, -θείων

292. Λύοιμι ἄν, solvam. λύσμαι ἄν, solvam, solve. rim : both in English, *I would, should, or (sometimes) may, might loosen*. This Optative with ἄν is often used (as *credam, crediderim, &c.* in Latin) to give a courteous tone of *doubt* and *diffidence* to an opinion positively entertained. It is often translated by the *future* : λύοιμι ἄν, *I will loosen*.

293. The *Present* Optative with ἄν denotes a *continued* or *repeated* action ; the *Aorist* Optative a *single, definite* one, considered by itself, and without any intimation of its *duration*.

294. In dependent sentences, the *Present* and *Future* are regularly followed by the Subjunctive ; the *Historical* tenses *usually* by the Optative (but with many exceptions). Μανθάνομεν (μαθήσομεθα) ἵνα (ὥς, ὅπως) παιδευώμεθα (παιδευθώμεν), *discimus (discemus) ut erudiamur (eruditi simus)* ; ἐμανθάνομεν (Aor. ἐμάθουεν\*) ἵνα (ὥς, ὅπως) παιδευοίμεθα (παιδευθείημεν), *discebamur (didicimus), ut erudiremur (eruditi essemus)*. Just so : ἐὰν (ὅταν) μανθάνητέ, παιδέεσθε (παι-

\* ἐμάθον is what is called a *Second Aorist* from μανθάνω. (List IV. Pdm. 74) : its fut. is of *Mid.* form, μαθήσομαι.



δενδῆσεσθε), *si (quum) discatis (discitis), erudimini (erudiemini)*; but εἰ (ὅτε) μανθάνοιεν, ἐπαιδεύοντο, *si (quum) discerent (discebant), erudiebantur*.

295. The *Subjunctive* and *Optative* of the *Aorist*, when connected with particles of *time* and *condition*, and with the *relative* used *indefinitely* or *hypothetically* (when, that is, *who* = *whoever, whosoever, or if any one*), answer to the Latin *futurum exactum*: ἐάν, ὅταν, ὅς ἂν μάθῃ, εἴσεται, *si, quum, qui* (= *quicunque*) *didicerit, intelliget*; εἶπεν ὅτι, εἰ, ὅτε, ὅς μάθοι, ἐπιστήσεται (or ἐπιστήσονται), *dixit, si, quum, qui* (= *quicunque*) *didicisset, intellecturum esse*.

296. The pupil should observe that, in the examples just given (which are intended for his imitation), the relative ὅς, and the adverbs of *time* (ὅτε) and *condition* (εἰ), take ἄν when they are connected with the *Subjunctive*; and that the εἰ and ὅτε are combined with this ἄν, and thus assume the forms ἐάν, ὅταν. So ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ (*quum, postquam*), coalesce with ἄν into the forms ἐπὶ ἄν or ἐπὶ ἡν, and ἐπειδάν. The ἄν does not coalesce with ὅπου, *where*; ὅποι, *whither*, &c.

297. The force added by ἄν to relative pronouns and particles (see Note 10), is that of the Latin *-cunque*, the English *-ever, -soever*. Thus ὅπου ἂν στρατοπεδεύωνται (= *where they encamped, if haply they did encamp* =) *wherever they encamped*.—With the *Optative* without ἄν they have this force in such sentences as those in 295.

## 298. VOCABULARY 32.

To throw around themselves, to surround themselves with, περιβάλλ-εσθαι. To entrench themselves, περιβάλλεσθαι τάφρον.

To encamp, στρατοπεδεύ-εσθαι. Trench, τάφρος, ον, ἡ. Multitude of hands or of workmen, πολυχειρία, ας, ἡ.

*Easily*, εὐπετῶς.

*Naturally, reasonably*, εἰκότως.

*Cowardly*, δειλός, ἡ, ὄν.

*Absurdity*, ἀλογία, ας, ἡ.

*I asked*, ἠρώμην. See ἔρομαι, List I.

*Exemption (from taxes, &c.)*,

ἀτέλεια, ας, ἡ.

*To compel*, ἀναγκάζ-ειν.

*Quiet*, ἡσυχία, ας, ἡ. *To keep*

quiet, ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.

*To converse*, διαλέγ-εσθαι (with dat.).

*Younger*, νεώτερος, α, ὄν.

*I sail, take a voyage*, πλέ-ω (Aor.

ἔ-πλευ-σα).

*A seed (of a pomegranate, &c.)*, κόκκος, ὄν, ὁ.

*Pomegranate*, ροιά, ἀς, ἡ.

*To open*, ἀνοίγ-ειν.

*I said*, εἶπον (-ες, -ε).

*To judge, pronounce a judicial sentence*, κρίν-ειν.

*To be worsted*, ἡτ-ᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι).

*To leave*, λείπ-ειν.

*Supreme, valid*, κύριος, α, ὄν.

*To hold an (ἀρχή) office or magistracy*, ἀρχ-ειν.

*Wealth*, πλοῦτος, ὄν, ὁ.

*Receptacle, grave*, θήκη, ἡς, ἡ.

*To move, to disturb*, κιν-εῖν (= -εῖν).

*Insatiably desirous (not to be filled)*, ἀπληστος, ὄν (with gen.).

### Exercise 37.

Obs. In Example 4, ταῦθ', οὗθ', are for ταῦτα, οὗτε. The short final vowel being elided by *apostrophe*, the smooth mute (τ) is changed into the *aspirate* (θ), because the next word begins with an *aspirated* vowel.

#### 299. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ βάρβαροι, ὅπου ἂν στρατοπεδεύωνται, τάφρον περιβάλλονται εὐπετῶς διὰ τὴν πολυχειρίαν. 2. Οὐκ ἂν εἰκότως δειλὸς νομίζοιτο ὁ τοιοῦτος; 3. Πολλὴ ἂν ἀλογία εἴη, εἰ φοβοῖτο τὸν θάνατον ὁ τοιοῦτος. 4. Ταῦθ' ὥς οὐ παρὰ τὸν νόμον ἐστίν, οὐτ' ἂν Ἀνδροτίων ἔχοι λέγειν, οὗθ' ὑμεῖς πεισθεῖητε. 5. Ἡδέως ἂν ἔγωγε ἐροίμην<sup>54</sup> Λεπτίνην, τίς αὐτὴ ἡ ἀτέλειά ἐστιν. 6. Ἐσκόπουν [= ἐ-σκόπε-ον] τίν' ἂν τρόπον<sup>19</sup> ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν Ἀθηνόδωρος ἀναγκασθεῖη. 7. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τούτοις μάλιστα ἐθέλουσι πείθεσθαι, οὓς ἂν ἡγῶνται βελτίστους εἶναι. 8. Εἰ νεώτερος ἦν, οὐκ ἂν ἐπιστολὴν ἔπεμπον, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἂν σοι πλεύσας<sup>d</sup> ἐνταῦθα διελέχθην. 9.

Δαρείος ροιὰν μεγάλην ἀνοίξας,\* πυθόμενου<sup>†</sup> τινὸς τί ἂν ἔχειν βούλοιο τοσοῦτον, ὅσον ἐστὶ τῶν κόκκων τὸ πλήθος, εἶπε· Ζωπύρους· ἦν δὲ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ φίλος ὁ Ζώπυρος. 10. Κὰν βασιλεὺς τι προστάξῃ κρῖναι τῶν μὴ δικαίων, οὐ κρινοῦμεν.

\* = φοβέ-οιτο.  
to be able.

<sup>b</sup> ἔχειν sometimes = to have in one's power, to be able. <sup>c</sup> We should render τοῖτοισι... οὖς ἂν... by 'those whom;' but the meaning is, those, whoever they may be, whom: in Latin, *parere iis, quos putent* (not *quos putant*).

<sup>d</sup> πλέ-ειν (navigare) makes Aor. ἔπλευσα.

<sup>e</sup> having opened... ἤνοιξα, Aor. of ἀνοίγω (in the more classic Greek Aor. ἀνέφξα).

<sup>f</sup> πυθόμενος, having asked. <sup>g</sup> Πυθόμεν is a Second Aorist from πυθάνομαι. List IV.

<sup>h</sup> In Latin, *erat autem Zopyrus*, &c. we should use 'now (Zopyrus was...).'—See δειλός, τοιοῦτος, Pdm. 52. Give Fut. and Aor. (Ac.) of νομίζω, and go through them.

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. We will do this, that all the citizens may obey the laws. 2. We did this, that all the citizens might obey the laws. 3. If the Greeks are worsted (*p*),\* none will be left (*Opt. with ἄν*). 4. If you punish those who commit-injustice (*p*), your laws will be good and supreme. 5. If you do not punish the boy, he will be wicked. 6. How would the soldiers march? 7. It is necessary, wherever men hold-office from their wealth, that this should be an oligarchy. 8. If you were not a bad man, and insatiably-desirous of wealth, you would not disturb the graves of the dead. 9. He<sup>h</sup> said that the barbarians, wherever they encamped, easily entrenched their camp by reason of (διά, c. acc.) their multitude-of-hands. 10. Would you wish to injure rather than to be injured?

<sup>h</sup> See Example 1 in *a*; but make the change as in 295: *entrenched* may be either *Present Optat.* or *Present Indicative*.

\* (*p*) means that the preceding clause is to be translated by a *participle*.

## LESSON XL.

*Perfect Active.*

300. *Reduplication.*] The Perfect takes a *reduplication*, when the verb can receive one.

301. The reduplication is *a syllable prefixed, made up of the initial consonant of the verb and ε* (τυπ, τε-τυπ). But if the verb begins with an aspirate mute, the smooth mute of the same organ is used for the reduplication: φευγ, πεφευγ.

302. The Perfect does not take the reduplication, but the simple augment instead of it, when the verb begins with ρ; with a *double consonant* (32); with *two consonants* not being a *mute* and *liquid*; or with γν, γλ, βλ.

ψαλλ-, ἐ-ψαλλ-. γνω-, ἐ-γνω-. μνημ-, ἐ-μνημ-.

a) Of those in βλ, βλέπω, βλασφημέω, and sometimes βλαστέω take the reduplication.

b) Those beginning with γλ now and then take the reduplication. γλύφω, γέγλυμμαι.—ἐγλυμμαι is more classical.

303. When the Perfect does not take a reduplication, it takes an *augment*: ζητέ-ω, ἐ-ζήτη-κα.

 The reduplication or augment of the Perfect remains through the moods and in the participle.

304. When the Perfect takes a reduplication, the *Pluperfect* prefixes the augment to it. But when the Perfect takes an augment, the Pluperfect makes no further change:

τέ-τυφα, ἐ-τετύφειν.

ἐ-ζήτηκα, ἐ-ζήτηκειν.

305. Verbs that begin with ρ, double ρ after the augment; and the Perfect and Pluperfect take the syl-

labic augment (123), not the reduplication : ῥάπτω, ῥῥάφα, ῥῥάφειν.

306. The termination of the *Perfect Active* is *κα* or *ά* ; that of the *Pluperfect* *κειν* or *είν* : the rough breathing over the *α* and *ει* being used to indicate, that the *final consonant* of the root is to be changed into *its* aspirate\* if it is a *smooth* or *middle* mute.

### 307. I. MUTE VERBS :]†

	Term.	Pres.	Perf.	Pluperf.
a) P-roots + those in πτ	ά	τύπτ-ω	τέ-τυφ-α	έ-τε-τύφ-ειν
b) K-roots + those in κτ	ά	πλέκ-ω	πέ-πλεχ-α	έ-πε-πλέχ-ειν
c) T-roots (t-mute thrown away)	κα	πείθ-ω	πέ-πει-κα	έ-πε-πεί-κειν
d) ζ-roots : mostly as c, 258	κα ‡	κομίζ-ω	κε-κόμ-κα	έ-κε-κομί-κειν
e) σσ- (ττ-) roots : mostly as b, 258	ά †	τάσσω	τέ-ταχ-α	έ-τε-τάχ-ειν

308. II. LIQUID VERBS : characteristic λ, μ, ν, ρ ; or λλ.] Termination *κα*, the vowel of the root being shortened as in Future. (Hence φαίν-, φαν-.) But

a) Monosyllable roots with *ε* or *ει* change their vowel-sound into *α*.

b) Roots in *ν* change *ν* into *γ* before *κα*.

\* By 'its aspirate' is meant the aspirate of the *same* organ. See 80, 81.

† Roots are called *pure* or *impure*, according as they end in a *vowel* or in a *consonant*.—*Impure* roots are divided into *mute* or *liquid* roots, according as the *characteristic* (that is, the last letter of the root) is a *mute* or a *liquid*.

*Mute* roots are divided into roots ending in a *P-sound* ; roots ending in a *K-sound* ; roots ending in a *T-sound* (30) ; which may be called, for the sake of shortness, *P-roots*, *K-roots*, *T-roots*.

‡ The ζ-roots that are *softened* from an original K-root (see 257), form their Perfect like the K-roots.—Of these however (which are principally verbs expressing some *sound*), the *Perf. Act.* is hardly ever found.

§ The σσ- (ττ-) roots that are strengthened from an original T-root (257), form their Perfect like the T-roots.

+ In Polybius, &c.

## 312. VOCABULARY 33.

*Belonging to women, γυναικίος, α, ον.*

*To go into, put on, ἐνδύ-ειν.*

*To pursue, ἐπιδιώκ-ειν.*

*To go under, to set (of the sun, &c.), καταδύ-ειν.*

*To loosen, destroy, καταλύ-ειν.*

*To be about or going to do any thing, μέλλ-ειν: τὸ μέλλον, the future.*

*To prophesy, προφητεύ-ειν.*

*To bring forth, φύ-ειν: πέφυκα = natura comparatus sum.*

*Concord, unity, ὁμόνοια, ας, ἡ.*

*Attire, dress, στολή, ἥς, ἡ.*

*To govern (a state), πολιτεύ-ειν.*

*Word, ἔπος, οὐς, τό: pl. epic poetry.*

*To be in earnest, σπουδάζ-ειν: perf. ἐσπούδακα = I am in earnest, as a fixed, permanent state; I am eager or in a hurry.*

*Tragedy, τραγῳδία, ας, ἡ.*

*Making, composition, ποίησις, εως, ἡ.*

*To pollute, μαιν-ειν.*

*To deny, ἀρνείσθαι (= -έεισθαι), Dep. pass. (i. e. with aor. of pass. form in θην).*

*To practise, to premeditate (a speech), μελετᾶν (= -άειν).*

## Exercise 38.

## 313. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ πολέμιοι ἑκατὸν πολίτας πεφονεύκασιν.
2. Φερεκύδης ἔλεγε, μηδενὶ θεῷ τεθυκέναι.
3. Νέος πεφυκὼς πολλὰ χρηστὰ μάνθανε.
4. Ὁ μάντις τὰ μέλλοντα καλῶς πεπροφήτευκεν.
5. Τὰ τέκνα εὖ πεπαίδευκας.
6. Μήδεια τὰ τέκνα πεφονευκῶν ἔχαιρεν.
7. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Πλαταιᾶς κατελεύκεσαν.
8. Σαρδανάπαλος στολὴν γυναικεῖαν ἐνεδεδύκει.
9. Ὅτε ἥλιος κατεδεδύκει, οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπλησίαζον.
10. Πεφύκασιν ἅπαντες καὶ ἰδίᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ ἁμαρτάνειν.
11. Ἀνεὺ ὁμονομίας οὐκ ἂν εὖ πολιτευθεῖν πόλις.
12. Ἐπὶ μὲν ἐπὼν ποιήσει Ὀμηρον ἔγωγε μάλιστα τεθαύμακα, ἐπὶ δὲ τραγῳδίᾳ Σοφοκλέα.
13. Τὸν σῶφρονα βίον τοῦ ἀκολάστου ἡδῶς κεκρίκαμεν.
14. Ἐγὼ τὸν λόγον μεμελετηκέναι φημὶ καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἀρνηθεῖην.

QUES. What is the English of ποιήσασμι ἂν? Decline ἔπος, ποίησις. Give the Tenses of θαυμάζω, μελετᾶν.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Have we not judged the temperate • *to be* happier than the intemperate? 2. I have often wondered-at the geometer's wisdom. 3. I have sent you the notes • that I have by (*παρὰ*) me. 4. This • man has polluted the temple of Hermes (= *Mercury*). 5. The sycophant has not kept his oaths. 6. If we had done this, Philip would not have been behaving insolently • for so long a time (*acc.*).

• ἐπέμνημα, τό.

## LESSON XLI.

*Perfect and Pluperfect Active, continued. Sentences introduced by ὅτι, ὥς.*

314. Κλέπτω, πέμπω, τρέπω (*steal, send, turn*), take ο in the penult of Perfect and Pluperf. Act. So λέγω (*gather*) in its compounds, with irregular augment εἰ.

Hence κέκλοφα, πέπομφα, τέτροφα, ξυν-εἶλοχα, ἐξ-εἶλοχα.

315. The Perfect Participle with ὢ, εἶην (*Subj. and Opt. respectively, of εἶμι, sum*) is often used as the *Subjunctive* and *Optative* of the *Perfect* and *Pluperfect*. They denote a *still continuing* state more strongly than the regular forms.

316. The *Perfect Participle* is also used with ἔσομαι (*ero*) to form a *Future Perfect*: πεποιτηκὼς ἔσομαι, *fecero*.

317. Liquid verbs whose characteristic is μ, and a few whose characteristic is ν or λ, undergo *metathesis* (that is, a *transposition of letters*) before the κα, κειν, are added; the short vowel of the root is then length



ened as for *pure* verbs.—Several such verbs must be considered *irregular*, because either the *Present* has been irregularly strengthened, or they form their *Future* or *Aorist* irregularly. Such verbs are :

Present in use.	Short Root.	By metathesis.	Perfect.
κάμν-ω ( <i>laboro</i> )	καμ-	κμα-	κέ-κμη-κα
τέμν-ω ( <i>cut</i> )	τεμ-	τμε-	τέ-τμη-κα
θνήσκ-ω ( <i>die</i> )	θαν-	θνα-	τέ-θνη-κα
βάλλ-ω ( <i>cast</i> )	βυλ-	βλα-	βέ-βλη-κα
καλέ-ω ( <i>call</i> )	καλ-	κλα-	κέ-κλη-κα

Γιγνώσκω forms its Fut. and Perf. as if from γνο-; its Future is of Middle form. Γιγνώσκ-ω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα.

318. The Optative of the Aorist has the meaning of a *præteritum* in dependent sentences introduced by ὅτι, ὥς ('that'), and in *dependent interrogative sentences*, e. g. those with εἰ (if=) 'whether.'

319. In these sentences the *Indicative* is used after a *principal tense*. After an *historical* tense this Indicative becomes *regularly* the *Optative*; but very frequently this change does not take place, the *Indicative* being retained after a past tense just as after a present one.\*

320. The *Future* of the *Optative* is strictly confined to the office of taking the place of the Future of the *Indicative* in *oblique narration* (that is, when a person's sentiments, words, &c. are *related* by another using a past tense). Hence it may be used in the sentences we are now speaking of, when they are dependent on a *verbum declarandi* in a past tense.

<i>He says that he will</i>	<i>He said that he would</i>
come,	come,
λέγει ὅτι ἤξει	εἶπεν ὅτι ἤξει
	or ἔλεξεν ὅτι ἤξει.

\* The Present tense is usually retained where we should rather

321. From many verbs, and especially from many *mute* verbs of the *P*- and *K*-sounds, which have a *monosyllabic root*, no *Perfect* and *Pluperfect Active* can be produced. (*Kr.*)

## 322. VOCABULARY 34.

To steal, κλέπτειν.

To throw away, ἀποβάλλειν.

To call, καλεῖν (= -εῖν).

Intemperate, ἀκρατής, ἐς (with gen.).

Wailing, crying, κλαῦμα, -ατος, τό. Κλαῦμα γίγνεται τινι = he, any body, will cry, or have reason to cry.

To consider, σκοπεῖσθαι (= -έεσθαι).

Madness, λύσσα, ἡς, ἡ (rabies).

To fall upon, ἐμπίπτειν, with dat. : perf. πέπτωκα (as if from πτό-ω), verb. irreg. List VII.

Violence, impetuosity, σφοδρότης, ἡτος, ἡ.

Hope, expectation, ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ.

(For the Opt. of εἰμί see Pdm. 68.)

## Exercise 39.

## 323. a) Translate into English.

1. Μῶν οὐ κέκλοφας τὴν νίκην ; 2. Εἶπεν ὅτι οἱ στρατιῶται ἀποβεβληκότες εἶεν τὰ ὄπλα. 3. Οὐδὲ τοὺς παῖδας ὀργῇ χρηὶ κολάζειν τοὺς τὸν τῆς ἀλώπεκος σκύμνον κεκλοφότες. 4. Γαστρὸς ἀκρατῆ κεκλήκαμεν τὸν ἄνδρα διὰ τὴν σφοδρότητα τῶν περὶ ἐδωδὴν ἐπιδυμίων καὶ πόσιν. 5. "Ὅταν οἱ δεσπότες ἐσπουδάκωσι, κλαύματα τοῖς δούλοις γίγνεται. 6. Εἰ, βαθυμούντων ἡμῶν, ὁ βασιλεὺς ὡς αἰεὶ τι μείζον τῶν ὑπαρχόντων δεῖ πράττειν ἐγνωκὼς ἔσται, σκοπέσθε εἰς τί ποτ' ἐλπίς ταῦτα τελευτήσῃ. 7. Ἐδείσαν οἱ Κερασούντιοι μὴ λύσσα τις ὥσπερ κυσὶν ἡμῖν ἐμπεπτῶκοι. 8. Τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἤκεν ἄγγελος λέγων, ὡς ὁ πατὴρ τέθνηκεν. 9. Λέγει (praes. histor.) ὅτι πέντε ἡμερῶν ἄξει (οἱ ἄξει) αὐτοὺς ὅθεν ὄφθονται τὴν θάλατταν. 10. Ἡρόμην αὐτοὺς εἰ μέλλουσιν (οἱ μέλλουσιν) τοὺς παῖδας κολάσαι.

\* The next day ; ἡμέρᾳ understood.

expect it to be changed into the Imperfect : ἡρόμην τίνες εἰσιν, more frequently than τίνες ἦσαν, rogabam quinam essent.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Has he not invited you to dinner? 2. Are you not angry with those who have stolen the game? 3. He said that the king had cut off the prisoner's head. 4. He said that Aristodemus was dead. 5. He told me that the soldier had thrown away his arms.

## LESSON XLII.

*Perfect Passive.*

324. There is only one and the same *form* for the *Perfect Passive* and the *Perfect Middle*: their *reduction* and *augment* follow the same rules as the Perf. Active (301, sqq.).

325. (The pupil must *by no means* suppose that a Perfect in *μαι* is *both Passive and Middle*. It is only *some* verbs that are used in a Middle sense.)

326. The terminations of the Perf. and Pluperf. of the Passive and Middle are respectively *μαι, μην*: but the initial *μ* causes certain *euphonic* changes of the *characteristics*, according to the following laws:

- a) Any *p*-sound (or *πτ*) with  $\mu = \mu\mu$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota\beta\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota \\ = \tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota \end{array} \right.$
- b) Any *k*-sound (or *κτ*) with  $\mu = \gamma\mu$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota \\ = \pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota \end{array} \right.$
- c) Any *t*-sound with  $\mu = \sigma\mu$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota\delta\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota \\ = \pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota \end{array} \right.$

d) (1) The *ξ* roots usually follow the *t*-sounds, and take *σμαι, σμην*; but (2) the few whose roots originally ended in a *k*-sound take *γμαι, γμην*.

e) The *σσ-* (*ττ-*) roots usually follow the *k*-sounds, and take *γμαι, γμην*; but the few whose roots originally ended in a *t*-sound take *σμαι, σμην*.

f) The *liquid* roots require no change except in those in *νω*. Of these (1) verbs in *αινω*, *υνω*, generally reject the *ν*, and make compensation for its loss by *ς*: but (2) a few *assimilate* the *ν* to the *μ* (that is, take *μμ* for *νμ*), (3) a *very* few reject the *ν*, and make compensation for it by *lengthening* the vowel of the penult: (4) *Κρίνω*, *κλίνω*, *τείνω*, reject the *ν* (as in *Perf. Act.*, 308, c: the last with the same change of *ει* into *α*); and retain the short vowel of the Future.

327. Pure verbs usually lengthen a short or doubtful vowel.

	Present.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
a)	τριβ-ω	τέ-τριμ-μαι	ἐ-τε-τρίμ-μην (rub)
b)	δέχ-ομαι	δέ-δεγ-μαι	ἐ-δε-δέγ-μην (receive)
c)	ψεύδ-ω	ἔ-ψευσ-μαι	ἐ-ψεύσ-μην (deceive)
	πειθ-ω	πέ-πεισ-μαι	ἐ-πε-πίσ-μην (persuade)
d) {	1. θαυμάζ-ω	τε-θαύμασ-μαι	ἐ-τε-θαυμάσ-μην (wonder-at)
2.	στηρίζ-ω	ἐ-στήριγ-μαι	ἐ-στηρίγ-μην
e) {	1. μαιν-ω	με-μίας-μαι	ἐ-με-μίας-μην (pollute)
2.	αἰσχύν-ω	ἥσकुμ-μαι	ἥσकुμ-μην (shame; -ομαι, am [ashamed])
3.	τραχύν-ω	τε-τράχυν-μαι*	ἐ-τε-τραχύ-μην
4. {	κρίν-ω	κέ-κρί-μαι	ἐ-κε-κρί-μην† (judge)
	τείν-ω	τέ-τά-μαι	ἐ-τε-τά-μην (stretch)
5.	στέλλ-ω	ἔ-σταλ-μαι	ἐ-στάλ-μην (send)
f)	ποιέ-ω	πε-ποίη-μαι	ἐ-πε-ποίη-μην (make)
	τιμά-ω	τε-τίμη-μαι	ἐ-τε-τιμή-μην

(Observe that *αι* of *Perf. Pass.* is considered short in *accentuation*.)

328. The terminations are:

Perfect.	Pluperfect.
μαι, σαι, ται, μεθα, σθε, νται, μεθον, σθον, σθον.	μην, σο, το, μεθα, σθε, ντο, μεθον, σθον, σθην.
λέ λυ-μαι	λε-λύ-μεθα
λέ-λυ-σαι	λέ-λυ-σθε
λέ-λυ-ται	λέ-λυ-νται
ἐλε-λύ-μην	ἐλε-λύ-μεθα
ἐλέ-λυ-σω	ἐλέ-λυ-σθε
ἐλέ-λυ-το	ἐλέ-λυ-ντο
	ἐλε-λύ-μεθον
	ἐλέ-λυ-σθον
	ἐλε-λύ-μεθον
	ἐλέ-λυ-σθον
	ἐλε-λύ-σθην

\* Also τε-τράχυν-μαι.

† So κλίνω.

The terminations that begin with  $\mu$  will of course all cause the same euphonic changes:  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$ , &c.; but those that begin with  $\sigma$ ,  $\tau$ , will cause *other* changes (which will be given in the next Lesson). The pupil can, at present, only be expected to form *all the persons of pure verbs* and of some *liquid verbs*.

329. The participle is  $\text{-}\acute{\mu}\epsilon\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$  (*paroxytone*),  $\text{-}\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$ ,  $\text{-}\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\nu$ .

330.  $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\text{-}\omega$  (*turn*),  $\sigma\rho\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\phi\text{-}\omega$  (*twist*), change  $\epsilon$  of the root into  $\alpha$  in the Perf. and Pluperf. Passive ( $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ).  $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\text{-}\omega$ , *to bring up* (*nutrio*), also undergoes this change: its root is  $\text{\textit{\text{D}}}\rho\epsilon\phi$ : the  $\text{\textit{\text{D}}}$  is changed into  $\tau$ , to avoid the proximity of the *two* aspirates ( $\text{\textit{\text{D}}}$  and  $\phi$ ): but when the  $\phi$  disappears, *the \text{\textit{\text{D}}}* returns: hence Perfect Pass.  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\text{\textit{\text{D}}}\rho\alpha\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

### 331. VOCABULARY 35.

*Lawgiver*, νομοθέτης, ου, ό. (νόμος, τίθεναί, ponere).

*To adorn, to arrange or order*, κοσμεῖν (= εἶν).

*Perfectly*, παντελῶς.

*Thing learnt, lesson* (learnt), μάθημα, ατος, τό. (μαθ-, short root of μάθαινειν.)

*To pollute*, μαιν-ειν.

*To juggle*, γοητεύ-ειν.

*To pay court to*, Σεραπεύ-ειν.

*To set free*, απαλλάττειν. Pass.

or Mid. *to be released from or to set oneself free from* = *to remove or depart from* (with gen.).

*Unclean, impure*, ακάθαρτος, ου.

*Brutish*, θηριώδης, es.

*I sit still*, κάθημαι (sedeo), a perf. form. Pdm. 71.

*Irrational, senseless*, ἄλογος, ου.

*Music*, μουσική (τέχνη, art, understood).

*Gymnastics*, γυμναστική (τέχνη, understood).

*To be divided into factions, to be distracted by factions*, στασιάζειν.

*To disturb*, ταρασσ-ειν, or ταραττειν. Pass. *to be in a state of disorder or anarchy*.

*House, family*, οἰκία, as, ή.

*Of or belonging to a tyrant*; royal; *of their tyrant*, τυραννικός, ή, όν.

*Panthēa*, Πάνθεια, as, ή.

*To order, arrange, appoint*, τάσσειν or τάττειν (fut. -ξω).

*To move*, κινεῖν (= εἶν).

## Exercise 40.

## 332. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ τοῦ νομοθέτου εὖ τε καὶ παντελῶς κεκόσμηται. 2. Ἀνάγκη\* τὸ μάθημα ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ψυχῇ λαβόντα<sup>†</sup> ἀπικέαι<sup>‡</sup> ἢ βεβλαμμένον ἢ ὠφελημένον. 3. Τῶν πονηρῶν μεμιασμένη ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ ἀκάθαρτος τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλάττεται, ἅτε θεραπεύουσα<sup>§</sup> τοῦτο καὶ γεγορευμένη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τε τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ ἡδονῶν. 4. Περὶ τὰ κεκρυμμένα τῶν πραγμάτων ἀνάγκη\* πολλοὺς φόβους γίγνεσθαι. 5. Ἡ Πάνδεια ταχὺ πάνυ καὶ πασὼν ἐφαίνετο διαφέρουσα\* τῶν ἄλλων καίπερ<sup>¶</sup> καθεμένη κεκαλυμμένη τε καὶ εἰς<sup>‡‡</sup> γῆν ὁρῶσα.<sup>§</sup> 6. Ἡ οὐ καλῶς προσέταπτον οἱ ἐπὶ τούτοις<sup>||</sup> τεταγμένοι νόμοι, παραγγέλλοντες τῷ πατρὶ τῷ σῷ σε ἐν μουσικῇ καὶ γυμναστικῇ παιδεύειν; 7. Φίλιππος Θετταλοῖς στασιάζουσι καὶ τεταραγμένοις ἐπὶ<sup>†</sup> τὴν τυραννικὴν οἰκίαν ἐβοήθησεν. 8. Πολλή που<sup>‡</sup> κακία πολιτείας οὕτως αἰσχροῦς τὰς γυναῖκας εἶναι τετραμμένας. 9. Ὁ ἀκράτης τὸ σῶμα τῇ θηριώδει καὶ ἀλόγῳ ἡδονῇ ἐπιτρέψας ἐνταῦθα τετραμμένος<sup>||</sup> ζήσκει.

\* sc. ἐστὶ.

† having received: acc. partic. from λαβών, λαμβάνειν, List IV.

‡ to go away (ἔπ-ειμι: ἀπό, εἰμι, ἴδο, Pdm. 68). Supply as acc. to the Infin. 'a man.'

§ ἅτε θεραπεύουσα = quippe quia colat.

¶ διαφ. governs gen.

‡ καίπερ = quoniam with participles: very seldom with finite verbs.

§ = ὁρά-ουσα. ‡ που (enclit.) = opinor. || lit.: 'will live turned (here =) hither,' i. e. will live with reference to this.

QUES. What is the difference between αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς and ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς? 8. Why is πολλή printed with the acute?

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. We have the times of our life appointed by the gods. 2. Thus the whole would be both a well-ordered and well-appointed thing. 3. These things have not

yet been moved. 4. The damsel has her face covered. 5. The city had been adorned with very excellent laws. 6. The souls of the wicked have been juggled by sensual pleasures. 7. Alas! I have been deceived of my hopes. 8. Some go-away injured, and others even benefited.

## LESSON XLII.\*

### *Persons and Moods of Perfect Passive.*

333. The same changes that take place before *μαι*, will of course take place before *μεδον*, *μεδα* :

τέ-τυμ-μαι, βέ-βρεγ-μαι, πέ-πεισ-μαι,  
τε-τύμμεδα, βε-βρέγμεδα, πε-πέισμεδα.

334. From the terminations beginning with *σθ*, the *σ* is *thrown away*, when the root ends in a consonant. Hence the *p* and *k* mutes, being conformed to *θ*, will be the *aspirates* :

τέ-τριφ-θον, λέ-λεχ-θον, βέ-βρεχ-θον, &c.  
for τέ-τριβ-σθον, λέ-λεγ-σθον, βέ-βρεγ-σθον, &c.

A *t*-mute will become *σ*, or, which is the same thing, the *t*-mute is thrown away before *σθον* (πέ-πει-σθον for πέ-πειθ-σθον).

335. The changes for *ν* before *μ* have been already given. The *ν* can be retained before both *σ*, *τ*, and *θ*. Hence πέφαν-σαι, πέφαν-ται, πέφαν-θον, &c.

336. By applying, in this way, the rules for the euphonic changes [Note 8], we shall find that, when the root ends in a *mute* or *ν*, these letters assume the following forms when combined with the initial consonant of the termination.

p-sounds.	k-sounds.	t-sounds.	v.
S. μμ, ψ, πτ,	γμ, ξ, κτ,	σμ, σ, στ,	μμ οτ σμ, νσ, ντ,
P. μμ, φς, —	γμ, χς, —	σμ, σς, —	μμ οτ σμ, νς, —
D. μμ, φς, φς.	γμ, χς, χς.	σμ, σς, σς.	μμ οτ σμ, νς, νς.

Of course the 2nd pers. singular (being a σ termination) will have the same consonant as the *Fut.*; the 2nd and 3rd dual, and 2nd plur. (ς terminations) the same as the *Aor. 1. Pass.*

337. The termination of the third person plural, νται, cannot be attached to mute roots. A circumlocution is used instead of it: the Perfect Participle with εἰσι(ν), are. So the Perf. Partcp. with ἦσαν for third plural of the *Pluperfect*.

## 338.

## SINGULAR.

λείπω, leave.	βρέχω, wet.	ψεύδω, cheat.	αἶρω, lift up.	φαίνω, show.
λείμμαι	βέβρομαι	ἔψευσμαι	ἤρμαι	πέφασμαι
λείψαι	βέβρεξαι	ἔψευσαι	ἤρσαι	πέφανσαι
λείπεται	βέβρεκται	ἔψευσται	ἤρται	πέφανται

## FLURAL.

λελείμμεθα	βεβρέγμεθα	ἐψεύσμεθα	ἤρμεθα	πεφάσμεθα
λείψεθε	βέβρεχε	ἔψευσε	ἤρθε	πέφανθε
λελειμμένοι	βεβρεγμένοι	ἐψευσμένοι	ἤρμένοι	πεφασμένοι
εἰσίν	εἰσίν	εἰσίν	εἰσίν	εἰσίν

## DUAL.

λελείμμετον	βεβρέγμετον	ἐψεύσμετον	ἤρμετον	πεφάσμετον
λείψετον	βέβρεχον	ἔψευστον	ἤρτον	πέφαντον
λείψετον	βέβρεχον	ἔψευστον	ἤρτον	πέφαντον

So Pluperfect: ἐλελείμην, ἐλέλειψο, ἐλέλειπτο, &c.

## 339. MOODS.

Indic.	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infinitive.	Particp.
μαι	σο	partcp. with ᾧ *	partcp. with εἴην	σθαι	μένος.

340. In the Imperative, Infinitive, and Participle, the forms are produced, as in the Indicative, by the ejection or change of conso-

\* There occur, however, a few *Subjunctives* and *Optatives* of the *Perf. Pass.* from verbs whose characteristic is adapted for receiving the termination of the Subjunctive, and the ι of the Optative. It is only, however, from κτάομαι, μιμνήσκω, and καλέω, that such forms are at all common.



nants. The Participles (as  $\mu$  terminations) follow the Indic. : *τέτριμμαι, τετριμμένος, τέταγμαι, τεταγμένος*. They are *Paroxytone* (341)

Imperative.—Singular.

παιδεύσο	τέτριψο	τάταξο	πέπεισο	ἡγγελο
παιδεύσῃω	τετρίψῃω	τετάχῃω	πεπείσῃω	ἡγγέλῃω
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Infinitive.

παιδεύσθαι	τετρίψθαι	τετάχθαι	πεπείσθαι	ἡγγελῆσθαι
				πεφάνθαι.

Participle.

παιδευμένος	τετριμμένος	τεταγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἡγγελμένος
				πεφασμένος.

341. The Infin. and Participle of the Perf. Pass. have the *accent* on the penult. Hence the Participle is *paroxytone*; the Infin. *properispomenon*, if the penult is a *diphthong* or *long vowel* (the *αι* being considered short in accentuation); if not, *paroxytone*: *παιδεύσθαι, γεγενησθαι. τετύφθαι, ἡφανίσθαι.—τετυμμένος.*

342. VOCABULARY 36.

*Trace, ἔχρος, εος, τό. To track, ἰχνεύειν.*

*To leave, καταλείπειν.*

*Ænoe, Οἰνότης, ἡ.*

*Borders, μέθορα, τά (prop. neut. adj.).*

*To surround with a wall, to fortify, τεΐχειν.*

*Neck, throat, τράχηλος, ου, δ.*

*Temple (of the head), κρόταφος, ου, δ.*

*To stretch tight, κατατείνειν. Pass. to be stretched; hence, of veins, to be swelled.*

*Passionate, θυοόρητος, ου.*

*Olive, olive-complexioned, μελίχλωρος, ου.*

*To dry up, ἀποψύχειν. Part. of perf. pass. ἀπεψυγμένος = cold (indifferent).*

*To snow, νίφειν.*

*To cause to disappear, ἀφανίζειν. —τὴν γῆν = to cover the earth.*

*Embassy, πρεσβεία, ας, ἡ.*

*I fear, δέδοικα = vereor (Perf. of δεῖω, with meaning of Pres.).*

*Forgetfulness, λήθη, ἡς, ἡ.*

*To cause in —, to cause, ἐμποιεῖν (acc. of nearer, dat. of remoter object).*

*Pledges, security, πιστά, τά, ('faithful things.') πιστὰ θεῶν ποιεῖσθαι τι = to swear to any one by the gods).*

To shut,\* κλεί-ειν.

A summit, a castle, ἀκρά, ας, ἡ.

Freedom, self-government, αὐτο-

νομία, ας, ἡ.

To implant, ἐμφυτεύ-ειν.

To build, found, ἰδρύ-ειν.

To shut, lock-up, κατακλεί-ειν.

To be said, λέγ-εσθαι (dici).

A robber, ληστής, οὔ, ὁ.

A treaty, συνθήκη, ης, ἡ.

Cube,—die, κύβος, ου, ὁ.

### Exercise 41.


#### 343. a) Translate into English.

1. Σὺ ταῦτα πάντα ἔχεις, ἀ οἱ ἄλλοι οὐκ ἔχουσι· πεπαλδευσαι γὰρ ἱκανῶς. 2. Ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἔχνος τῆς τοῦ Θεσέως πραότητος ἐν τοῖς ἡέδεσιν Ἀθηναίων καταλέλειπται. 3. Οἰνὴ οὔσα ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ Βοιωτίας ἐτετελίστο. 4. Τέτριπται τὸ φάρμακον. 5. Οἷς<sup>b</sup> τὰ περὶ τὸν τράχηλον καὶ τοὺς κροτάφους αἱ φλέβες κατατεταμέναι εἰσὶ, δυσόργητοι. 6. Οἱ μελίχλωροι ἀπεφυγμένοι εἰσὶν. 7. Ἰχνεύομεν τοὺς λαγῶς, ὅταν νίφῃ ὁ θεὸς· ὥστε ἠφανίσθαι τὴν γῆν. 8. Τὸ χρόνον γεγενῆσθαι μετὰ τὴν πρεσβείαν πολὺν,<sup>d</sup> δέδοικα μή τινα λήθην ὑμῖν ἐμπεποιήκη. 9. Πέπαυσο. 10. Μόνον σὺ ἡμῖν πιστὰ θεῶν πεποιήσο. 11. Αἱ πύλαι ἐκέκλειντο καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ὅπλα ἐφαίνετο.

\* Even now; even at the present day (lit. still even now). <sup>b</sup> quibus. τὰ περὶ τὸν τράχ. = in the parts about the neck; a local accusative.

\* lit. when the god snows = when it snows, since the Greeks referred atmospheric phenomena to Ζεὺς, as the god of the air. ὥστε = so that, c. infin. <sup>d</sup> τὸ χρ. γεγενῆσθαι πολὺν (= the circumstance that the time has become long =) the circumstance that much time has elapsed: this clause is the subject of the verb ἐμπεποιήκη. On δέδοικα μὴ — cf. K. 318. 8.

\* Here the Imperative of the Perfect commands the immediate performance of the things commanded.

 Remember that in 'the house is built' (*domus aedificata est*), 'is built' is the Perfect; so whenever 'am' with the past participle denotes a permanent state as the result of a past action.

\* Perf. Pass. κέκλεισμαι καὶ κέκλειμαι.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The earth is covered. 2. A cloud veiled and hid (*say*: having veiled<sup>r</sup> hid) the sun. 3. The soldiers have been slaughtered. 4. Two brothers have been educated by the same master. 5. The monarchy has been destroyed by the people. 6. Many temples have been built for the gods by the Athenians. 7. Let the door be shut immediately. 8. Before action deliberate well. 9. There is implanted in all men a desire of self-government. 10. Let the prisoners-of-war be slain. 11. The enemy are said to be shut-up in the castle. 12. The two sons of Zenophon, Gryllus and Diodorus, had been educated in Sparta. 13. Let the die be cast.

† προ-καλύπτ-ειν.

## LESSON XLIII.

*Contracted Verbs in áω. Pres. and Imperf. Act.*

(Learn τιμάω, Pdm. 59.)

344. Contract Pure verbs are such as have for their characteristic *a*, *e*, or *o*, which are contracted with the following vowel or diphthong. Contraction takes place only in the *Present* and *Imperfect* of both Voices, because it is only in these two tenses that the characteristic vowel is followed by another vowel.

345. The contractions for verbs in *áω* are these:

<i>a</i> before an <i>e</i> -sound becomes <i>ā</i> <i>a</i> before an <i>o</i> -sound becomes <i>ω</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{being } \textit{subscript} \\ \text{if the } e\text{-sound} \\ \text{is } \epsilon, \eta; \text{ or the} \\ o\text{-sound, } \omicron. \end{array} \right.$
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Thus, $\alpha\epsilon = \bar{\alpha}$	$\alpha\omega = \omega$
$\alpha\eta = \bar{\alpha}$	$\alpha\omega = \omega$
$\alpha\epsilon\iota = \alpha$	$\alpha\omicron\iota = \varphi$
$\alpha\eta = \alpha$	$\alpha\omicron\upsilon = \omega$

346.  $\Lambda\epsilon$  and  $\alpha\epsilon\iota$  are contracted into  $\eta$  and  $\eta$  (instead of into  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha$ ), from ( $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu$ )  $\zeta\eta\nu$ , *to live*; ( $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu$ )  $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\eta\nu$ , *to be hungry*; ( $\delta\iota\psi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu$ )  $\delta\iota\psi\eta\nu$ , *to be thirsty*; ( $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ )  $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , *to use*. These are also the regular contractions from  $\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ , *scrape*;  $\sigma\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ , *smear*;  $\psi\acute{\alpha}\omega$ , *rub*.

347. *Contracted Verbs* have very frequently (instead of  $\omicron\mu\iota$ ,  $\omicron\iota\varsigma$ , &c.) the Optative

$\omicron\iota\eta\nu$ , $\omicron\iota\eta\varsigma$ , $\omicron\iota\eta$	$\omicron\iota\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ , $\omicron\iota\eta\tau\epsilon$ , $\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$	$\omicron\iota\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ , $\omicron\iota\eta\tau\eta\nu$
	$\omicron\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$ , $\omicron\iota\tau\epsilon$ , $\omicron\iota\epsilon\nu$ .	or $\omicron\iota\tau\omicron\nu$ , $\omicron\iota\tau\eta\nu$

For verbs in  $\alpha\omega$ , the  $\alpha\text{-}\omicron\iota = \varphi$ : so that the form becomes  $\varphi\eta\nu$ ,  $\varphi\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\varphi\eta$ , &c.

348. The *Present Optative* in  $\omicron\iota\eta\nu$  (for  $\epsilon\text{-}\omicron\iota\eta\nu$ ,  $\omicron\text{-}\omicron\iota\eta\nu$ ), and  $\varphi\eta\nu$  (for  $\alpha\text{-}\omicron\iota\eta\nu$ ), is the prevailing form in the *Singular*, at least for the *first* (and *second*) Persons: in the *Plural* it is *rare*;  $\varphi\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$  is nowhere found,  $\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$  *hardly* ever. (Krüger.)

### 349. VOCABULARY 37.

*To love*; also, *to be contented*,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu$  (=  $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), with *acc.* or *dat.*

*Immortal*,  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , *ov*.

*Miserably, unfortunately*,  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\omega\varsigma$ .

*To deceive*,  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\alpha\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$  (=  $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ).

*To love*,  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$  (with *gen.*).

*Age*; especially *youth* or *manhood*,  $\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\iota\acute{\alpha}$ , *as, \eta*.

*Boldly*,  $\theta\alpha\tilde{\rho}\rho\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ .

*Appearance, outward figure*,  $\iota\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ ,

*as, \eta*.

*To sound*,  $\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ .

*To conquer*,  $\nu\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu$  (=  $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ).

*To pity*,  $\delta\lambda\omicron\varphi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  (with *acc.*).

*To see*,  $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$  (see List VII).

*Point, height, full power, vigor*,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\mu\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\eta}$ .

*To lighten*,  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\text{-}\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

*To thunder*,  $\beta\rho\omicron\nu\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$  (=  $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ).

*To do, act*,  $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$ .

*To rush*,  $\acute{\omicron}\rho\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ .

*Before*,  $\pi\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$  (with *infin.* K. 337).

*How?*  $\pi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ;

To stir up together, throw into  
confusion, συγκυκᾶν.

Fighting with, fellow-combatant,  
ally, σύμμαχος, ον.

To end, die, τελευτᾶν (= αἶω).

Dare, venture, τολμᾶν.

To be silent, σιωπᾶν.

### Exercise 42.

#### 350. a) Translate into English.

1. Πολλάκις γνώμην ἐξαπατῶσιν ἰδέαι. 2. Μὴ σε νικᾶτω κέρδος. 3. Πολλάκις νικᾷ καὶ κακὸς ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν. 4. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐρώσι τῶν καλῶν. 5. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶσιν. 6. \*Ἡ σιώπα, ἣ λέγε ἀμείνονα. 7. Ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους τελευτᾶν. 8. Νοῦς ὄρᾳ καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει. 9. Θαρράλέως, ὦ στρατιῶται, ὁρμῶμεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολέμους. 10. Πρὶν μὲν πεινῇ, πολλοὶ ἐσθλίουσι, πρὶν δὲ διψῇ, πίνουσιν. 11. Οὐκ ἔστι τοῖς μὴ δρῶσι σύμμαχος τύχη. 12. Περικλῆς ἥστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, συνεκίκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 13. Εἶδε πάντες τοὺς γονέας ἀγαπῶεν. 14. Εἶδε ἡγαπήσαμεν τοῖς παροῦσιν. 15. Πῶς ἂν τολμῶν τὸν φίλον βλάπτειν; 16. Τὸ μὲν σῶμα πολλάκις καὶ πεινῇ καὶ διψῇ· ἡ δὲ ψυχὴ πῶς ἂν ἡ διψῇ ἢ πεινῇ; 17. Ψυχὴ ἀθάνατος καὶ ἄγηρως ζῇ διὰ παντός (sc. χρόνου). 18. Κρεῖττον<sup>b</sup> τὸ μὴ ζῆν ἐστίν, ἢ ζῆν αἰθλώς. 19. Ὀλοφυρόμεθα τὸν ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶντα. 20. Ὅταν ὁ αὐλὸς φθέγγηται, παντάπασι σιωπῶμεν.

\* πολὺς.

<sup>b</sup> Note 13.

QUES.—7. Why does the enclitic ἐστὶ retain its accent here? 10. Give the tenses of πίνειν, List VII. 11. Account for the accent of ἔστι. 18. Is οὐ or μὴ the usual word for 'not' with an Infin.?

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. Time conquers and changes all things. 2. Anger compels many men to do evil. 3. Do not keep silence, if you see any persons ill-affected towards the

government. 4. Neither hear nor see what you ought not. 5. We honor those who brave-dangers for their country. 6. I trusted: I was utterly-deceived. 7. You (*pl.*) were deceiving the stranger. 9. Deceive no body.

## LESSON XLIV.

*Contracted Verbs in εω. Present and Imperf. Act.*

351. Εε becomes ει.

εω becomes ου.

ε is thrown away before long vowels and diphthongs.

Thus, εη = η	εεί = ει
εη = η	εοι = οι
εω = ω	εου = ου

352. Before the Opt. in οίην (347), the ε will disappear throughout; ποι-ε-οίην = ποι-οίην.

## 353. VOCABULARY 38.

To be dispirited, despair, ἀνυμν.

To neglect, ἀμελεῖν (with gen.).

To flow away, ἀπορρεῖν.

To practise, ἀσκεῖν.

To want, δεῖν (= εἶν, gen.); δεῖ, there is need, it is necessary, one must (with acc. and infin.).

To be unfortunate, δυστυχεῖν.

To sell, πωλεῖν.

To be fortunate, happy, εὐτυχεῖν.

To approve, praise, ἐπαινεῖν.

To will, be willing, θέλειν, ἐθέλειν (velle).

Request, prayer, εὐχή, ης, ἡ.

To take trouble, to work, πονεῖν (laborare).

To expect, presume, προσδοκᾶν.

To accomplish, τελεῖν.

Bundle or mats of reeds, rushes, &c. ῥίψ, ῥιπ-ῆς, ἡ.

To do in common with any one, help, assist, συλλαμβάνειν (with dat.).

To work with any one, help, assist, συμπονεῖν (with dat.).

To think, be sensible, φρονεῖν.

To confess, to profess, ὁμολογεῖν.

To be a retail trader, καπηλεύειν.

<p><i>Even if, even though, κἄν (=καὶ ἂν).</i>  <i>To be high-minded, proud, μέγα</i></p>	<p><i>φρονεῖν.</i>  <i>To demand (money, &amp;c.) πράττειν εἶναι.</i></p>
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### Exercise 43.

#### 354. a) Translate into English.

1. Τιμῶμεν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς, ἵνα ἅμα τῷ τιμᾶν ἀσκῶμεν. 2. Ὁ πεισθεὶς ἡμῶν τῷ λόγῳ εὐτυχεῖ τε καὶ εἰς χρόνον ἅπαντα εὐτυχοῖ. 3. Ἀνὴρ πονηρὸς δυστυχεῖ, κἂν εὐτυχῇ. 4. Σιγᾶν μᾶλλον, ἢ λαλεῖν πρέπει. 5. Ὁ τιᾶν ποιῆτε, νομίζετε ὁρᾶν θεόν. 6. Φίλος φίλῳ συμπονῶν αὐτῷ πονεῖ. 7. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι θνητοὶ μὴ φρονούντων [Note 7] ὑπὲρ θεοῦ. 8. Ὁ μάλιστα εὐτυχῶν μὴ μέγα φρονεῖτω. 9. Οὐδέποτε ἄδῃ μείν τὸν κακῶς πράττοντα<sup>a</sup> δεῖ, τὰ βελτίω [Note 13] δὲ προσδοκᾶν αἶε. 10. Τῷ ποιοῦντι θεὸς συλλαμβάνει. 11. Δικαιοσύνην ἵσκειτε καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ. 12. Ἀπὸ τῆς Νέστορος γλώττης, ὥσπερ μέλι, ὁ λόγος ἀπέρρει. 13. Σωκράτης τοῦ σώματος οὐκ ἡμέλει, τοὺς δὲ ἀμελοῦντας οὐκ ἐπῆνει. 14. Εἶδε, ὦ θεός, τελοῖς μοι τὴν εὐχὴν. 15. Εἶδε εὐτυχοῦτε, ὦ φίλοι. 16. Θεοῦ θέλοντος, κἂν ἐπὶ ῥιπὸς πλέοις. 17. Οὐκ ἀδύμουμεν τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν. 18. Φύσει ὑπάρχει τοῖς ἐθέλουσι πονεῖν καὶ κινδυνεύειν τὰ τῶν ἀμελούντων. 19. Ἔστιν οἷ<sup>b</sup> ἀμελοῦντες τῶν οἰκείων τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ἐπιμελοῦνται. 20. Τὴν δικαιοσύνην καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀρετὴν ἀσκεῖτε. 21. Τὰ αὐτὰ ἐποιοῦν, ὅτε φεύγοντες ἐδυστύχουν αὐτοί.

<sup>a</sup> Neut. of θεός (Pdm. 50): printed θεῖ or θεῖ, to distinguish it from θεῖ, that.

<sup>b</sup> κακῶς πράττειν = to be doing ill; to be unfortunate. δ αὐτός (give the English of it). <sup>c</sup> K. 331. Rem. 4.

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. Are we not with-reason most angry with<sup>22</sup> those who are most able<sup>a</sup> (p) not to act-unjustly.<sup>c</sup> 2. In<sup>10</sup>

such things they are poor, but you are rich. 3. Those who bring (*p*) to you kings' garments, or wrought copper or gold, sell them more artfully than those who profess (*p*) to be retail-traders. 4. I would not praise such persons. 5. Did you not sell (*imperf.*) vegetables? 6. Reason is the remedy for the soul when it is sick (*p*). 7. We think that the man who is fortunate (*p*) is also wise. 8. Honor your parents, love your friends, obey rulers.

<sup>d</sup> δυνάμενος.

\* μή is more usual than οὐ with the *infin.*

## LESSON XLV.

*Contracted Verbs in ὦω. Present and Imperf. Act.*

355. Οε, οο, οοῦ, become ου.

οη, οω, become ω.

οη (subscript), οει, οοι, become οι (but οει = οω in *Infin.*).

356. Οο and οε are contracted into ω (instead of into ου), and ὀη into ῶ (instead of into οἶ), in ῥυγῶω, ῥυγῶ, to freeze, *Inf.* ῥυγῶν and ῥυγοῦν, *Part. Gen.* ῥυγῶντος and ῥυγοῦντος, *Subj.* ῥυγῶ, *Opt.* ῥυγῶν, &c.

357. *On the Imperfect and the Aorist of the Indic.]* The *Imperfect Indicative* answers, not only to our *Imperf.* (with *was* —), but also to our (and the *Lat.*) *Perfect*. It then denotes a *continued* or *repeated* action; the *Aorist*, a *single, definite one*, stated without any *intimation* of its lasting.—It may necessarily have a *duration* even of indefinite length, but the tense does not intimate it.

358. *Infin. of the Aorist.]* The *Infinitive* of the *Aorist* is usually not a *præteritum*, except after *verba*



*declarandi et putandi*, and in the construction of *acc. c. Infin. with the article*: with these exceptions it is usually construed by the English *Present*, but denotes *single, definite* actions: the *Infin.* of the *Present* being used of *continued* or *repeated* ones.

a) Λέγομαι (νομίζομαι) ποιῆσαι } = dicor (credor)  
fecisse.

Βούλομαι (δύναμαι) ποιῆσαι } = volo (possum)  
facere.

b) Τό σε ποιῆσαι τοῦτο, tene hoc fecisse!

### 359. VOCABULARY 39.

To darken, destroy, weaken, blunt,  
ἀμαυροῦν (=όειν).

Carelessness, ἀμέλεια, ας, ἡ.

To live in, reside in, ἐμβιοῦν  
(=όειν).

To trick, entrap, δολοῦν (=όειν).

To enslave, subjugate, δουλοῦν  
(=όειν).

To set free, ἐλευθεροῦν (=όειν).

(To raise up again⇒) to amend,  
to correct, ἐπανορθοῦν (=όειν).

To think right or fair, to claim,  
to expect, ἀξιοῦν (=όειν).

To make equal, ἐξισοῦν (=όειν).

To emulate, ζηλοῦν (=όειν).

To seek, strive, ζητεῖν (=όειν).

Life, ζωή, ἡς, ἡ.

Divine, godlike, θεῖος, α, ον.

Hunger, λιμός, οὔ, ό.

Pit, ὄρυγμα, ατος, τό (ὀρύττειν,  
fodere).

Thing woven=spare, πλέγμα,  
ατος, τό.

Communion, intercourse, κοινω-  
νία, ας, ἡ. Ζεῖα κοινωρία=  
communion with the Deity.

Desire, striving, ὄρεξις, εως, ἡ.

Intimate, οἰκείος, α, ον; also, ος,  
ον.

To make straight, erect, ὀρθοῦν  
(=όειν).

Neither—nor, οὔτε—οὔτε.

To make equal, συνεξομοιοῦν  
(=όειν).

Violent, σφοδρός, ά, όν.

To make blind, τυφλοῦν (=όειν).

With difficulty, χαλεπῶς.

### Exercise 44.

#### 360. a) Translate into English.

1. Δολοῦσιν ὅς ἀγρίους πλέγμασι καὶ ὀρύγμασι.
2. Λέγεται οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἐλευθε-  
ρῶσαι. 3. Καὶ σε βουλοίμην ἂν ἀποφύγῃσθαι τὴν

γνωμην. 4. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡλευθέρουν τοὺς Ἕλληνας. 5. Ἐπεὶ ἡ σάλπιγξ ἐφθέγγετο καὶ ἐπαιάνιζον οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐνταῦθα οὐκέτι ἐδέξατο οἱ πολέμοι ἀλλ' ἔφευγον. 6. Αἱ φιλίαι τὰ ἔθνη ζητοῦσι συνεξομοιοῦν. 7. Χαλεπῶς ἂν ταῖς τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀρεταῖς ἐξισοίης τοὺς ἐπαίνους. 8. Ζήλου, ὦ παῖ, τοὺς ἐσθλοὺς καὶ σώφρονας ἀνδρας. 9. Ἡ τύχη πολλοὺς κακῶς πράττοντας ὀρδοῖ. 10. Πλῆθος κακῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ζωὴν ἀμαυροῖ. 11. Αἱ περὶ τι σφοδραὶ ὀρέξεις τυφλοῦσιν εἰς τὰ ἄλλα τὴν ψυχὴν. 12. Τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν ζηλωμέν. 13. Χρυσὸς ἐστὶν ὁ δουλῶν θνητῶν φρένας. 14. Οἱ πολέμοι τὸ στράτευμα ἡμῶν ἐδόλουν. 15. Οἱ νεανίαι τὴν σοφίαν ζηλοῖεν. 16. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθεροῖεν.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Strangers were not allowed to live-in Sparta.
2. The Ephori are empowered to punish whomsoever they please (297).
3. The Ephori were empowered to punish whomsoever they pleased.
4. Idleness destroys the excellence of natural-disposition, but instruction corrects its badness.
5. Emulate the good man and the sober-minded one.
6. Do not tell even to your most intimate friend what you wish to be concealed.
7. It is right to give (παρέχειν) to others whatever (say : as many things as<sup>66</sup>) you expect to receive from them.
8. What is sudden and unexpected (say : the sudden and unexpected) enslaves the spirit.

\* δηλοῦν = ostendere. † K. 818. 6.  
 λσρ. 2. from λαμβάνω. See Irr. Verbs, List IV.

\* λαβεῖν, Inf.

## LESSON XLVI.

*Verbs in αω. Pass. and Mid. Aorist Infin.*

## 361. VOCABULARY 40.

To accuse of, charge with, ατιᾶσαι (=ἀεσσαι); τινά τι (as here) is rare, except in case of neut. pron. Also with ὅτι = to blame—because.

Introduction, commencement, ἐσῆγησις, εως, ἡ.

At once, ἥδη.

Better, λῡφον (=λωϊών). Note 13.

To proclaim, κηρύττειν.

To hear, listen to, ἀκροᾶσθαι (=ἀεσσαι), with gen.

To devise, contrive, μηχανᾶσθαι (=ἀεσσαι).

Not befitting, disgraceful, ἀεικής, ἐς.

One running through the whole day, a courier, ἡμεροδρόμος, ου, ὁ (ἡμέρα, δραμεῖν, to run).

To endeavor, to try, πειρᾶσθαι (=ἀεσσαι).

The buying of a horse, ἱππωρεία, as, ἡ (ἵππος, ὠνείσθαι, to buy).

To be raised-in-price (of corn), to be rising, ἐπιτιμᾶσθαι.

To give over, λήγειν (used with the participle).

To acquire, κτᾶσθαι (=ἀεσσαι). Perf. κέκτημαι (I have acquired=) I possess.

Sandal, shoe, ὑπόδημα, ατος, τό.

To use, employ, χρῆσθαι (=ἀεσσαι).

362. For the meaning of the Aor. Infin. cf. 358: and for that of the Aor. Opt. and the construction of clauses introduced by ὅτι, ὥς, cf. 318, 319.

1. He says, that he has done it,

λέγει, ὅτι ἐποίησε (οἱ φησὶ ποιῆσαι)

He' said, that he had done it,

εἶπεν } ὅτι ποιήσειεν  
(ἔλεξεν) } ὅτι ἐποίησεν.  
ἔφη ποιῆσαι.

2. { βούλεται κλέψαι (τι) = vult furari (aliquid).  
      { φησὶ κλέψαι (τι) = dicit se (aliquid) furatum esse.

3. Δαυμαστόν τὸ πεισθῆναι τινὰς, ὥς —, it is strange that some persons should have been persuaded that —, &c.

An infinitive or participle dependent on a *præteritum*, is considered as a *præteritum*.

*Exercise 45.*

363. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἤτιώοντο αὐτοὺς τὴν τε ἐσθήγησιν τοῦ παντός, καὶ ἔφασαν<sup>a</sup> αὐτοὺς ἤδη ἀδικεῖν, ὅτι οὐ δέχονται<sup>b</sup> τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς. 2. Σωκράτης ἀκούσας ἤτιᾶτο αὐτόν, ὅτι οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἠρώτα,<sup>c</sup> πότερον λῶν εἴη αὐτῷ πορεύεσθαι ἢ μένειν. 3. Ἐπεὶ ταῦτα ἐκηρύχθη, ἔγνωσαν<sup>d</sup> οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος εἴη.<sup>e</sup> 4. Κῦρος μεταπεμφόμενος τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα μέγανεις Βαβυλῶνα. 5. Ὁμοίως<sup>f</sup> ἀμφοῖν ἀκροάσασθαι δεῖ. 6. Ἐλεγεν ὅτι ὁμοίως ἀμφοῖν ἀκροάσασθαι δεοί (or δεῖ). 7. Εὐνοὺς<sup>g</sup> λόγος λύπην ἰᾶται. 8. Περιελῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἠγαπᾶτο καὶ ἐτιμᾶτο. 9. Οἱ ἡμεροδρόμοι οὐκ ἐχρῶντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 10. Οὐκ αἰκές, ἐάν τις ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν ἐξαπατᾶται [Note 7]. 11. Εἴτε ὑπὸ φίλων ἐθέλεις ἀγαπᾶσθαι, τοὺς φίλους εὐεργέτει· εἴτε ὑπὸ τινος πόλεως ἐπιδυμεῖς τιμᾶσθαι, τὴν πόλιν ὠφέλει· εἴτε ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος· πάσης ἀξιούς ἐπ' ἀρετῇ δαυμάζεσθαι, τὴν Ἑλλάδα πειρῶ εὖ ποιεῖν.

<sup>a</sup> Pdm. 69.  
observe the Imperf.  
(commonly) ᾔν.

<sup>b</sup> or δέχονται.  
<sup>d</sup> Pdm. 63.  
<sup>f</sup> εὐνοὺς (explain its accent).

<sup>c</sup> or ἐρωτήσῃ. Ob-  
<sup>e</sup> or ἐστὶ, or (less

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Those who confer-benefits (*p*) never cease to be loved (*say*: continue being loved). 2. We do not obtain our friends by being treated<sup>a</sup> well, but by treating<sup>1</sup> them well. 3. We will first write how<sup>a</sup> a man may be least deceived in buying-a-horse. 4. We see the corn raised-in-price in the Piræus. 5. (Why

have not you declared =) declare at once your opinion about what is now asked (*p*). 6. They will not give-over devising and preparing all manner of contrivances, until<sup>1</sup> you are willingly deceived. 7. You the injured || \*party do not at all accuse him, but are blaming some of yourselves. 8. These persons are devising and preparing the death of their neighbors (*say*: death to their neighbors).

<sup>ε</sup> διατελεῖν.

recipients.

si *ita forte sit*, c. subj.).

<sup>h</sup> Say suffering (πάσχοντες), i. e. being the

<sup>ι</sup> εἰς ὄραν, c. acc.

<sup>κ</sup> ὥς ἂν (= quomodo

<sup>ι</sup> ἕως ἂν (c. subj.).

## LESSON XLVII.

### Verbs in εω. Pass. and Mid.

#### 364. VOCABULARY 41.

To be ashamed before any one, reverence, esteem, αἰδέσθαι (= εἶσθαι), with acc.

Tr distrust, ἀπιστεῖν (= εἶν), with dal. ἀπιστεῖσθαι, to be disbelieved.

To want, δεῖσθαι (with gen.).

The year, ἔτος, εὖς, τό.

Strong, powerful, ισχυρός, ἄ, ὄν.

To break into (lit. to dig through), διορύττειν.

To despise, καταφρονεῖν (with gen.). καταφρονεῖσθαι, to be despised.

Talkative, λαλός, ὄν.

To hate, μισεῖν (= εἶν).

To move, κινεῖν. Mid. to move oneself, to move (intrans.).

To hum, βομβεῖν (= εἶν).

As, in order that, ὅπως (subj. after a principal tense; opt. after a historical tense; after verbs of care, endeavor, &c., indic. fut.

Near, πλῆσιος, α, ὄν. Οἱ πλῆσιον (adv.), those near, our fellow-men.

To besiege, πολιορκεῖν.

Having undivided wings, ὁλόπτερος, ὄν: τὰ ὁλόπτερ. = insects whose wings are undivided.

To frighten, φοβεῖν (= εἶν), Mid. to be frightened, to fear.

## Exercise 46.

## 365. a) Translate into English.

1. Ὅτε πλούσιος ἦν, ἐφοβούμην μή τίς μου τὴν οἰκίαν διορύξας καὶ τὰ χρήματα λάβοι καὶ αὐτόν τί με κακὸν ἐργάσαιοτο. 2. Οἷς αἰσθησις ὑπάρχει, καὶ τὸ λυπείσθαι καὶ χαίρειν. 3. Παντὶ τῷ πεφυκότι κινεῖσθαι μὴ δυνάμενφ δ' αἰεὶ καὶ συνεχῶς κινεῖσθαι μεθ' ἡδονῆς ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι καὶ ὠφέλιμον τὴν ἀνάπανσιν. 4. Βομβοῦντα φαίνεται τὰ ὀλόπτερα, ὅταν κινῇται. 5. Αἰδοῦ τοὺς θεούς. 6. Τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα ποιοῦ ἐταῖρον. 7. Φιλοῦντες φιλοῦνται, μισοῦντες μισοῦνται. 8. Τὸν ἰσχυρὸν δεῖ πρᾶον εἶναι, ὅπως οἱ πλησίον αἰδῶνται μᾶλλον, ἢ φοβῶνται. 9. Αἰδεῖσθαι δεῖ φίλους. 10. Ἀπιστοῦνται οἱ λάλοι, κὰν ἀληθεύωσιν. 11. Οἱ Πέρσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμισοῦντο καὶ κατεφρονοῦντο. 12. Ὁ μηδὲν ἀδικῶν οὐδενὸς δεῖται νόμου.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. Do not only praise the good, but also imitate them. 2. In Thymbrium there<sup>a</sup> was a fountain called that<sup>a</sup> of Miras. 3. Cyrus did not suffer<sup>b</sup> the evil-doers and unjust to laugh-at<sup>a</sup> him, but punished them (= used to punish: *imperf.*) all most-unsparingly. 4. That which is held-in-estimation at any time<sup>c</sup> is practised. 5. Some<sup>a</sup> persons move whilst they are asleep (*p*), and do many waking<sup>a</sup> actions. 6. We who were then delighted (*p*) are now grieved. 7. Troy was besieged ten years (*acc.*) by the Greeks. 8. The citizens feared lest the city should be besieged. 9. Let nobody fear death.

<sup>a</sup> Say: 'the.'<sup>b</sup> εἶπν = εἰδ-ειν, sinere, takes for its augment after the ε: imperf. εἶπον, &c.<sup>c</sup> αἰεὶ (= *semper*).

## LESSON XLVIII.

*Contracted Verbs in ὦν. Pass. and Mid.*

## 366. VOCABULARY 42.

*Strength*, ἀλκή, ἦς, ἡ.*To make proud*, γαυροῦν (=δεῖν).*Mid. to be proud of, exult in*  
(acc. or with ἐπὶ and dat.).*To oppose, resist, thwart*, ἐναντιοῦσθαι (with dat.).*To obscure utterly, to blot out, annihilate*, εξαμαρῶν.*Custom, manner, character*, ἥθος,  
εὖς (ous) τό.*To part, divide*, μερίζ-ειν.*Flesh*, σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ.*Haughty, proud*, ὑπερήφανος, ον.*To bring low, to humble*, ταπεινοῦν.*To worst, subdue, subjugate*, χειροῦσθαι.*To convert into blood*, ἐξαμαρῶν.*To punish*, ζημιῶν.*Exercise 47.*367. a) *Translate into English.*

1. Οὐκ ἀναμένομεν ἔως ἂν ἡ ἡμετέρα χώρα κακῶται. 2. Δουλούμεθα τῇ σαρκὶ καὶ τοῖς πάθεσιν. 3. Ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης πάντα δουλοῦνται ταχύ. 4. Ἡ φιλία εἰς πολλοὺς μεριζομένη εξαμαρῶνται. 5. Τοὺς φίλους ἐλευθερῶμεν, τοὺς δὲ ἐχθροὺς χειρῶμεθα. 6. Μὴ γαυροῦ σοφία, μήτ' ἀλκή, μήτε πλοῦτος. 7. Τὸ ἥθος μάλιστα ἐκ τῶν ἔργων δηλοῦται. 8. Ὁ ὑπερήφανος ταπεινοῖτο. 9. Οὐ καλὸν ἐστὶ, ἐπὶ τῇ σοφίᾳ γαυροῦσθαι. 10. Οἱ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἐναντιούμενοι ἄξιοι εἰσι ζημιῶσθαι. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐδολοῦντο. 12. Πάντες κακοὶ ζημιῶντο.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The Greeks are enslaving themselves. 2. How would a man be less punished by the state, or how would he be more honored than if he were to obey (εἰ with Opt. Pres.) the laws? 3. This man is doing what he pleases, and enslaving the cities of the Greeks.

4. The secreted-essence<sup>b</sup> of the food is changed (*p*) and converted-into-blood. 5. Alas! we are enslaving ourselves. 6. They said,<sup>c</sup> that the citizens had enslaved themselves.

<sup>a</sup> *Oneself, themselves.* As *ipse* in Latin is often prefixed to *sibi, se*, so *αὐτός*, in Greek, to *ἑαυτῷ, -όν, -ούς*: *αὐτῷ, -όν, -ούς*.

<sup>b</sup> *ἀνα-σπύλασις, ἡ*, properly, *a vapor rising, an exhalation*: probably considered here as *a subtle essence* extracted from the solid food.

<sup>c</sup> *ἐλέγον.* *Ἀέγω* takes mostly *ἔτι*: *φημί* mostly *acc. c. infin.*

## LESSON XLIX.

### *Tempora Secunda. Second Aorist.*

368. The *Second Aorist* is an Aorist formed from the *short root* (235) by augmenting it, and adding the following terminations:

<i>Act.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>
<i>ον</i>	<i>όμεν</i>	<i>ην</i>

(*ον, όμεν* being conjugated like the *Imperfects* with those terminations; *ην* like the *First Aor. Pass.*).

369. Comparatively few, and those mostly *primitive* (many of them *irregular*) verbs, form the *Second Aorist*. It is not formed from any with the derivative endings *άω, έω, όω, εύω, αίνω, ύνω, άζω*: hardly from verbs whose true characteristic is a *t-sound*; nor when such an Aorist would be *identical in form* with the Imperfect (whether distinguished from it by quantity or not). Thus not *ἔγραψον*; but the *pass. ἔγράφην* is formed.

370. Very few verbs have both a *First Aorist* (as we must henceforth call it) and a *Second Aorist* in the *Active* and *Middle*. The co-existence of the two forms is less uncommon in the *Passive*. *Τρέπω* is the only verb that has *all* the possible Aorists.

371. Besides the changes given (in 235) as the necessary steps for obtaining the short root (*η* and *αι* into *α*; *ει, ι* into *ι*: *ευ* into *υ*), the *ε* of *monosyllable*



roots is always changed into *a* for *liquid* verbs, and sometimes for *mute* verbs.

## EXAMPLES.

	ACT.	MID.	PASS.
βάλλω ( <i>cast</i> )	ἔβαλον	ἐβαλόμην	ἐτράπην
τρέπω ( <i>turn</i> )	ἔφυγον	ἐτραπόμην	
φεύγω ( <i>fly</i> )			ἐτρίβην
τρίβω ( <i>rub</i> )			ἐκλάπην
κλέπτω ( <i>steal</i> )	ἔτεμον*		
τέμνω ( <i>cut</i> )			ἐχάρην
χαίρω ( <i>rejoice</i> )			ἐπλάκην
πλέκω ( <i>weave</i> )	ἔλιπον	[ἐλιπόμην]	[ἐλίπην]
λείπω ( <i>leave</i> )			

372. The following are very common Second Aorists from *irregular* verbs.

## EXAMPLES.

	ACT.	MID.
λαμβάνω (ληβ-) (capio)	ἔλαβον	ἐλαβόμην
λανθάνω (ληθ-) (lateo)	ἔλαβον	ἐλαβόμην
μανθάνω (μηθ-) (disto)	ἔμαθον	
τυγχάνω, ( <i>chance</i> ; <i>hit</i> )	ἔτυχον	
πυνθάνομαι (πενθ-) ( <i>inquire, learn by inquiry</i> )		ἐπυνθόμην
δάκνω ( <i>bite</i> )	ἔδακον	
κάμνω ( <i>laboro</i> )	ἔκαμον	

Λανθάνω ποιῶν τι = *I do it unconsciously* (to myself) or *with-  
being observed* (by others).

373. Some Second Aorists have *not* the short penult. Two such, of very frequent use, are ἤλθον, *veni*, and εὑρον, *inveni* (see ἔρχομαι, List VII: εὗρισκω, List V). Εἶδον (ἔλε, &c.) is Aor. 2. from obsolete root ἐλ-, used to supply the wanting tense of αἰρέω (List VII). ἄμαρτανον, ἡμαρτον (List III).

\* Observe the ε: it has ἔτεμον once in Thuc.; the only instance in Attic prose before Aristot. (Kr.)

374. □ Τρέψασθαι = *in fugam convertere* (e. g. hostes) : τρεπίεσθαι = *se convertere* (to turn oneself; to go).

375. The Moods of Aor. 2. for the *Active* and *Mid.* have the same terminations as the Present Act. and Mid.; those for Aor. 2. *Pass.* the same as for Aor. 1. *Pass.*

But

a) Infin. Aor. 2. Act. is *perispomenon* : εἶν.

b) Partcp. Aor. 2. Act. is *oxytone* : ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν (όντος, &c.).

c) Imperat. Aor. 2. Mid. is *perispomenon* : οὖ.

d) Infin. Aor. 2. Mid. is *paroxytone* : ἑσθαι.

376. Remember that when you find a participle in ὦν, ὄν, *oxytone* (or in ὄντος, ὄντι, ὄντα, &c. *paroxytone*), you may conclude it is the participle of a Second Aor.

377. The Subj., Infin., and Partcp. of Aor. 2. Pass. are (as in Aor. 1. Pass.) ᾧ (*perispomenon*), ἦναι (*properispomenon*), εἰς (cūm acuto).

ἔλαβον	λαβέ*	λάβω	λάβοιμι	λαβεῖν	λαβών
ἐλαβόμην	λαβοῦ	λάβωμαι	λαβοίμην	λαβέσθαι	λαβόμενος
ἐγράφην	γράφητι	γραφῶ	γραφείην	γραφῆναι	γραφείς.

### 378. VOCABULARY 43.

To aim at, στοχάζεσθαι (with *gen.*).

To chance, to hit (*gen.*) τυγχάνειν : hence, to obtain, attain to. τυγχάνω ποιῶν τι = I happen or chance to be doing it : often but little stronger than I am doing it, especially τυγχάνω ᾧ.

To miss (a mark, *gen.*), to err, sin, ἀμαρτάνειν : aor. 2. ἤμαρτον.

To light upon, meet (with), ἐντυγχάνειν (with *dat.*).

Defiled, impure, vile (of persons), μαρός, ᾧ, ὄν.

To make drunk, καταμεθύσκειν. Fut. καταμεθύσω.

To take up, ἀναιρεῖν (aor. 2. ἀνείλον, List VII).

To grow weary, ἀποκάμνειν (aor. 2. ἀπέκαμον) : aor. (in moods) to be wearied, tired, &c. (used with *partic.*).

\* εἰπέ, εἶπέ, ἐλδέ, and in Attic λαβέ, ἰδέ, are *oxytone* : but in their compound forms the accent is thrown back : ἔξελθε· ἀπόλαβε.

To fling into, ἐμβάλλειν.

By night, νύκτωρ (noctu).

To cut the throat (of any body),

ἀποσφάττειν.

Book, βιβλίον, ου, τό.

A windfall, lucky discovery, ἔρ-

μαιον, ου, τό (supposed to be

sent by *Hermes*).

ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμαρτήσομαι, &c. Aor. 2. ἡμαρτον, List III

### Exercise 48.

#### 379. a) Translate into English.

1. Νῦν δὴ ἄμεινον ἂν μάθοις δ' ἀπὲρ ἡρώτων.
2. "Οταν ὅπλοις δέῃ<sup>a</sup> πρὸς ὅπλα χρῆσθαι, διαφέρει πάμπλου ὁ μαθὼν τοῦ μὴ μαθόντος.
3. Ἄλλου στοχαζόμενος ἔτυχε τούτου.
4. Ἡσίοδος ὁ ποιητὴς λέγεται ὑπὸ τῶν ταύτη<sup>b</sup> ἀποθανεῖν.
5. Τῶν ἀποθανόντων τὰ ὅσα ἀνελόντες ἐξέβαλον.
6. Πόθεν τοῦτο τὸ ἔρμαιον εὐρέτην;
7. Σὺ μοι, ὦ ξένη, μηδαμῶς ἀποκάμης χαριζόμενος.<sup>c</sup>
8. Ταῦτα ἀκούων σφόδρα ἐχάρην.
9. Ὁ μιὰρὸς οὗτος καταμεθύσας τὸν ξένον, ἐμβαλὼν εἰς ἄμαξαν, νύκτωρ ἐξαγαγὼν<sup>d</sup> ἀπέσφαξε, καὶ ταῦτα ἀδικήσας ἔλαθεν ἐαυτὸν ἀδλιώτατος γενόμενος.
10. Σχεδὸν τί μοι ὥρα τραπέσθαι πρὸς τὸ λουτρόν.
11. Τίς γὰρ ἂν ποτε ῥήτωρ ἐνεδυμήθη ἢ νομοθέτης ἡλπισεν ἀμαρτήσεσθαι τινα τῶν πολιτῶν τοσαύτην ἀμαρτίαν;<sup>e</sup>
12. Ὡ Εὐκλείδη, εἰ μειρακίῳ τινὶ ἐνέτυχες ἀξίῳ λόγου, ἡδέως ἂν πυνθοίμην.
13. Παῖ, λαβὲ τὸ βιβλίον καὶ λέγε.<sup>f</sup>
14. Οὐκ ἔχω ὅποι τράπωμαι.<sup>g</sup>

<sup>a</sup> δεῖ, oportet: Subj. δέῃ, δέοι, δεῖν, δέον: Fut. δεήσει—δεήσοι.

<sup>b</sup> οἱ ταῦτη = the men here, the people of this neighborhood.

<sup>c</sup> How are μὴ and its compounds used in prohibitions? (K. 318. 3.) ἀπέκαμον ποιών τι = I am wearied (or tired) of doing it. (K. 310. 4.)

<sup>d</sup> A Second Aorist Participle (with what is called the *Attic reduplication*) from ἐξ-άγω. Aor. 2. ἐξ-ήγαγον.

<sup>e</sup> ἀμαρτάνειν ἀμαρτίας

(to sin & sin =) to commit a sin, K. 278.

<sup>f</sup> Observe λαβέ.

single completed action (Aor.); λέγε, continued one (Pres.).

<sup>g</sup> = non habeo quo me vertam.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The ambassadors of the Thebans did not receive these things. 2. The money slipped away without his knowing it.<sup>h</sup> 3. It is a very great thing, to attain-to preservation. 4. If you (*pl.*) had done this, not one of you all would have attained-to safety.<sup>i</sup> 5. Let him pay what he has stolen (*p*) twice over.<sup>k</sup> 6. Did you not fling the corpse into a cart? 7. This \*at least is not an easy thing, to hit that mark. 8. The boy, like some mad dog, bit his companions. 9. Whence did you learn so accurately what was done (*p*) by them? 10. I should like to learn Geometry. 11. He is said to have missed the mark.

<sup>h</sup> Any thing slips away from any body without his knowing it, λανθάνει τινα τι διαρρύνει (*neut. particp.*), from Aor. 2. δι-ερρήνεν (from διαρρῆναι). Pdm. 63. <sup>i</sup> K. 260. 2. <sup>k</sup> To pay any thing twice over, or restore it twofold, ἐκτίνειν τι διπλάσιον.

## LESSON L.

*Second Perfect.*

380. The *Second Perfect* and *Pluperfect* are formed from the *short root*; their terminations are *a*, *ειν* (the change for the other persons, and the rules for *augment* and *reduplication*, being the same as for the First Perf. and Pluperf.).—πέ-φευγ-α (φεύγω).

381. These tenses change the short *a*, *e*, *i* of the root into *η*, *ο*, *οι* respectively: θάλλ-ω (θαλ-), τέθηλα: φαίνω (φαν-), πέφηνα: φθείρ-ω (φθερ-), ἔφθορα: λείπ-ω (λιπ-), λέλοιπα.

382. For roots which have *ει* in the Present, *liquid roots* have *ο* in Perf. 2 (because their short root has *ε*);

mute-roots *οι* (because *their* short root has *ι*): φθείρω, κτείνω, ἔφθορα, ἔκτονα; λείπω, πείθω, λέλοιπα, πέποιδα.

383. Long *a* remains unchanged in πέπρᾱγα (πράσσω) and κέκρᾱγα (κράζω).

384. The partiality of the Perf. 2. for the *ο*-sounds is shown in the irregular Perfects οἶδα (novi), *Ι κνωω* (Pdm. 70); *ἔοικα, Ι resemble, or am like* (εἶκω); *ἔρρωγα, Ι am torn* (ρήγγυμι, List IX); *εἶωδα* (solitus sum), *Ι am accustomed or wont* (ἔθω).

385. From verbs that have a *causative* meaning (i. e. that signify to *cause* to do any thing), the Perf. 2. has usually the *immediative* meaning (i. e. the meaning of *being caused to do*), which is an *intransitive* meaning: hence many of them have the meaning of a *new Present* (e. g. those in the last rule) with an (*immediative*) intransitive meaning. Thus *πήγγυμι, Ι fix* (i. e. *cause* a thing to remain unmoved): *πέπηγα, Ι am fixed* (i. e. *am caused* to remain unmoved).—It is in this way that some Second Perfects *appear* to belong to the Middle Voice, since the (*causative*) Perf. Act. is not in use, but the Middle (in an *immediate* sense) is: thus *γίγνομαι* = *fit*; Perf. 2. *γέγονα* (= *Ι have been caused to exist, Ι do exist, Ι am* (also as Perf. to *εἰμί: κακὰ γέγονε, καὶ ἔστι, καὶ ἔσται*): *μαίνομαι, Ι am becoming mad*; *μέμνηνα* (*Ι have been rendered mad* =) *Ι am mad* (the verb *μαίνω, insanum facio, being* obsolete).

386. *Futurum Atticum.*] When *σω* is preceded by a short vowel, the *σ* of *Fut. Act.* and *Mid.* is sometimes left out in the Attic dialect, and the two vowels contracted, so that the terminations become *ῶ, οῦμαι*: *τελέω, Attic Future τελῶ*; *Mid. τελούμαι*.

From verbs in *έω, άζω* (Fut. *έσω, άσω*) this Fut. occurs *often* (not *always*) only in *καλέω, τελέω, βιβάζω*. In Mid. *μαχοῦμαι* (from *μάχομαι*). Ἐλῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ (= *έλάσω*, from *ελαύνω*) is also the usual form: and *σκεδῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ*, &c. (= *σκεδάσω*, from *σκεδάννυμι*, List X), probably the *only* Attic form.

387. When the short vowel is *ι*, the two vowels are not capable of contraction; but the *ω* is circumflexed, and conjugated *as if* a contraction had taken place. Thus (*νομίσω*), *νομιῶ, εἷς, &c.*

τελέσω—τελῶ, τελεῖς, } εἷ | οὔμεν, εἶτε, οὔσι(ν). | εἶτον, εἶτος  
νομίσω—νομιῶ, νομείς, }  
βιβάσω—βιβῶ, βιβᾶς, βιβᾶ | ὤμεν, ᾗτε, ὤσι(ν). | ᾗτον, ᾗτον

So in the Mid. *κομίζω, κομίσομαι*, Att. Fut. *κομοῦμαι, εἷ, εἶται, &c.*

This form of the Fut. never occurs in the *Optative*: e. g. *τελῶ, τελεῖν, τελῶν*: but Opt. *τελέσοιμι (K).*

### 388. VOCABULARY 44.

To speak with frankness, παρρη-  
σιάζ-εσθαι. καλῶς παρρ. to  
speak with an honorable frank-  
ness.

To spoil, to corrupt, to destroy,  
διαφθεῖρ-ειν.

To contend for a prize, ἀγωνίζ-  
εσθαι.

To burn (up), καταφλέγ-ειν.

To trade for profit, to make mo-  
ney by trade, χρηματίζ-εσθαι.

(To write upon =) to inscribe,  
to entitle, ἐπιγράφ-ειν.

To throw beyond = to exceed,  
surpass, ὑπερβάλλ-εσθαι.

Renown, reputation, εὐκλεία, ας, ῆ.  
Pugilist, boxer, πύκτης, ου, ὅ.

To knock to pieces, to batter, συγ-  
κόπτ-ειν.

To awaken, i. e. cause to wake,  
ἐγείρ-ειν: ἐγρήγορα = I am  
awake (an irreg. Perf. 2).

To quit, to desert, ἀπολείπ-ειν.

To leave behind, καταλείπ-ειν.

Suggestion, ὑποθήκη, ης, ῆ.

To break, ἄγνυμι (List IX).

To break (of bones, &c.), κατάγ-  
νυμι.

Wrist, καρπός, οὔ, ὅ.

## Exercise 49.

## 389. a) Translate into English.

1. Καλῶς ἐπαρρήσιάσατο ὁ Σόλων πρὸς Κροῖσον ὑπ' εὐτυχίας διεφθορότα, τὸ τέλος ὁρᾶν κελεύων. 2. Ὀνήτωρ βιβλίον ἐξέδωκεν\* ἐπιγραφόμενον· 'Εἰ χρηματιεῖται ὁ σοφός.' 3. Οἱ πύκται τὰ ὦτα συγκεκομμένα εἶχον καὶ ἑαγότα.<sup>b</sup> 4. Ἀριστοτέλης τὴν ἐλπίδα ἐγρηγόροτος εἶπεν ἐνύπνιον. 5. Αἰδῶς καὶ Νέμεσις τὸν ἀνδρώπινον βίον ἀπολελοίπασιν. 6. Ξένῳ σιγᾶν κρείττον· ἢ κεκραγέαι. 7. Νομοῦμεν ὁμοίως ἀσεβεῖν τοὺς τε τὰ ψευδῇ λέγοντας περὶ τῶν θεῶν καὶ τοὺς πιστεύοντας αὐτοῖς. 8. Τῶν ποιητῶν τινες ὑποθήκας ὡς χρὴ ξῆν ἡμῶν καταλελοίπασιν. 9. Λέγεται πεπομφέαι Κροῖσον εἰς Λακεδαίμονα περὶ συμμαχίας. 10. Μὴ νομίσετε τῷ Φιλίππῳ τὰ πράγματα πεπηγέαι ἀθάνατα. 11. Σωκράτης, στρέψαντος Ἀντισθένης τὸ διεβρωγός<sup>d</sup> τοῦ τρίβωνος εἰς τοῦμφανές,<sup>e</sup> Ὁρῶ σου, ἔφη, διὰ τοῦ τρίβωνος τὴν κενοδοξίαν.

\* Aor. 1. of ἐκ-δίδωμι, to put forth; to publish.

<sup>b</sup> Perf. 2. of

ἐγγνυμι, List IX.

<sup>c</sup> Note 13.

<sup>d</sup> δι-έβρωγα, Perf. 2. of

διαβ-ρῆγνυμι. τὸ διεβρωγός = the torn part. βῆγνυμι, List IX.

<sup>e</sup> = εἰς τὸ ἐμφανές (lit. to the visible =) so as to let it be seen.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. It is a benefit from the gods, that some alliance has appeared for us. || 2. They say<sup>f</sup> that the general himself fled. 3. They said<sup>f</sup> that the general himself had fled. 4. The boxer has his wrist broken. 5. Is the boy asleep or awake? 6. You are more like \*a man asleep than \*one awake. 7. You will not rightly deem that your \*prosperous affairs are fixed for you immutably (say: '\*as immortal').

<sup>f</sup> Use λέγω (ὥς or ὅτι).

## LESSON LI.

*Comparative and Superlative.*

390. The *comparative* and *superlative* (1) from *ος* are *ότερος, ότατος*, or, if the preceding syllable is *short*, *ώτερος, ώτατος* [but here a *muta cum liquida* is considered to lengthen the syllable: *σφοδρός, σφοδρότερος, σφοδρότατος*].—(2) from *ης*, *έστερος, έστατος* [*σαφ|ής, σαφέστερος, &c.*].—(3) from *υς*, *ύτερος, ύτατος* [*γλυκ-ύς, γλυκ-ύτερος, &c.*].—(4) from *ων*, *ον-έστερος, ον-έστατος* (*εύδαιμων*, Gen. *εύδαιμον-ος, εύδαιμ-ον-έστερος, &c.*).

391. A few in *ύς, ρός*, have *ιον, ιστος*. The *ιον* has neut. *ιον* (G. *ιονος, &c.*), and the *ι* is long in Attic Greek.—The only *regular* adjectives that take this form in Attic prose are *ήδύς, ταχύς, αίσχρός, έχθρός* (those in *ρος* lose the *ρ*, *αίσχίον, &c.*).

For *ταχίον, τάχιον*, the Attics said *θάσσω, θάσσω, later θάττων, θάττων*.

(Eng.) Too wise to be deceived.

(Greek.) Wiser than so-as (*ή ώστε*) to be deceived.

## 392. VOCABULARY 45.

*Spiritless, faint-hearted, άσυμος, ον.*

*Soft, μαλακός, ή, όν.*

*Mischievous, κακούργος, ον.*

*Impetuous, προπετής, ές (πρόπετ-, short root of πίπτω = πιπέτ-ω, cado).*

*Thoughtful, φροντιστικός, ή, όν.*

*Spirited, courageous, θυμώδης, ες.*

*Savage, άγριος, α, ον.*

*Plotting, treacherous, επίβουλος, ον.*

*Compassionate, ελεήμων, -ονος.*

*Tearful, άρίδακρυς, υ.*

*Envious, φθονερός, ά, όν.*

*Dissatisfied, repining, μεμψίμοι-ρος, ον.*

*Bitter, πικρός, ά, όν.*

*Abusive, φιλολοίδος, ον.*

*Disposed to strike, quarrelsome, πληκτικός, ή, όν.*

*Desponding, δύσελπις, ιδος.*

*Shameless, άναιδής, ές.*

*Easily deceived, εύπατήτος, ον.*

*Having a relentive memory, μνη-μονικός, ή, όν.*

*Sleepless, άγρυπνος, ον.*

*Timid, δεινός, ά, όν.*



<i>Immovable, not easily moved,</i> ἀκίνητος, ον.	<i>Panther, πάρδαλις, εως, ή.</i>
<i>Ready or able to help, βοηθητικός,</i> ή, ον.	<i>Male, ἄρρην, ἄρμεν.</i>
<i>Bear, ἄρκτος, ου, ή.</i>	<i>Female, θήλυς, εια, υ.</i>
	<i>Desponding, down-hearted, δύσ-</i> <i>Σύμος, ον.</i>

## Exercise 50.

## 393. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἀδυμότερα τὰ θήλεα πάντα τῶν ἀρρένων πλὴν ἄρκτου καὶ παρδάλεως· τούτων δὲ ἡ θήλεια δοκεῖ εἶναι ἀνδρείότερα· ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις γένεσι τὰ θήλεα μαλακώτερα καὶ κακουργότερα καὶ ἥττον ἀπλᾶ καὶ προπετεέστερα καὶ περὶ τὴν τῶν τέκνων τροφήν φροντιστικώτερα, τὰ δ' ἄρρενα τάναντία·<sup>a</sup> θυμωδέστερα γὰρ καὶ ἀγριώτερα καὶ ἀπλούστερα καὶ ἥττον<sup>b</sup> ἐπιβουλα. 2. Γυνὴ ἀνδρὸς ἐλεημονέστερον καὶ ἀρίδακρυ μᾶλλον, ἔτι δὲ φθονερώτερόν τε καὶ μεμψιμοιρότερον καὶ φιλολοιδόρον μᾶλλον καὶ πληκτικώτερον, ἔτι δὲ καὶ δύσθυμον μᾶλλον τὸ θήλυ τοῦ ἄρρενος καὶ δύσελπι καὶ ἀναιδέστερον καὶ ψευδέστερον· εὐαπατητότερον δὲ καὶ μνημονικώτερον· ἔτι δὲ ἀγρυπνότερον καὶ ὀκνηρότερον καὶ ὅλως ἀκινήτοτερον τὸ θήλυ τοῦ ἄρρενος, καὶ τροφῆς ἐλάττω<sup>b</sup> ἔστιν· βοηθητικώτερον δὲ ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ ἀνδρείότερον τὸ ἄρρεν τοῦ θήλεός ἐστιν (Aristot.). 3. Ὁ βασιύτατος ὕπνος ἡδιστός ἐστιν. 4. Οὐδὲν θάπτον ἐστὶ τῆς ἡβης.

<sup>a</sup> = τὰ ἐναντία, sc. ἐστὶ, are the opposite of all this.

<sup>b</sup> Note 13.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. Nothing is more bitter than compulsion. 2. He asked if the son were braver than his father. 3. Is the son wiser than his father?—[No. K. 344. 5.] 4. The man is more shameless than brave. 5. This woman is very envious and dissatisfied. 6. I hate abusive persons. 7. The soldier is too brave to

fear death. 8. The man has a most immovable nature. 9. Friendship is the most delightful of all things. 10. Nothing is more disgraceful than to have one thing in one's mind and to utter another.\*

\* Say: *other things—but others*; ἄλλα μὲν—ἄλλα δέ.

## LESSON LII.

### Verbs in *μι*. Τίθημι.

#### 394. VOCABULARY 46.

<i>I place, I appoint, I hold or set down (as); I make, render;</i>	<i>Another's, of others, ἀλλότριος, α, ον (alienus).</i>
<i>I enact, appoint, &amp;c. (laws), τίθημι.</i>	<i>Heavy, troublesome, ἀργαλός, έα, έον.</i>
<i>I put up, offer, ἀντίθημι.</i>	<i>One who rules, ruler, Archon (at Athens), ἀρχων, οντος, (properly, particp. of ἀρχειν).</i>
<i>I dispose (a person), διατίθημι.</i>	<i>Head-band, diadem, διάδημα, α, τος, τό.</i>
<i>I put in, instil, ἐντίθημι.</i>	<i>Sweat, toil, ιδρώς, ωτος, ό.</i>
<i>I put down, I lay (down) upon, κατατίθημι.</i>	<i>Thyrsus (i. e. the staff of the Bacchantes, wound round with ivy and vine leaves), θύρσος, ου, ό.</i>
<i>I change, alter, μετατίθημι.</i>	<i>Ivy, κισσός or κιντός, ου, ό.</i>
<i>I put or set round, περιτίθημι.</i>	
<i>I add, προστίθημι.</i>	
<i>I put before, lay out (for view), set out for display, προτίθημι.</i>	
<i>Citadel, ἀκρόπολις, εως, ή.</i>	
<i>Lioness, λέαινα, ης, ή.</i>	

#### Exercise 51.

[The Act. Voice of τίθημι is to be learnt by heart.]

#### 395. a) Translate into English.

1. Τόδε δαυμάζω εἰ· ἐν ἀρετῆς καὶ σοφίας τιθῆς μέρει τὴν ἀδικίαν. 2. Ὁ πλούτος πολλάκις μετατίθησι τὸν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπον. 3. Πολλάκις οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἰδίοις κακοῖς ἀλλότρια προστιθέασιν. 4.

Εἰς τὸ βέλτιον τίθει τὸ μέλλον. 5. Ἀντίγονος Διόνυσον πάντα\* ἐμιμείτο, καὶ κιττὸν μὲν περιτιθεῖς τῇ κεφαλῇ ἀντὶ διαδήματος Μακεδονικοῦ, θύρσον δὲ ἀντὶ σκῆπτρου φέρων. 6. Οἱ σοφισταὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν προετιθέσαν. 7. Ἐντιθῶμεν τοῖς νέοις τῆς σοφίας ἔρωτα. 8. Ἡ τύχη πάντα ἂν μετατιθεῖη. 9. Οὐ ῥάδιον τὴν φύσιν μετατιθέναι. 10. Ἀθηναῖοι χαλκὴν ποιησάμενοι λέαιναν ἐν πύλαις τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἀνέθεσαν. 11. Ῥᾶον [Note 13] ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ θείναι κακόν, ἢ ἐκ κακοῦ ἀγαθόν. 12. Τὸ κακὸν οὐδεὶς χρηστὸν ἂν θεῖη. 13. Μετάθετε τὰς διαφοράς. 14. Ὁ πόλεμος πάντα μετατέθεικεν. 15. Πρὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς θεοὶ ἰδρῶτα ἔθηκαν. 16. Οἱ παλαιοὶ τοῖς ἀποθανούσιν ὀβολὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα κατέθηκαν. 17. Ὅπως ἂν τοὺς ἄλλους πρὸς σπαντὸν διαθήῃς, οὕτω καὶ σὺ πρὸς ἐκείνους ἔξεις.<sup>d</sup>

\* θαυμάζω εἰ — = *I am surprised that* —: literally, *I am surprised if you do it*; courteously implying a *doubt* whether you *really* do it.

<sup>b</sup> τιθέναι τι ἐν μέρει τῶς = to set it down in the class or sphere of = to reckon or look upon it as —. <sup>c</sup> in all things or respects (neut. adj. used adverbially). <sup>d</sup> See ἔχω in Index.

### b) Translate into Greek.

1. Zeus (*Jupiter*) places all things as\* he chooses.
2. Rulers who attempt (*p*) to enact laws, enact some • laws properly, and some few † not properly.
3. Let us set-down geometry as a study for the young.
4. I admire Lycinus, him who enacted (*p*) their laws for the Lacedæmonians, and think him wise in an extreme degree.<sup>e</sup>
5. You propose an embarrassing† choice.
6. Shall we not place sweetmeats before the boys?
7. Who would not place meat and bread, not sweetmeats, before one who is excessively hungry (*p*)?
8. Do you wish me to set-down † that you are afraid?

\* ὅπου (ubi quo), *where*; *how*.

† τὰ ἔσχατα = to the last (degree).

† τοὺς δέ τινας —.

<sup>e</sup> εἰς

<sup>b</sup> ἀπορος (ἀ, non. πόρος, trans-

itus), prop. *from which there is no outlet, no means of extricating oneself*, δ, ἡ. <sup>1</sup> βούλει σε δῶ (deliberative subj. [238] after βούλει, 2nd sing. 285); = *visne*?

## LESSON LIII.

*Verbs in μι. "Ἰστημι.*

396. On the meaning of the verb ἵστημι, the following things are to be noted: the Pres., Impf., Fut. and first Aor. Act. have a transitive meaning, *to place*; but the second Aor., Perf. and Pluperf. Act. (with the Fut. ἐστήξω, later -ομαι) have a reflexive or intransitive meaning, *to place oneself = to stand*: ἔστην, *I stood*, ἔστηκα, *I have placed myself = I stand*, στο, ἐστήκειν (or εἰστήκειν), *stabam*, ἐστήξω, *stabo* (ἀφεστήξω, *I shall withdraw*). The Fut. Mid. στήσομαι = *I will stand*; or *I will place for myself* (i. e. corresponds both to ἔστην and ἔστησα).

The forms ἔστηκα, (ἐστήκειν) εἰστήκειν, ἔστην, are used for the corresponding forms of the *Pass.* or *Mid.*; but the Aor. Pass. ἐστάθην is in general use, often bordering on the meaning of ἔστην: ἔσταμαι, ἐστάμην are very seldom found; the Aor. 2. ἐστάμην never.—Whether ἔστησαν belongs to ἔστησα or ἔστην can only be known from the context. (*Kr.*)

## 397. VOCABULARY 47.

*I place, I raise, ἵστημι.*

*I set, raise up, ἀνίστημι. Mid. raise myself up, stand up.*

*I put away, turn aside from, cause to revolt, ἀφίστημι: Aor. 2. fell away: Mid. I go, stand apart.*

*I place apart, separate, διίστημι.*

*I put into, ἐνίστημι: perf. I am present.*

*I lay down, establish, καθίστημι: καταστήναι = to be reduced to, to be placed in: κατεστηκέναι = to be established, to be.*

I place beside, παρίστημι.

Cretan, Κρητικός, ἡ, ὄν.

To draw away, ἀποσπᾶν (= ἀ-  
ειν).

To turn away, to alienate, ἀπο-  
οστρέφειν.

Dry, thirsty, αἶος, η, ὄν.

Sacrifice, θυσία, as, ἡ.

Marsh, pond, lake, λίμνη, ης, ἡ.

Where, πῇ.

Constitution, πολιτεία, as, ἡ.

Difficulty, perplexity, embarrass-  
ment, ἀπορία, as, ἡ.

Multitude of friends, πολυφιλία,  
as, ἡ.

That, ὥς.

### Exercise 52.

[Go through the Act. Voice of ἴστημι.]

#### 398. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἀθυμούντες ἄνδρες οὕτω τροπαιὸν ἔστησαν. 2. Καθέστηκε τι ἔδος δίκαιον πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, τῶν αὐτῶν ἀδικημάτων\* μάλιστα ὀργίζεσθαι<sup>†</sup> τοῖς μάλιστα δυνα-  
μένους μὴ ἀδικεῖν. 3. Τὴν Κρητικὴν πολιτείαν λέγεται  
πρῶτος καταστήσασθαι\* Μίνως. 4. Ἡ πολυφιλία διόστη-  
σι καὶ ἀποσπᾶ καὶ ἀποστρέφει. 5. Εἴ τις θυσίαν  
προσφέρων εὖνουν νομίζει τὸν θεὸν καθιστάναι, φρένας  
κούφας ἔχει. 6. Φυλάττου, μὴ τὸ κέρδος σε τῆς δικαιο-  
σύνης ἀφίστη. 7. Μὴ ἀφίστη τοὺς νέους τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν  
ἀρετὴν ὁδοῦ. 8. Ὁ Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ αἶος εἰστήκει.  
9. Τὸ μὲν τοῦ χρόνου<sup>‡</sup> γεγονός, τὸ δὲ ἐνεστώς\* ἐστὶ, τὸ  
δὲ μέλλον. 10. Οἱ Κορίνθιοι πολλοὺς συμμάχους ἀπέ-  
στησαν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 11. Οἱ Νάξιοι ἀπὸ τῶν  
Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστησαν. 12. Παράστα τοῖς ἀτυχεσίην.  
13. Πῇ στῶ;<sup>§</sup> πῇ βῶ; 14. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Ναξίοις  
ἀποστᾶσιν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐπολέμησαν.

\* for the same faults.

† K. 284. 8. 6.

‡ What

force has the Aor. Infjn. after a verbum dicendi?

§ τὸ μὲν...

τὸ δὲ, one part... another, &c.

\* ἐνεστώς = præsens, Perf.

partep. syncopated, Pdm. 68. γεγονός (= quod fuit, præteritum),

Perf. partep. neut. from γέγονα, Perf. of γίγνομαι.

† The delibe-

rative subjunctive, 238. βῶ is subj. of βαίω, Pdm. 66.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The bad reduce you to a total want<sup>s</sup> of friends.  
 2. Lyncurgus established the national truces<sup>a</sup> as a common benefit. 3. Lyncurgus did not attempt to establish his laws before he had made the most powerful men in the state<sup>b</sup> to be of one-mind. 4. After this man Alcamenes received the supreme power,<sup>c</sup> after whom Alcander, a moderate man, was at the head of affairs.<sup>d</sup> 5. The cities place the images of their benefactors in the temples. 6. Make<sup>e</sup> your own temperance an example to others. 7. Change what is not rightly established.<sup>f</sup> 8. Conon raised the walls of Athens (*say*: of the Athenians).

<sup>s</sup> ἐρημία.<sup>b</sup> *Say*: the most powerful of those in the state.<sup>c</sup> τὰ πράγματα, *affairs* = the management of (state) affairs.<sup>d</sup> To be at the head of affairs, προσηναι.<sup>e</sup> καθίστημι.<sup>f</sup> *Say*: the things not rightly established; and use *perf. partcp.* of the syncopated form from καθίστημι, Pdm. 65.

## LESSON LIV.

Δίδωμι. Act. Acc. from *impure Nouns in ις*.

399. *Acc. of Third Decl. in ν.*] This Acc. belongs to the terminations *ις, υς, αυς, ους*. We have seen that *pure nouns* (i. e. those with a *vowel* before the termination of the cases) all take this Acc.—For *impure nouns* (those whose root ends in a *consonant*) the following rule *generally* holds good for *Attic* prose.

- a) Acc. is *never ν* if the final syllable of the (*impure*) root is accented: ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, *shield*; acc. ἀσπίδα.

b) Acc. is *never* *ν* for a *monosyllable* root: πούς, ποδ-ός, foot; acc. πόδα.

c) If a *hypermonosyllable* *impure* root is *not accented on the final syllable*, the acc. is usually *ν*.—This applies principally to ἔρις, ἔριδ-ος, *strife*; acc. ἔριν: χάρις, χάριτ-ος, *gratia*; acc. χάριν (but Χάριτα = one of the *Graces*).

#### 400. VOCABULARY 48.

*I give, grant, δίδωμι.*

*I give back, repay, ἀποδίδωμι:*

*Mid. I sell.*

*I give any one a share of any thing, μεταδίδωμι τινί τινος.*

*I betray, προδίδωμι (prodo).*

*Salt, ἅλας, ἁλός, ὅ.* (Note 9.)

*Firm, sure, lasting, ἔμπεδος, ον.*

*I forget, ἐπιλανθάνομαι.*

*Immediately, εὐθύς.*

*Happy, blessed, μάκαρ, ἀρος.*

*Thoroughly bad, πάγκακος, ον.*

*Again, on the contrary, παλιν.*

*I am in want, χρήζω (with gen.).*

*To fall, πταίν-ειν.*

*Favor, grace, χάρις, χάριτ-ος, ἡ.*

*χάριν ἀποδιδόναι (= gratiam reddere), to make a return.*

#### Exercise 53.

[Go through the Act. Voice of δίδωμι.]

#### 401. a) Translate into English.

1. Πιάνει μάλιστα τὸ πρόβατον τὸ πότον· διὸ καὶ τοῦ θέρους διδόασιν ἅλας· διὰ' πέντε ἡμερῶν. 2. Γυναικὶ ἄρχειν οὐ δίδωσιν ἡ φύσις. 3. Χάριν λαβὼν<sup>b</sup> μέμνησο,<sup>c</sup> καὶ δοὺς ἐπιλαθοῦ. 4. Λαβὼν ἀπόδος, καὶ λήψῃ<sup>d</sup> πάλιν. 5. Ὡ μάκαρες θεοί, δότε μοι ὄλβον καὶ δόξαν ἀγαθὴν ἔχειν. 6. Ὁ πλούτος, ὃν ἂν δώσει θεοί, ἔμπεδός ἐστιν. 7. Ἄ ἡ φύσις δέδωκε, ταύτ' ἔχει μόνα ὁ ἄνθρωπος. 8. Ὡν<sup>e</sup> σοι θεὸς ἔδωκε, τούτων χρήζουσι δίδου. 9. Θεός μοι δολὴ φίλους πιστούς. 10. Τοῖς πλουσίοις πρέπει' τοῖς πτωχοῖς δοῦναι. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολεμίοις προϋδίδουσιν. 12. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς χαίρει τοῖς πένησι χρημάτων μεταδιδούς. 13. Δεῖ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας γενναίως φέρειν, ὃ τι ἂν ὁ θεὸς διδῇ.

14. Ὅς ἂν μέλλῃ τὴν πατρίδα προδιδόναι, μεγίστης<sup>a</sup> ζημίας ἄξιός ἐστιν. 15. Οἱ θεοί μοι ἀντὶ κακῶν ἀγαθὰ δίδουεν. 16. Φίλος φίλον οὐ προδώσει. 17. Εὖ παθόντες<sup>b</sup> ὑπ' ἐμοῦ τοιαύτην χάριν ἀπέδοσαν.

<sup>a</sup> Note 9.

<sup>b</sup> Aor. 2. partic. fr. *καμβάνω*, List IV.

• μέμνημαι (*I have recollected* =) I remember.

<sup>d</sup> Aor. 2. Imper

fr. *ἐπι-λανθάν-ομαι*, List IV.

• Attraction.

<sup>f</sup> *πρέπειν*, α.

dat.

<sup>e</sup> Note 13.

<sup>h</sup> Aor. 2. partic. fr. *πάσχω*, List VII.

### b) Translate into Greek.

1. The gods give all things. 2. Give immediately to a poor man. 3. Endeavor (*pl.*) to give each man<sup>i</sup> his due<sup>k</sup> accurately. 4. He repaid the money. 5. If you give him money, he will make you also wise. 6. If any one were to give<sup>l</sup> him money, he would make him also wise. 7. If you had given him money, he would have made you also wise. 8. The earth, giving us food, is seen to be a kind of mother. 9. Give me my shield. 10. Give (*pl.*) me an example of this kind • of thing. 11. The gods have • given (*Aor.*) this • as a privilege<sup>m</sup> to • but a few that are easily-counted.<sup>n</sup>

<sup>i</sup> *ἑἷς ἕκαστος*, *ἕλ.* 'each one man.'

<sup>k</sup> τὸ προσήκον (partic. of

*προσῆκειν*, *to come to him* =) to belong to him.

<sup>l</sup> K. 260. 2.

<sup>m</sup> Use *οὗτος*, without prefixing the article to *γέρας*.

<sup>n</sup> *εὐαριδμήτοις δὲ τισιν* (*δὲ* adds emphasis to the superlative).

## LESSON LV.

### Verbs in *ὑμ*. Δείκνυμι.

#### 402. VOCABULARY 49.

*I show, δείκνυμι.*

*I show, represent, explain, declare any one as any thing; hence;*

*I appoint, ἀποδείκνυμι (with*

*two accus.): Mid. show of myself, express, declare, display, render.*

*Not to be seen, ἀΐεσθαι, οὐ.*



*Justly, fairly, δικαίως.*

*Inconsiderately, unadvisedly, εἰκῇ.*

*To remain with, abide by, ἐμμένειν (with dat.).*

*Within, ἐντός (with gen.).*

*To cause to swear, administer an oath to, ἐξορκοῦν (=όειν).*

*Forsworn, perjured, false, ἐπίορκος, ον.*

*I swear by, ἐπὶ ὅμνῳ (with acc.).*

*Moderate, μέτριος, α, ον. (Attic, -ος, -ον.)*

*Never, μήποτε.*

*An imitator, μιμητής, οὔ, ό.*

*I swear, ὀμνῶμι.*

*An oath, ὅρκος, ου, ό.*

*In every way, throughout, wholly, πάντως.*

*To order, παραγγέλλειν.*

*Modelling (art), sculpture, πλαστική (τεχνή, underst.).*

*I strengthen, ῥώννῳμι.*

*Rarely, seldom, σπανίως.*

*A decree, a resolution, ψήφισμα, ατος, τό.*

*I lie (jaceo), I am enacted (of laws), κείμεαι.*

### Exercise 54.

[Go through the Act. Voice of δείκνυμι.]

#### 403. a) Translate into English.

1. Νόμος δὴ κείσθω δικαστὴν ὀμνῦναι δικάζειν μέλλοντα. 2. Ὅρκον φεύγε, καὶ δικαίως ὀμνύης. 3. Μή τι θεοὺς ἐπιορκοῦν ἐπὶ ὅμνῳ. 4. Ὁ οἶνος μέτριος ληφθεὶς ῥώννῳσιν. 5. Οἱ διδάσκαλοι τοὺς μαθητὰς μιμητὰς ἐαυτῶν ἀποδεικνύουσιν. 6. Πυθαγόρας παρήγγειλε τοῖς μανθάνουσι, σπανίως μὲν ὀμνῦναι, χρησαμένους δὲ τοῖς ὅρκοις πάντως ἐμμένειν. 7. Ἡ πλαστικὴ δείκνῳσι τὰ εἶδη τῶν θεῶν, τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἐνίοτε καὶ τῶν θηρῶν. 8. Ἀνδρὸς νοῦν οἶνος ἔδειξεν.\* 9. Φρύγες ὅρκοις οὐ χρώνται οὔτ' ὀμνύντες, οὔτ' ἄλλους ἐξορκούντες. 10. Ὅλβιοις δείκνῳ τὰ ἐντὸς φρενῶν. 11. Οἱ κριταὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀποδεικνύουσιν. 12. Μήποτε εἰκῇ ὀμνύοιτε. 13. Ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν αὐτοῦ υἱὸν στρατηγὸν ἀποδέδειχεν.

\* The *Aor.* is often used in making general assertions founded on experience. We should use the *Present*.

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. If you fear (*pl.*) the gods, you will not ever swear a false oath. 2. He is said to have sworn a

false oath. 3. We are swearing false oaths. 4. Let us endeavor both to investigate and to prove why in the world<sup>b</sup> such persons are unfortunate. 5. They appointed Alcibiades general, with four others. 6. Even though<sup>c</sup> you should not swear, all will trust you. 7. Such a man will swear false oaths. 8. My (*say*: the) tongue hath sworn, but my mind<sup>a</sup> is unsworn.

<sup>b</sup> τί ποτε (= quid tandem).

<sup>c</sup> κἄν = καὶ ἔάν (c. subj.).

## LESSON LVI.

### Τίθημι. Pass. and Mid.

#### 404. VOCABULARY 50.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>I put away, ἀποτίθημι: Mid. lay aside, take off (from myself).</p> <p>I put in order, manage; with an adv. put into a disposition, διατίθημι. Pass. to be affected by. κακῶς (ἀθλίως, &amp;c.), to be miserably indisposed, distressed, &amp;c.</p> <p>I add, put upon, ἐπιτίθημι. Mid. put on (oneself); with dat., attack, set upon.</p> <p>I lay down, κατατίθημι. Mid. lay down for oneself, to deposit (money in any body's hands), to lay by or up.</p> <p>I place by or near, παρατίθημι; τὰ παρατιθέμενα (ea quæ ap-</p> | <p>ponuntur), the dishes placed on the table.</p> <p>Celtiberian, Κελτίβηρ, -ηρας, ὁ.</p> <p>Self-control, continence, ἐγκράτεια, ας, ἡ.</p> <p>Travelling-money, provisions (for the way), ἐφόδιον, ου, τό (vaticum).</p> <p>Foundation, θεμελίον, ου, τό.</p> <p>Helmet, κράνος, εος, τό.</p> <p>Cretan, Κρής, Κρητός.</p> <p>Crest, λόφος, ου, ὁ.</p> <p>To legislate, to make laws, νομοθετεῖν.</p> <p>Purple, φοινίκεος, ἑα, εον (contract. οὐς, ἡ, οὖν).</p> |
|---|--|

## Exercise 55.

[Go through Pass. and Mid. of τίθημι.]

## 405. a) Translate into English.

1. Προσθήκειν ἔγωγε νομίζω, ὅταν μὲν νομοθετῶμεν, τοῦδ' ἡμᾶς σκοπεῖν, ὅπως καλῶς ἔχοντας καὶ συμφέροντας νόμους τῇ πόλει θεσόμεθα, ἐπειδὰν δὲ νομοθετήσωμεν, τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς κειμένοις πείθεσθαι. 2. Οἱ Κρήτες ἄρχονται τῶν παρατιθεμένων ἀπὸ τῶν ξένων· μετὰ δὲ τοὺς ξένους τῷ ἄρχοντι διδῶσι τέσσαρας μοίρας. 3. Οἱ Κελτίβηρες περὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς κράνη χαλκᾶ περιτίθενται φοινικῶς ἡσκημένα<sup>a</sup> λόφοις. 4. Οὐδένα θησαυρὸν παῖσι καταθήσῃ ἀμείνω<sup>b</sup> αἰδοῦς. 5. Τίς ἂν ἐκὼν φίλον ἄφρονα δοῦτο; 6. Ξενοφῶντι δύνοντι ἡκέτις ἐκ Μαντινείας ἄγγελος λέγων, τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν Γρύλλον τεθνάναι.<sup>c</sup> κἀκεῖνος ἀπέθετο μὲν τὸν στέφανον, διετέλει δὲ δύνων· ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ ἄγγελος προσέθηκε καὶ ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι νικῶν<sup>d</sup> τέθνηκε, πάλιν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. 7. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐφύγεν εἰς Σπάρτην καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους παρώξυνεν ἐπιδέσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 8. Οἱ πολῖται φοβοῦνται, μὴ οἱ πολέμοι τῇ πόλει ἐπιτιθῶνται.

<sup>a</sup> ἀσκεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to work curiously; adorn; ornament.  
13. <sup>c</sup> Pdm. 65.

<sup>b</sup> Note

<sup>d</sup> νικᾶν = victor sum.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. The citizens attack the enemy. 2. They had feared that the enemy would attack the city. 3. The boys put-on their garlands. 4. Do you wish that I should set-upon<sup>c</sup> the man? 5. They are afraid that the Lacedæmonians will attack them if they divide their forces.<sup>f</sup> 6. We call the sign of a sound that is affixed<sup>e</sup> to it its name. 7. Place very great gates to your ears. 8. Then at once (τότε ἤδη) we will attack the enemy. 9. The judge was reduced to a sad

condition<sup>a</sup> by the disease. 10. They had been grievously indisposed both in body and soul.

\* K. 259. 1. *To divide their forces, γίγνεσθαι δίχα.*

<sup>a</sup> *To be affixed to —, ἐπιτεθῆναι.*

<sup>b</sup> *To be reduced to a sad condition, ἀδελιώτατα διατεθῆναι.*

## LESSON LVII.

*Ἰστημι, &c. Passive and Mid. Voices.*

### 406. VOCABULARY 51.

*I know, I understand, ἐπίσταμαι*  
(with pass. aor.).

*I put together, συνίστημι: Mid.*  
*assemble, unite, bring together.*

*To keep awake, to spend a sleep-*  
*less night, to forego sleep, ἀγ-*  
*ρυπνεῖν (=εἶναι).*

*Worth mentioning, noticeable,*  
*memorable, ἀξιόλογος, ον.*

*Second, δεύτερος, α, ον.*

*To be able, can, δύναμαι (with*  
*pass. aor.); with πολλά, οὐδέν,*

*&c. = I have power (like mul-*  
*tum, nihil, &c., valere).*

*Foolish, μωρός, á. óν: ó μωρός,*  
*the fool.*

*Drunkenness, μέθη, ης, ἡ.*

*Belonging to ships, nautical,*  
*ναυτικός, ἡ, óν: ναυτική δύνα-*  
*μις, naval power.*

*The rule of a few, oligarchy, ὀλι-*  
*γαρχία, ας, ἡ.*

*First, πρῶτος, η, ον.*

*To fill, πληροῦν (=εἶναι).*

### Exercise 56.

[Go through Pass. and Mid. of ἵστημι.]

### 407. a) Translate into English.

1. Αἱ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι γυναῖκες<sup>a</sup> τρέφουσιν τὰ τέκνα ὥστε μηδέποτε πληροῦν, ἵνα ἐδίδωνται δύνασθαι πείνην.<sup>b</sup>
2. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐδίδουσι τοὺς παῖδας κλέπτειν καὶ τὸν ἀλόντα<sup>c</sup> κολάζουσι πληγαῖς, ἵν' ἐκ τούτου πονεῖν καὶ ἀγρυπνεῖν δύνωνται ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις.
3. Ὁ πλούτος πολλὰ δύναται.
4. Τίς ἂν μωρός δύναίτο ἐν οἴῳ σιωπᾷ;
5. Ἀνὴρ δίκαιός ἐστιν, ὅστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος

μὴ βούλεται. 6. Πρᾶπτε μὴδὲν ὦν μὴ ἐπίστασαι. 7. Ἀριστόν ἐστι πάντ' ἐπίστασθαι καλὰ. 8. Ζῶμεν<sup>b</sup> οὐχ ὡς ἐδέλομεν, ἀλλ' ὡς δυνάμεθα. 9. Πρὸ μέδης ἀνίστασο. 10. Τί συμφέρει ἐνίοις πλουτεῖν, ὅταν μὴ ἐπίστανται τῷ πλούτῳ χρῆσθαι;<sup>b</sup> 11. Καταλυθέντος τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου, ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐν ταῖς πλείεσταις πόλεσι καθίσταντο. 12. Οἱ πολέμιοι οὐκ ἀποστήσονται, πρὶν ἂν ἔλωσι<sup>d</sup> τὴν πόλιν

<sup>a</sup> See 346.

<sup>b</sup> How is *πεινάω* contracted? how (*ῥῶ*)? how

*χρᾶσθαι*? 346.

<sup>c</sup> *άλους*, -όντος, Aor. 2. partcp. from *ἀλίσκεσθαι*. Pdm. 64.

<sup>d</sup> *αἰρέω*, List VII.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Men have much power through wealth. 2. Rise-up (*pl.*) before intoxication. 3. The enemy were not able to take the city. 4. Of what use is it to you to be rich, if you do not know-how to employ riches? 5. Did the good men understand this virtue? 6. About such \*matters you know better than they. 7. Who could better know-how to count? 8. Thus you also would understand music.\* 9. No man is able to know all things. 10. I should not be able to contradict you. 11. I shall not be able to learn such \*subjects.

\* ἐπίστασθαι περὶ μουσικῆς.

LESSON LVIII.

Δίδωμι. *Pass. and Mid.*

408. VOCABULARY 52.

*I give at the same time, συνεπιδίδωμι*: Mid. *I give myself up with others to a thing.*  
*Exchange, recompense, return,*  
*ἀμοιβή, ἦς, ἥ.*

*An army, στρατός, οὗ, ὅ.*

*Option, choice, αἵρεσις, εως, ἥ.*

*Gladly, readily, ἄμενος, η, ου*  
(libens = libenter).

## Exercise 57.

[Go through Pass. and Mid. of δίδωμι.]

## 409. a) Translate into English.

1. Τῷ εὖ ποιοῦντι πολλάκις κακῇ ἀποδίδεται ἀμοιβή.
2. Πατρίδες πολλάκις διὰ κέρδος προὔδοῦσαν.
3. Πολλά δῶρα δέδοται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρὰ τῶν θεῶν.
4. Ὡς μέγα τὸ μικρὸν ἐστὶν ἐν καιρῷ δοθέν.
5. Ὅτε εἶλε τὴν Θηβαίων πόλιν Ἀλέξανδρος, ἀπέδοτο τοὺς ἐλευθέρους πάντας.
6. Ὅμοιος αἰσχρὸν, ἀκούσαντα χρήσιμον λόγον μὴ μανθάνειν, καὶ διδόμενόν τι ἀγαθὸν παρὰ τῶν φίλων μὴ λαμβάνειν.
7. Οἱ πολῖται φοβοῦνται, μὴ ἡ πόλις προδιῶται.
8. Μήποτε ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων προδίδωτο.
9. Ὁ στρατὸς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ προὔδιδετο.
10. Ἀπόδου τὸ κύπελλον.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. I gladly receive the things given • me by (παρά, K. 297) my friends.
2. The property was restored.
3. They sold eight-hundred of the Corcyreans, who were slaves.
4. Pay was given to the others according to this same proportion.
5. They learnt • that the island • was given to the Corinthians.
6. If a choice were given, which of these • two things would you choose? •
7. They think that if peace is offered (p), the Athenians will receive • it gladly.

\* αἰσθάνομαι, List III; with *particip.* K. 810. 4.  
Mid. of αἰσθάνομαι, List VII.

• Use *Aor.*

## LESSON LIX.

## Δείκνυμαι.

## 410. VOCABULARY 53.

*I show, ἐνδείκνυμι* : Mid. *I show any thing of myself.*

*I show braggingly, make a boastful display of, ἐπιδείκνυμι* : Mid. *I show any thing of myself boastfully, show off.*

*Truly, in reality, ἀληθῶς.*

*I put on, dress in, ἀμφιέννυμι.*

*I ruin, ἀπόλλυμι* : Mid. *I am ruined or lost, I perish.*

*I mix, κεράννυμι.*

*I quench, extinguish, σβέννυμι.*

*Freedom in speaking, frankness, παρρησία, as, ἡ.*

*I ruin at the same time, συνἀπόλλυμι* : Mid. *I go to ruin at the same time, I am ruined with (some one else).*

*Dress, ἐσθῆς, ἐσθή-ος, ἡ.*

*Garment, ἱμάτιον, ου, τό.*

*To dwell, οἰκεῖν (=εἶν).* οἰκεῖν σποράδην (to live dispersedly=), to live some here and some there.

## Exercise 58.

## 411. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἀρετὴν ἀντὶ ἱματίων ἀμφιέσονται. 2. Τὸ ἀπαλλάττεσθαι τῆς οὐσίας ἀρα\* οὐκ ἀπόλλυσθαι καλεῖς; 3. Οὕτως ἡ ψυχὴ ἂν γίγνοιτό τε καὶ ἀπολλύοιτο. 4. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οἰκοῦντες σποράδην, ἀπώλλυντο ὑπὸ τῶν θηρίων, διὰ τὸ πανταχῇ ἀσθενέστεροι αὐτῶν εἶναι. 5. Ἄνδρὸς δικαίου καρπὸς οὐκ ἀπόλλυται. 6. Αἱ γυναῖκες χαίρουσιν ἀμφιεννύμεναι καλὰς ἐσθήτας. 7. Οἱ ἀληθῶς σοφοὶ οὐ σπεύδουσιν ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὴν αὐτῶν σοφίαν. 8. Ὁ οἶνος, ἐὰν ὕδατι κεραυνῇται, τὸ σῶμα ῥώννυσιν. 9. Ἡ ὀργὴ εὐθὺς σβεννύοιτο. 10. Ἀεὶ ἐν τῷ βίῳ ἀρετὴν καὶ σωφροσύνην ἐνδείκνυσσο. 11. Οἱ Πέρσαι πολυτελεῖς στολὰς ἀμφιέννυντο. 12. Ὁ ῥήτωρ τὴν γνώμην μετὰ παρρησίας ἀπεδείξατο. 13. Ἀλκιβιάδης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς ἀπεδείχθη.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. The soul never perishes. 2. He was in fear about himself, and his children and his wife, lest they should be destroyed by their slaves. 3. The tale was lost. 4. The woman puts on a certain expensive attire. 5. The sophist is displaying his wisdom to his admirers. 6. You have now beheld this man showing-off.

• ἐν φόβῳ γενέσθαι. See γίγνομαι, in Index.

## LESSON LX.

*The Verbs ἔημι, εἶμι, and εἴμι.*

## 412. VOCABULARY 54.

*I am away, absent, ἀπείμι. Pres. usually = I will go away.*

*I go away, ἀπείμι.*

*I satisfy myself, ἀρκέομαι (with dat.).*

*I let go, give up, neglect, ἀφίημι.*

*That which is owed, duty, δέον (δεῖ), τό.*

*Namely, δητέν (scilicet).*

*I go or come into, εἴσεμι.*

*To drive into the net or snare, ἐμβροχίζεω.*

*I let or send out, ἐξίημι: of rivers, ἐξίέναι = to discharge itself.*

*I send up to, ἐπίημι: Mid. (with gen.), I send myself or thoughts after any thing = I desire.*

*Afterwards, then, ἔπειτα.*

*I let down, lay down, καθίημι.*

*Goat, κάπρος, ου, δ.*

*Strong, καρπερός, ά, όν.*

*Cry, κραυγή, ἥς, ἥ.*

*Stone, λίθος, ου, δ.*

*I let go, I give up, μεδίημι.*

*To remain, μέν-ειν.*

*To prepare, παρασκευάζ-ειν: Mid. prepare oneself.*

*I let pass, loose, παρίημι.*

*Often, πλεονάκις.*

*I go to, approach, πρόσσειμι.*

*Mouth, στόμα, ατος, τό.*

*To help, τιμωρεῖν: Mid. revenge oneself on (with acc.).*

*Evident, γνώων, φανερός, ά, όν.*

*Snow, χιών, χιώνος, ἥ.*



## Exercise 59.

## 413. a) Translate into English.

1. Σάμον τὸ μὲν ἐξ ἀρχῆς<sup>a</sup> ἐρήμην οὖσαν λέγεται κατέχειν πληθὸς θηρίων μεγάλην φωνὴν ἀφιέντων. 2. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ οὐ διὰ τὸν ὕπνον μεδιᾷσι τὰ δέοντα πράττειν. 3. Ἀφείς τὰ φανερά μὴ δώκε τὰ ἀφανή. 4. Πολλοὶ ἀνδρωποὶ ἐφίενται πλούτου. 5. Ἡρακλῆς τὸν Ἐρμῆν-νιδιον κάπρον διώξας μετὰ κραυγῆς εἰς χιόνα πολλὴν παρειμένον ἐνεβρόχισεν. 6. Ὁ Νείλος ἐξήσιν εἰς τὴν θάλατταν ἑπτὰ στόμασιν. 7. Ἄττα<sup>b</sup> ἔπειτ' ἔσται, ταῦτα θεοῖς μέλει. 8. Εἰ θνητὸς εἶ, βέλτιστε· θνητὰ καὶ φρόνει. 9. Μέμνησο<sup>d</sup> νέος ὦν, ὡς γέρων ἔσῃ ποτέ. 10. Δίκαιος ἴσθ', ἵνα καὶ δικαίων τύχῃς.<sup>e</sup> 11. Βίاس παρούσης, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει νόμος. 12. Εὐδαίμων εἶην καὶ θεοῖς φίλος. 13. Ἀλέξανδρος εἶπεν· ' εἰ μὴ Ἀλέξανδρος ἦν, Διογένης ἂν ἦν. 14. Ἀγάπα τοῖς παρούσι, τῶν ἀπόντων οὐκ ἐφίεμενος. 15. Καὶ νεότης καὶ γῆρας ἄμφω καλὰ ἔστων. 16. Οἱ ἀνδρωποὶ εὐδαιμονεῖν δύνανται, κὰν πένητες ὦσιν. 17. Ἀληθεῖά σοι παρέστω. 18. Ἰωμεν, ὦ φίλοι. 19. Φεῦγε διχόστας καὶ ἔριν, πολέμου προσιώντος. 20. Ἐπεὶ ἡ Μανδάνη παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἀπιούσα πάλιν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα, ὃ Ἀστυάγης ἔλεγε πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον· Ὡ παῖ, ἦν μένης παρ' ἐμοί, πρῶτον μὲν, ὅταν βούλῃ εἰσιέναι ὡς ἐμέ, ἐπὶ σοὶ ἔσται,<sup>f</sup> καὶ χάρις σοι μᾶλλον ἔξω, ὅσῃ ἂν πλεονάκεις εἰσὶν ὡς ἐμέ. 21. Ἐπειτα δὲ ἵπποις τοῖς ἐμοῖς χρήσῃ, καί, ὅταν ἀπίης, ἔχων ἅπει οὗς ἂν αὐτὸς ἐθέλῃς ἵππους.

<sup>a</sup> τὸ ἐξ ἀρχῆς = originally.<sup>b</sup> Pdm. 50.<sup>c</sup> Note18. <sup>d</sup> Μέμνημαι (= memini), I remember.<sup>e</sup> List IV.

Gen. K. 278. 8. b.

<sup>f</sup> List VII.<sup>g</sup> εἶναι ἐπὶ τῷ, to be in

any body's power; to depend on him.

b) *Translate into Greek.*

1. Men utter indeed the same voice, but not the same language. 2. We ought to be satisfied with what we have (*say*: with present \*things). 3. Not every one who wishes (*p*) will enter into this abode. 4. The chorus of the Muses will most probably come-in first. 5. We went in to<sup>10</sup> Socrates. 6. It would not become me to come before<sup>10</sup> you, framing studied speeches.<sup>1</sup> 7. There are two forms of government. 8. O Greeks, ye are always children. 9. You and I (*say*: I and you) are not poets. 10. Do not be harsh towards<sup>10</sup> us. 11. Know well,<sup>1</sup> that this will be so (*say*: will have \*itself so). 12. They were not one \*person, but two. 13. Such a person would not be able to employ his wealth. 14. Come now,<sup>1</sup> read<sup>1</sup> me the decree. 15. Let us go back-again to the beginning. 16. It is right (*δεῖ*) that this man, looking at<sup>7</sup> one \*object, should ever shoot all his arrows at<sup>7</sup> it.

<sup>1</sup> *To frame studied speeches, πλάττειν λόγους.*

<sup>1</sup> Pdm. 70.

Note 7.

<sup>1</sup> *δεῖ*: for *come* use imper. of *εἶμι*.

<sup>1</sup> Imper

Aor. of *ἀναγγεῖν* See *εἶπον* in Pdm. 63.



## NOTES.

### *On the Division of Syllables.*

1. Beside what is stated in 38, 39, it may be remarked that when *two* or *three* consonants come together, they are usually considered to belong to the following *syllable*, if they are so *easily pronounceable* that they can begin a word (e. g. ἄ-μνος, ἀ-κμή, δε-σμός, ἔ-στροφα).

Sometimes a *mute* before *μ* or *ν* is connected with the following syllable, even though no word begins with that combination, provided any word begins with *another mute* of the same organ and *μ* or *ν*.

Thus φά-ττη (no word begins with ττ, but some do with τν).

So δη-γμός, δά-φνις, because words begin with κμ, πν.

Three consonants are connected with the following syllable when the *first pair* and the *second pair* can each begin a word (ἰ-σθός, ἐ-χθρός; since words begin with χθ, θρ.) (So ἄ-σμα: since words begin with τμ, though not with θμ.) Kr.

According to these rules, φαῖδρός is divided into the syllables φαι-δρός, not φαιδ-ρός. ψήφισμα into ψήφι-σμα.

2. Lesson 3.]—The accent of a verb is, as a *general* rule, as far back (i. e. as near the *root*) as possible. Hence (a) in verbs when a *long termination* is exchanged for a *short one*, an *acute* on the *penult* is thrown to the *antepenult* (if the verb is *hyperdissyllable*): τύπτω, τύπτετε.

b) If the *penult*, being the *tone-syllable*, has a *long vowel* or *diphthong*, and the verb is *dissyllable*, the *acute* will pass into *circumflex* when the final becomes short: φεύγω, φεύγε (but κεύσω, κέλευε).

[For the general rules for the accentuation of verbs, see Pdms. 56, 57.]

3. Lesson 11, (95).]—a, G. as, is *always long* from an oxytone or paroxytone (if a *hyperdissyllable*).

But a, G. as, is short in

1) Polysyllable feminine names or appellatives: ψάλτρια, Ἑρέτρια.

2) *-ρα* is short if the penult has *υ* or any diphthong but *αυ* · *γέφυρα, μοῖρα*, also in *Τάναγρα* (by 1).

3) In polysyllables in *εια, οια*, it is *short*, except in (α) *abstract substantives* from verbs in *εύω*, and (β) *dissyllables* in *εια*.

*ἄνοια, ἀλήθεια* (from adj. *ἀληθής*), *ὠφέλεια* (from *ὠφέλειν*): but *δουλειᾶ* (from *δουλεύειν*).

*βασίλεια* = *queen* (from *βασιλεύς*).

*βασιλειᾶ* = *reign* (from *βασιλεύειν, to reign*).

4. From ADJECTIVES in *ος*, the *a* is long in Nom. Sing. So *πλέα*, fem. of *πλέως*. From *Adjectives* and *Participles* in *ας, υς, εις, ους, ως, ων*, it is *short*. Hence the former are paroxytone: the latter proparoxytone or properispomenon.

N. B. *Acc.* and *Voc.* singular follow the *Nom.*

5. A *muta cum liquida* does not lengthen a *short* vowel [i. e. does not make a syllable long by *position*], unless it be a middle mute (β, γ, δ) before λ, μ, ν.

Hence *ἄτεκνος, ἀπέπλος, ἄκμή, βότρυς*: but *βίβλος, εὐδωμος, πέπλεγμαι*.

6.

### Usual Contractions.

	A	E H	O Ω	I Υ
A	aa = $\bar{a}$ aai = $\bar{a}$	ae = $\bar{a}$ : aei = $\bar{a}$ aη = $\bar{a}$ : aη = $\bar{a}$	ao = $\omega$ : aoi = $\omega$ aou = $\omega$ : aow = $\omega$	ai = $\bar{a}$ : ai = $\bar{a}$ ai = $\bar{a}$ : ai = $\bar{a}$
E	ea = $\eta$ ; s/s. $\bar{a}$ eai = $\eta$ , ei eas = $\epsilon$ is	ee = $\epsilon$ i, $\eta$ : ee = $\epsilon$ i ees = $\epsilon$ is, $\eta$ s eη = $\eta$ : eη = $\eta$	eo = $\omega$ , eoi = $\omega$ eou = $\omega$ eow = $\omega$ : eow = $\omega$	ei = $\epsilon$ i ei = $\epsilon$ i ei = $\epsilon$ i
O	oa = $\omega$ , s/s. $\bar{a}$ oai = $\omega$	oe = $\omega$ oei = $\omega$ , oi oη = $\omega$ , η oη = $\omega$ , oi	oo = $\omega$ ooi = $\omega$ oou = $\omega$ oow = $\omega$ : oow = $\omega$	oi = $\omega$ oi = $\omega$ oi = $\omega$
H	hai = $\eta$	he = $\eta$ hei = $\eta$		hi = $\eta$ hi = $\eta$
Ω	wa = $\omega$		wo = $\omega$	wi = $\omega$
I	ias = $\bar{i}$ s	ies = $\bar{i}$ s		ii = $\bar{i}$
Υ	uas = $\bar{u}$ s	ues = $\bar{u}$ s		

From this table it appears generally,

a) That in the collision of A and E sounds, the vowel which precedes the other, remains predominant in the contracted syllable, although its shape may be modified: *λείπεται, λείπη* or *λείπει*: *τίμας, τιμά*: *πόλεας, πόλεις*: except in *εα*, which, in the first two declensions, 's contracted into *α*: *δοτέα, δοτᾶ*: *βορρέας, βορρᾶς*.

3) That, where an O sound appears, it maintains itself, in contraction, against all A and E sounds, *νόε, νοῦ*: *δοτέον, δοτούν*: *βόας, βούς*: *τιμάοιμι, τιμῶμι*: *φιλέουσι, φιλοῦσι*: except that, in adjectives, *ση* becomes *η*: *ἀπλόη, ἀπλῇ*, and *οα* sometimes *α*: *ἀπλόα, ἀπλᾶ*: also *ἀπλόαι, ἀπλαῖ* (*Thiersch.*)

7. There are some *words, cases, and moods* that must be carefully distinguished, because they *look like* what they are not. The following are a few instances of the kind that occur in these lessons.

a) *-ous*, as *nom.* or *acc. pl.* of a comparative in *ών*, e. g. *μείζους* = *μείζ-ones, μείζ-onas*.

*-ω*, *acc. sing.* or *nom. pl.* of ditto.

b) *όντων*, 3rd plur. of Imperative Present, which looks like gen. plur. of *Pres. Partcp. Act.*

*όντων* = *αόντων*, 3rd pl. Imper. Present from verb in *άω* (also gen. pl. of *Pres. partcp. Act.*).

*ούντων* = *ε-όντων*, 3rd pl. Imperat. Pres. from verb in *έω* (also gen. pl. of *Pres. partcp. Act.*).

c) *ᾶται*, 3rd sing. of the *Pres. Indic.* or *Subj.* (*Pass.* or *Mid.*) from *άω*.

d) *ἴσῃ* (from *οἶδα*) 'know,' and *ἴσῃσι*, 'be.'

### *Euphonic Rules.*

8. When two consonants come together in the formation of words, the former is often changed for the sake of easier pronunciation.

The principal changes of this kind are the following:\*

\* These changes may be exhibited in the following table, which is arranged as the multiplication table often is:

	τ	δ	θ	σ	μ
Any <i>p</i> -sound with	πτ	βδ	φθ	ψ	μμ
Any <i>k</i> -sound with	κτ	γδ	χθ	ξ	γμ
Any <i>t</i> -sound with	στ	— <sup>1</sup>	σθ	σ	σμ

<sup>1</sup> This combination does not occur.

Any *p*-sound with *τ* becomes *πτ*.

Any *p*-sound with *δ* becomes *βδ*.

Any *p*-sound with *ς* becomes *φς*.

Any *p*-sound with *σ* becomes *ψ*.

Any *p*-sound with *μ* becomes *μμ*.

Any *k*-sound with *τ* becomes *κτ*.

Any *k*-sound with *δ* becomes *γδ*.

Any *k*-sound with *ς* becomes *χς*.

Any *k*-sound with *σ* becomes *ξ*.

Any *k*-sound with *μ* becomes *γμ*.

Any *t*-sound with *τ* becomes *στ*.

Any *t*-sound with *δ* (*this combination does not occur*).

Any *t*-sound with *ς* becomes *σς*.

Any *t*-sound with *σ* becomes *σ* (i. e. the *t*-sound is thrown away).

Any *t*-sound with *μ* becomes *σμ*.

⚡ This table shows : (1) that a *p* or *k*-sound before a *t*-sound must be of the *same order of breathing* as the *t*-sound :\* (2) that a *t*-sound before *σ* is thrown away.

Obs. 'Εκ, 'out of,' in compound words retains its *κ* : thus, ἐκ-δίδομι, not ἐγ-δίδομι, &c.

(Examples.)

τέτριβται	=	τέτριπται.	λέλεγται	=	λέλεκται.
ἔστραφται	=	ἔστραπται.	βίβρεχται	=	βίβρεκται.
ράπδος	=	ράβδος.	ὄκδοος	=	ὄγδοος.
ἐπιγράφδην	=	ἐπιγράβδην.	πλέκδην	=	πλέγδην.
ἐτύψην	=	ἐτύφδην.	ἐπλέκδην	=	ἐπλέχδην.
τριψήσομαι	=	τριφδήσομαι.	λεχδήσομαι	=	λεχδήσομαι.
ἐπειδδην	=	ἐπεισδην.	ἀνύσσω	=	ἀνύσσω.
ἡρειδδην	=	ἡρεισδην.	ἐρειδσω	=	ἐρείσσω.
λείψσω	=	λείψω.	πείδσω	=	πείσσω.
τρίβσω	=	τρίψω.	τέτυμμαι	=	τέτυμμαι.
γράφσω	=	γράφω.	τέτριβμαι	=	τέτριμμαι.
πλέκσω	=	πλέξω.	γέγραφμαι	=	γέγραμμαι.

\* That is, the first becomes a *smooth* mute, if the second is a *smooth* mute ; a *middle* or *aspirate*, respectively, if the second is a *middle* or *aspirate*.

λέγω	=	λίξω.	πέπλεκμαι	=	πέπλεγμαι.
βρέχω	=	βρίξω.	βέβρεχμαι	=	βέβρεγμαι.

N before a P-sound (or ψ) becomes μ.

N before a K-sound (or ξ) becomes γ.

N before a T-sound remains unaltered.

N before a liquid is changed into that liquid.

N is usually\* dropt before ζ, before σ in inflexion,† and in those compound words in which another consonant follows σ.

(Examples.)

ἐν-πειρία	=	ἐμπειρία.	συν-ξίω	=	συνγίξω.
ἐν-βάλλω	=	ἐμβάλλω.	συν-λογίζω	=	συνλογίζω.
ἐν-φρων	=	ἐμφρων.	συν-μετρία	=	συνμετρία.
ἐν-ψύχος	=	ἐμψύχος.	συν-ζυγία	=	συνζυγία.
συν-καλῆω	=	συνκαλῆω.	δαίμον-σι	=	δαίμοσι.
συν-γινώσκω	=	συνγινώσκω.	σύν-στημα	=	σύστημα.
σύν-χρονος	=	σύγχρονος.			

But : συνπτέω, συνδέω, συνδύω.

*Exceptions.* The enclitics ; as : ὄνπερ, τόνγε.

ἐν before ρ ; as : ἐνρίπτω.

When a T-sound and ν together are ejected before σ, the remaining vowel, if *short*, is changed into a diphthong (ε into ει, and ο into ου) ; if *doubtful*, it is lengthened. The long vowels (η, ω) are left unchanged. Thus :

τυφδέ(ν)σι	becomes	τυφδεῖσι.	τύψα(ν)σι	becomes	τύψᾶσι.
σπί(ν)σω	becomes	σπείσω.	γίγα(ν)σι	becomes	γίγᾶσι.
λέο(ν)σι	becomes	λέουσι.	δείκνυ(ν)σι	becomes	δείκνῡσι.
τύπτο(ν)σι	becomes	τύπτουσι.	τύπτω(ν)σι	becomes	τύπτῶσι.

When the *same* aspirate would regularly be doubled, the former is changed into the kindred *smooth* : as Σαπφώ (not Σαφφώ). Βάκχος (not Βάχχος). Ἀρτίς (not Ἀρτίς).‡

\* *Exceptions.* Ἐσ, as ; ἐνσπείρω, ἐνσέγγνυμι : πάλω, as ; παλίσκιος : some forms of inflexion and derivation in σαι and σις, as ; πέφανσαι, fr. φαίνω : and some few substantives in υς and υς. The ν in σύν becomes σ in composition before σ followed by a vowel ; as : συσσάω, instead of συνσάω.

† That is, in the *declensions* and *conjugations*.

‡ Even the *middle* mutes (β, γ, δ) are very seldom doubled, with



Of two aspirates in two consecutive syllables, the former is often changed into its kindred smooth.

This rule applies principally to roots beginning with  $\Sigma$  and ending with some other aspirate. The initial aspirate reappears, when, in the formation of cases or tenses, the final aspirate is changed.

Thus the roots  $\Sigma\phi\epsilon\phi$ ,  $\Sigma\rho\iota\chi$ , become  $\tau\phi\epsilon\phi$ ,  $\tau\rho\iota\chi$ : but when the  $\phi$ , for instance, is changed into  $\psi$  or  $\mu$ , the reason for getting rid of  $\Sigma$  no longer remains, and  $\Sigma$  will reappear:  $\Sigma\phi\epsilon\psi$ ,  $\Sigma\phi\epsilon\mu$ . So  $\tau\rho\iota\chi$ -ός,  $\tau\rho\iota\chi$ -ί, but  $\Sigma\rho\iota\acute{\xi}$ ,  $\Sigma\rho\iota\acute{\xi}\iota\nu$ .

In the Imperative of the 1st Aor. Pass. the last aspirate is changed in the 2nd pers. sing.: e. g.  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\tau\iota$  (not  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\tau\iota$ ):  $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi$ - $\Sigma\eta\tau\iota$  (not  $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\eta\tau\iota$ ).

### Irregular Substantives.

9.  $\square$  R. means root (from which the word is declined regularly).

$\alpha\eta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$ , ( $\eta$ ), *nightingale*. G.  $\alpha\eta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$  (for  $\alpha\eta\delta\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ). V.  $\alpha\eta\delta\acute{o}\iota$ .

$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$  ( $\delta$ ), *salt*. Pl. usually  $\omicron\iota$   $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\nu$ , &c.

$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\varsigma$  ( $\eta$ ), *threshing-floor*: mostly after Attic 2nd Decl. (with acc.  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$ );  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , &c. later.

$\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\acute{\xi}$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\tau$ -ος, *king*. V.  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$  (but only when a god is invoked).

$\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\omega\nu$ ,  $\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , *Apollo*. Acc.  $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\omega$ . V.  $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\omega\nu$ .

$\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\varsigma$  (*Mars*). G.  $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\omega\varsigma$ : in the poets (for the sake of the metre),

$\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$  and  $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\nu$ . V.  $\text{'}\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ .

$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ , *star*. Dat. pl.  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ , but not syncopated in other cases.

$\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$  ( $\tau\acute{o}$ ), *milk*. R.  $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\kappa\tau$ . (Dat. pl.  $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\acute{\xi}\iota$ , *Plat.*)

$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda$ -ος,  $\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , &c. ( $\delta$ ), *laughter*. Acc.  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\tau\alpha$ , and, in poets and Lucian,  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\nu$ .

$\gamma\acute{o}\nu\upsilon$  ( $\tau\acute{o}$ ), *knee*. R.  $\gamma\acute{o}\nu\alpha\tau$ .

$\gamma\upsilon\nu\acute{\eta}$ , *woman, wife*. R.  $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa$ .\* V.  $\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ .

$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\rho\omicron\nu$ , *tree*. Regular: but in D. pl. (usually)  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota$ (ν).

$\delta\acute{o}\rho\upsilon$  ( $\tau\acute{o}$ ), *spear*. R.  $\delta\acute{o}\rho\alpha\tau$ . Thuc. has old D.  $\delta\omicron\rho\iota$ .

$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$  ( $\delta$ ), *eel*. G. -ος, &c.; but in dual and pl. like  $\pi\acute{\eta}\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ .

the exception of  $\gamma\gamma$  (of which the first  $\gamma = \eta\gamma$ ). Of the smooth mutes,  $\tau$  and  $\kappa$  are but seldom doubled ( $\tau\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ ):  $\tau$  frequently; as are also  $\sigma$  and the liquids.

\* With accent on the ult. of G. and D.  $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\acute{\xi}\iota$ ,  $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\acute{o}\iota\nu$  (*Æsch. Chæph. 802*), &c., but  $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$ , &c.

εἰκ-ών, *ónos* (ή), *image*. G. εἰκούς. Acc. εἰκό (mostly Ion. and poet.). Acc. pl. εἰκοῦς (Observe the accent).

Ζεὺς, *Jupiter*. Δι-ός, Διί, Δία. V. Ζεῦ. [Ζηρός, Ζηρί, Ζήνα, poet.]. ἥρ-ως, *was, hero*. Acc. ἥρωα, and also ἥρω. In poets τῷ ἥρωι, and οἱ, τοὺς ἥρωες (the last also Luc.).

Θαλῆς, *Thales*. Θάλεω, Θαλῆ, Θαλῆν. In later writers also Θαλοῦ, and Θαλητος, -τι, &c.

Ξρίξ (ή), *hair*. G. τριχ-ός, &c. D. pl. Ξριξί(ν). [R. Ξριχ.] κάρα (τό), *head*. G. κρατός. D. κρατί and κάρα. A. τὸ κάρα, and (Trag.) τὸν and τὸ κῆρα. Acc. pl. τοὺς κῆρας (Eur.).

κλείς (ή), *key*. κλειδός, κλειδί, κλειδα and *more commonly* κλείν. Plur. κλειδες. Acc. κλείς, later κλειδας. [Eur. κληδα, -δας from old Att. κλῆς.]

κύκων (ό), *mess; porridge*. Acc. κυκεῶ, for κυκεῶνα.

κύων, *dog*. R. κύν. V. κύον.

λάας, *lās* (ό), *stone*. λᾶος (in Soph. λᾶον), λᾶι, λᾶα and λᾶν (λᾶα, Callim.). Pl. λᾶες, λᾶων, λᾶεσσιν and λᾶεσιν.

λίπα, prob. acc. from obsol. τὸ λίπα; found with ἀλείφειν, as acc. cognatae significationis.

μάρτυς, *witness*. μάρτυρ-ος, ι. Acc. α and (less commonly) μάρτυν. D. pl. μάρτυσι(ν). [Μάρτυρ nom. Æol. and late.]

ναῦς (ή), *ship*. The Attic forms are: νεώς, νηί, ναῦν | (νέε ?), νεοῖν | νηες, νεών, ναυσί, ναῦς. [G. νηός, &c. Att. poets and later prose.]

Οἰδίπους, *Œdipus*. Οἰδίποδος and Οἰδίπου. D. Οἰδίποδι. Acc. Οἰδίποδα and Οἰδίπουν. V. Οἰδίπου.

ὄρνις (ό, ή), *bird*, ὄρνιθος, &c. Acc. ὄρνιθα, less commonly ὄρνιν.

Pl. reg. also (*more poetical*) ὄρνεις, ὄρνέων. D. ὄρνισι(ν), only Acc. ὄρνεις, or ὄρνις. [On the quantity of the ι see Liddell and Scott.]

οὖς (τό), *ear*. R. ὠρ. [G. plur. ὠτων.]

Πνύξ (ή), *the Pnyx*. G. Πνυκ-ός, &c. with transposition of the consonants.

Ποσειδών, *Neptune*. Acc. Ποσειδῶ. V. Πόσειδον.

σκάρ (τό), *filth*. R. σκατ. Hence G. σκατός, &c.

ὕδωρ (τό), *water*. R. ὕδατ.

χείρ (ή), *hand*. χειρός, &c. but G. and D. Dual, χεροῖν, Dat. Pl. χερσὶ.

χελιδών (ή), *swallow*. χελιδόνος, but D. χελιδοί.

υῖός, *son*. G. υἱοῦ, reg., but also the following cases from υἱέ υἷς, υἱέος, υἱεῖ. Du. υἱέε, υἱέουν. Pl. υἱεῖς, υἱέων, υἱέσι(ν), υἱεῖς.

Thucydides, Plato, and the orators prefer these forms.

*On the place of ἄν.*

10. As ἄν represents the *predicate* as conditional, it ought properly to be joined with the predicate, e. g. λέγοιμι ἄν, ἔλεγον ἄν; yet it commonly follows that member of a sentence which is to be made emphatic, e. g. καὶ οὐκ οἶσι ἄσχημον ἄν φανείσθαι τὸ τοῦ Σοκράτους πρᾶγμα. Hence it is regularly joined to such words as modify the whole meaning of the sentence, viz. to *negative verbs* and *interrogatives*: οὐκ ἄν, οὐδ' ἄν, οὐποτ' ἄν, οὐδέποτ' ἄν, &c.—τίς ἄν, τί ἄν, τί δ' ἄν, τί δῆρ' ἄν, πῶς ἄν, πῶς γὰρ ἄν, ἄρ' ἄν, &c.;—also to *adverbs of place, time, manner*, and other adverbs, which in various ways modify the expression contained in the predicate and define it more exactly: ἐνταῦθα ἄν, τότε ἄν, εἰκότως ἄν, ἵσως ἄν, τάχ' ἄν, μάλιστα ἄν, ἥκιστα ἄν, ῥᾶδίως ἄν, ἡδέως ἄν, &c.; to εἰ, ἐπειδή, ὅτε, ὅποτε, ὅς with *Subj.* (hence εἰάν [ἦν, ἄν,] ἐπειδάν, ὅταν, ὅποτεν—ὅς ἄν=*quicumque*; εἰ quis).

*Crasis.\**

11. Both *Crasis* and *Elision* are marked, as the soft breathing is, by a comma over the syllable.

When two words, one of which ends and the other begins with a vowel, come together, it often happens that these vowels are changed into one *long* vowel-sound. This union is called *Crasis*, and the sign of it *Corōnis*. The Corōnis is placed above the *vowel-sound formed by Crasis*; and when this is a diphthong, above the *second* vowel; but it is omitted when the word *begins* with the vowel-sound formed by *Crasis*; as: τὸ ὄνομα = τοῦνομα, τὸ ἔπος = τοῦπος, τὰ ἀγαθά = τὰγαθά, ὁ οἶνος = ὦνος.

When the combination formed by *crasis* is a *dissyllable* or *trochaic word* (""), some grammarians still retain the accent of the second word; others change the *acute* into the *circumflex*. Thus, when the second word is *paroxytone*, some write τοῦπος, τᾶλλα, τᾶργα (for τὸ ἔπος, τὰ ἄλλα, τὰ ἔργα); others, τοῦπος, τᾶλλα, τᾶργα. The change into the circumflex is founded on the authority of the best MSS. It is, however, against the principle, that in contractions the circumflex arises only when the first of the contracted syllables has the *acute*, the second the *grave*.

If of the two vowel-sounds that are blended into one sound by *Crasis*, the latter is a *diphthong* that contains *i*, the *i* is written under

\* *Krasis* means a *mixing* or *blending*. *Korōnis*, any thing curved; hence, a *little curved mark* with the pen.

(*subscript*): it is *not* underwritten, when only the former is such a diphthong. Thus: καὶ εἶτα = καῖτα; but καὶ ἔπειτα = καῖπειτα.

*Elision*\* consists in simply *throwing away a short vowel at the end of a word before another beginning with a vowel*. The sign of this is called *Apostrôphe*;\* e. g. ἀπὸ οἴκου = ἀπ' οἴκου.

If the elision causes a *smooth mute* to precede an *aspirate*, the smooth mute must be changed into the aspirate. Thus, not ἀπ' οἶ, but ἀφ' οἶ; not ἀπ' ὄν, but ἀφ' ὄν.—So in *Crasis*; a smooth mute before an aspirated vowel is changed into the aspirate mute of the same organ: τὰ ἑτέρα = τὰῖτερα.

### *Correlative Adjectives and Adverbs.*

12. *Correlative words* are those which express a *mutual relation* (*correlation*) to each other, and represent this relation by a corresponding form.

#### (a) Adjective Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relat. and Depend. Interrog.
πόσος, -η, -ον; how great? how much? quantus?	ποσός, -ή, -όν, of some size or number, aliquantus	τόσος, -η, -ον, so great, so much, tantus τοσόςδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε τοσοῦτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο(ν)	ὅσος, -η, -ον, and ὀπόσος, -η, -ον,† quantus
ποιός, -ά, -ον; of what kind? qualis?	ποιός, -ά, -όν, of some kind	τοῖός, -ά, -ον,† of such a kind, talis τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε τοιούτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο(ν)	οἷός, -ά, -ον, and ὀποιός, -ά, -ον, qualis
πηλίκος, -η, -ον; how great? how old?	wanting	τηλίκος, -ον, so great, so old τηλικόςδε, -ήδε, -όνδε τηλικούτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο(ν)	ἡλίκος, -η, -ον, and ὀπηλίκος, -η, -ον, how great, how old

\* *Elisio* (Lat.), a squeezing out. Ἀποστρόφή means a turning away.

† Except in the combinations τοῖος καὶ (ἡ) τοῖος · τόσος καὶ τόσος · ὅσος — τόσος (= *quo—eo*, rare), and ἐκ τόσου, these forms were superseded by the compound forms: τοιόςδε, &c.

‡ The forms beginning with ὀπ- are regularly the dependent in *correlation*.

## (b) Adverbial Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Dependent Interrog.
ποῦ; where? ubi?	πού, some- where, ali- cūbi	wanting [ἐν- ταῦθα, ἐνθά- δε, here: ἐκεῖ, there]	οὗ, where, ubi	ὅπου, where, ubi
ποθεν; whence? unde?	ποθεν, from some place, alicunde	wanting [ἐν- θεν, ἐντε- θεν, hence: ἐ- κεθεν, thence]	θεν, whence, unde	όπθεν, whence, un- de
ποῖ; whither? quo?	ποῖ, to some place, ali- quo	wanting [ἐ- κεῖσε, thither: sts. ἐνταῦθα, ἐνθάδε = hither]	οἷ, whither, quo	όποι, whi- ther, quo
πότε; when? quando?	πότε, some- time, ali- quando	τότε, then, tum	ότε, when, quum	όπότε, when, quando
πηνίκα; quo temporis pun- cto? quotā horā?	wanting	τηνι- κάδε } hoc } ipso τηνι- } tem- καῦτα } pore	ήνίκα, when, quo ipso tempore	όπηνίκα, when, quo ipso tem- pore
πῶς; how?	πῶς, some how	οὕτω(s), ὅδε, so	ὥς, how	όπως, how
πῇ; whither? [also where?] how?	πῇ, to some place, some how	τῇδε } hither ταύτῃ } or here	ἧ, where, whither	όπῃ, where, whither.

## Irregular Comparison.

13. These comparatives and superlatives really belong to some *obsolete* positive, but are conveniently arranged under some *extant* positive with which they agree in meaning.

## Positive.

## Comparative.

## Superlative.

1. ἀγαθός, good	<div> <div>ἀμείνων, neut. ἄμεινον</div> <div>βελτίων</div> <div>κρείσσων, Att. κρείττων*</div> <div>λφών (for λωίων)</div> </div>	<div> <div>ἄριστος.</div> <div>βέλτιστος.</div> <div>κράτιστος.</div> </div>
2. κακός, bad	<div> <div>κακίων</div> <div>χειρόν</div> <div>ἥσσων, Att. ἥττων* (inferior).</div> </div>	<div> <div>λφιστος.</div> <div>κακιστος.</div> <div>χειρίστος.</div> </div>

\* The forms in -σων occur in the earlier Attic writers.

3. καλός, beautiful	καλλίων	κάλλιστος.
4. ἀλγεινός, painful	ἀλγεινότερος	ἄλγεινότατος.
	ἀλγίων	ἄλγιστος.
5. μακρός, long	μακρότερος	μακρότατος and μήκ-
	μικρότερος	μικρότατος. [στος
6. μικρός, small	μείων	
	ἐλάσσων, Att. ἐλάττων*	ἐλάχιστος.
7. ὀλίγος, little		ὀλίγιστος.
8. μέγας, great	μείζων	μέγιστος.
9. πολὺς, much	πλείων or πλέων	πλείιστος.
10. ῥάδιος, easy	ῥάων	ῥάιστος.
11. πέπων, ripe	πεπαίτερος	πεπαίτατος.
12. πῖων, fat	πιώτερος	πιότατος.

\* The form in -σων occurs in the earlier Attic writers.



## PARADIGMS.

¶ For the convenience of the pupil and for easy reference, the various Paradigms given at intervals (as well as the others required for use) are here collected together.

### 1. The Article.

Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. ὁ	ἡ	τό	N. οἱ	αἱ	τά	N. A. τὸ	[τά]	τὰ
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G. τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	G. D. τοῖν	[ταῖν]	τοῖν
D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς			
A. τοῦ	τῇν	τό	A. τοὺς	τάς	τά			

a) In the dual the feminine is more commonly τὰ, τοῖν, than τή, ταῖν. Τά (as fem. dual) is very uncommon.

### 2. Terminations of the Three Declensions.

	I.		II.	III.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>mas.</i>	<i>m. f.</i>	
Nom.	ῆ, ᾱ, ᾰ,	ῆς, ᾱς,	ος, neut. ου	various
Gen.	ῆς or ας	ου	ου	ος (ως)
Dat.	ῇ or ῃ		ῃ	ι
Acc.	ῇν or αν		ον, neut. ον	ᾱ or υ
Voc.	ῇ or α		ε, neut. ον	— } neut. as nom.
<i>Plur.</i>				
N. V.	αι		οι, neut. ᾱ	ᾱς, neut. ᾱ
Gen.	ῶν (circumflexed)		ων	ων
Dat.	αις		οις	οιν or οι
Acc.	ᾱς		ους, neut. ᾱ	ᾱς, neut. α
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.A.V.	ᾱ·		ω	ε
G. D.	αιν		οιν	οιν

In the *second* declension, and in masculine nouns of the *first*, the original termination of the gen. sing. was *ο* (the final letter of the roots being *α, ο*, respectively); *α-ο* and *ο-ο* being contracted into *ου*. The termination of the *dative singular* is *ι* in all the declensions, but in the first two it is *subscript*.

In the formation of the *dative plural* the T-sounds and *υ* are rejected: and

αυται	ενται	ονται	υπται
become ᾱται	ειται	ουται	ῦται.



3. *First Declension.*

		victory.	attempt.	Muse.	citizen.	young man.
Sing.	Nom.	νίκη	πείρα	Μοῦσα	πολίτης (i)	νεανίας
	Gen.	νίκης	πείρας	Μούσης	πολίτου	νεανίου
	Dat.	νίκῃ	πείρᾳ	Μούσῃ	πολίτῃ	νεανίᾳ
	Acc.	νίκην	πείραν	Μοῦσαν	πολίτην	νεανίαν
	Voc.	νίκη	πείρα	Μοῦσα	πολίτᾱ	νεανίᾱ
Plur.	Nom.	νίκαι	πείραι	Μοῦσαι	πολίται	νεανίαί
	Gen.	νικῶν	πειρῶν	Μουσῶν	πολιτῶν	νεανιῶν
	Dat.	νίκαις	πείραις	Μούσαις	πολίταις	νεανίαις
	Acc.	νίκας	πείρας	Μούσας	πολίτας	νεανίας
	Voc.	νίκαι	πείραι	Μοῦσαι	πολίται	νεανίαί
Dual.	N.A.V.	νικά	πείρᾱ	Μοῦσᾱ	πολίτᾱ	νεανίᾱ
	G. D.	νίκαιν	πείραιν	Μούσαιν	πολίταιν	νεανίαιν

4. *Second Declension.*

		word.	island.	way.	garment.
Sing.	N.	λόγος	νῆσος	ὁδός	ἱμάτιον
	G.	λόγου	νήσου	ὁδοῦ	ἱματίου
	D.	λόγῳ	νήσῳ	ὁδῷ	ἱματίῳ
	A.	λόγον	νήσον	ὁδόν	ἱμάτιον
	V.	λόγε	νήσε	ὁδέ	ἱμάτιον
Plur.	N.	λόγοι	νήσοι	ὁδοί	ἱμάτια
	G.	λόγων	νήσων	ὁδῶν	ἱματίων
	D.	λόγοις	νήσοις	ὁδοῖς	ἱματίοις
	A.	λόγους	νήσους	ὁδοὺς	ἱμάτια
	V.	λόγοι	νήσοι	ὁδοί	ἱμάτια.
Dual.	N.A.V.	λόγῳ	νήσῳ	ὁδῷ	ἱματίῳ
	G. D.	λόγοιν	νήσοιν	ὁδοῖν	ἱματίοιν

The Vocative of words in *ος* sometimes ends in *ος*; as: ὦ φίλε and ὦ φίλος; always ὦ θεός.

5. (*Adjectives in ος.*)

	(good.)			(hateful, hostile.)		
Sing.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἐχθρός	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρόν
Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	ἐχθροῦ	ἐχθρᾶς	ἐχθροῦ
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	ἐχθρῷ	ἐχθρᾷ	ἐχθρῷ
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθὴν	ἀγαθόν	ἐχθρόν	ἐχθράν	ἐχθρόν
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθόν	ἐχθρέ	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρόν
Plur.						
Nom. V.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά	ἐχθροί	ἐχθραί	ἐχθρά
Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἐχθρῶν	ἐχθρῶν	ἐχθρῶν
Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς	ἐχθροῖς	ἐχθραῖς	ἐχθροῖς
Acc.	ἀγαθοὺς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά	ἐχθρούς	ἐχθράς	ἐχθρά.
Dual.						
N. A. V.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθῷ	ἐχθρῷ	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρῷ
G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν	ἐχθροῖν	ἐχθραῖν	ἐχθροῖν

6. *Contraction of the Second Declension.*

	(a) voyage.	(b) voyage round.	(c) bone.
S. N.	πλός = πλόος	περίπλος = περίπλους	ὀστέον = ὀστούμ
G.	πλοῦ	περίπλου	ὀστοῦ
D.	πλῶ	περίπλω	ὀστώ
A.	πλοῦν	περίπλουν	ὀστούν
V.	πλοῦ	περίπλου	ὀστούν
P. N.	πλοῖ	περίπλοι	ὀστά
G.	πλῶν	περίπλων	ὀστών
D.	πλοῖς	περίπλοις	ὀστοῖς
A.	πλοῦς	περίπλους	ὀστά
V.	πλοῖ	περίπλοι	ὀστά
D. N. A. V.	πλώ	περίπλω	ὀστώ
G. D.	πλοῖν	περίπλοι	ὀστοῖν

7. *Adjectives in (εος, οος =) ους.*

	(a)	(b)
S. {	{ χρύσε-ος χρυσέ-α χρύσε-ον }	{ ἀπλό-ος ἀπλό-η ἀπλό-ον }
	{ χρυσοῦς χρυσή χρυσοῦν }	{ ἀπλοῦς ἀπλή ἀπλοῦν }
	{ χρυσοῦ χρυσῆς χρυσοῦ }	{ ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῆς ἀπλοῦ }
	{ χρυσῶ χρυσῇ χρυσῶ }	{ ἀπλῶ ἀπλῇ ἀπλῶ }
	{ χρυσοῦν χρυσήν χρυσοῦν }	{ ἀπλοῦν ἀπλήν ἀπλοῦν }
P.	{ χρυσοῖ χρυσαῖ χρυσά }	{ ἀπλοῖ ἀπλαῖ ἀπλά }
	{ χρυσῶν (m. f. n.) }	{ ἀπλῶν (m. f. n.) }
	{ χρυσοῖς χρυσαῖς χρυσοῖς }	{ ἀπλοῖς ἀπλαῖς ἀπλοῖς }
	{ χρυσοῦς χρυσᾶς χρυσά }	{ ἀπλοῦς ἀπλάς ἀπλά }
D.	{ χρυσῶ χρυσᾶ χρυσῶ }	{ ἀπλῶ ἀπλά ἀπλά }
	{ χρυσοῖν χρυσαῖν χρυσοῖν }	{ ἀπλοῖν ἀπλαῖν ἀπλοῖν }

(The fem. *έα* = *ᾶ*, when a vowel or *ρ* precedes : (ἀργύρεος =) ἀργυραῖς, ἀργυρά, ἀργυροῦν.)

8. *Attic (Second) Declension.*

Lesson 18.]	(a) people.	(b) rope.	(c) dining-room.
Sing. N.	ὁ λεώς	ἡ κάλως	τὸ ἀνώγειον
G.	λεώ	κάλω	ἀνώγειω
D.	λεῶ	κάλῳ	ἀνώγειῳ
A.	λεών	κάλων	ἀνώγειων
V.	λεώς	κάλως	ἀνώγειων
Pl. N.	λεῶ	κάλῳ	ἀνώγειω
G.	λεών	κάλων	ἀνώγειων
D.	λεῶς	κάλως	ἀνώγειως
A.	λεώς	κάλως	ἀνώγειω
V.	λεῶ	κάλῳ	ἀνώγειω
Dual. N. A. V.	λεῶ	κάλω	ἀνώγειω
G. D.	λεῶν	κάλων	ἀνώγειων

9. *Adjective in εως (m. f.), εων (n.).*

	Sing.		Plur.
	m. f.	n.	
N.	ἔως	ἔων	ἔλεφ
G.	ἔω	ἔω	ἔων
D.	ἔλεφ	ἔλεφ	ἔλεφς
A.	ἔεων	ἔεων	ἔεως
V.	ἔεως	ἔεων	ἔεφ
	Dual. N. A. V.	ἔω	G. D. ἔεφν

10. *Third Declension.*

Roots, κορακ, παιδ, ζω, πραγμат, зηρ  
αἰων, δαιμον, λεοντ, γιγανт

Sing.	ὁ (raven)	ὁ, ἡ (child)	ὁ (jackal)	τὸ (thing)
N.	κόραξ	παῖς	ζῶς	πράγμα
G.	κόρακος	παιδός	ζωός	πράγματος
D.	κόρακι	παιδί	ζωῖ	πράγματι
A.	κόρακα	παῖδα	ζῶα	πράγμα
V.	κόραξ	παῖ	ζῶς	πράγμα
Plur.				
N.	κόρακες	παῖδες	ζῶες	πράγματα
G.	κοράκων	παίδων	ζῶων	πραγμάτων
D.	κόραξι(ν) <sup>a</sup>	παισι(ν) <sup>b</sup>	ζωσι(ν)	πράγμασι(ν) <sup>c</sup>
A.	κόρακας	παῖδας	ζῶας	πράγματα
V.	κόρακες	παῖδες	ζῶες	πράγματα
Dual.				
N. A. V.	κόρακε	παῖδε	ζῶε	πράγματε
G. D.	κοράκοιν	παῖδοιν	ζῶοιν	πραγμάτοιν.

<sup>a</sup> = κόρακ-σι(ν).<sup>b</sup> = παιδ-σιν.<sup>c</sup> = πραγμат-σιν.

Sing.	ὁ (animal)	ὁ (age)	ὁ, ἡ, (divinity)	ὁ (lion)	ὁ (giant)
N.	ζῆρ	αἰών	δαίμων	λέων	γίγας
G.	ζῆρός	αἰῶνος	δαίμονος	λέοντος	γίγαντος
D.	ζῆρί	αἰῶνι	δαίμονι	λέοντι	γίγαντι
A.	ζῆρα	αἰῶνα	δαίμονα	λέοντα	γίγαντα
V.	ζῆρ	αἰῶν	δαίμον	λέον	γίγαν
Plur.					
N.	ζῆρες	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λέοντες	γίγαντες
G.	ζῆρων	αἰῶνων	δαίμόνων	λεόντων	γιγάντων
D.	ζῆρσι(ν)	αἰῶσι(ν) <sup>d</sup>	δαίμοσι(ν) <sup>e</sup>	λέουσι(ν) <sup>f</sup>	γίγασι(ν) <sup>g</sup>
A.	ζῆρας	αἰῶνας	δαίμονας	λέοντας	γίγαντας
V.	ζῆρες	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λέοντες	γίγαντες
Dual.					
N. A. V.	ζῆρε	αἰῶνε	δαίμονε	λέοντε	γίγαντε
G. D.	ζῆροιν	αἰῶνοιν	δαίμόνοιν	λεόντοιν	γίγαντοιν

<sup>d</sup> = αἰῶν-σι(ν).<sup>e</sup> = δαίμον-σι(ν).<sup>f</sup> = λέοντ-σι(ν).<sup>g</sup> = γίγανт-σι(ν).

Comparative in *ων*.

11. (Root <i>εὐδαιμον</i> .)			12.		
Singular.			Singular.		
m. f.	n.		m. f.	n.	
N. <i>εὐδαίμων</i>	<i>εὐδαιμον</i>		<i>μείζων</i>	<i>μείζων</i>	<i>μείζων</i>
G. <i>εὐδαίμονος</i>				<i>μείζονος</i>	
D. <i>εὐδαίμονι</i>				<i>μείζονι</i>	
A. <i>εὐδαίμονα</i>	<i>εὐδαιμον</i>		<i>μείζονα</i> or <i>μείζω</i>	<i>μείζω</i>	<i>μείζων</i>
V. <i>εὐδαιμον</i>				<i>μείζον</i>	
Plural.			Plural.		
N.V. <i>εὐδαίμονες</i>	<i>εὐδαίμονα</i>		{ <i>μείζονες</i>		{ <i>μείζονα</i>
			{ <i>μείζους</i>		{ <i>μείζω</i>
G. <i>εὐδαιμόνων</i>				<i>μείζονων</i>	
D. <i>εὐδαίμοσι(ν)</i>				<i>μείζοσι(ν)</i>	
A. <i>εὐδαίμονας</i>	<i>εὐδαίμονα</i>		{ <i>μείζοντας</i>		{ <i>μείζονα</i>
			{ <i>μείζους</i>		{ <i>μείζω</i>
Dual.			Dual.		
N.A.V. <i>εὐδαίμονε</i>				<i>μείζονε</i>	
G.D. <i>εὐδαίμονοι</i>				<i>μείζονοι</i>	
13. (Root <i>μελαν</i> .)			14. (Root <i>χαριεντ</i> .)		
Singular.			Singular.		
N. <i>μέλας</i>	<i>μέλαινα</i>	<i>μέλᾱν</i>	<i>χαρίεις</i>	<i>χαρίεσσα</i>	<i>χαρίεν</i>
G. <i>μέλανος</i>	<i>μελαίνης</i>	<i>μέλανος</i>	<i>χαρίεντος</i>	<i>χαρίεσσης</i>	<i>χαρίεντος</i>
D. <i>μέλανι</i>	<i>μελαίῃῃ</i>	<i>μέλανι</i>	<i>χαρίεντι</i>	<i>χαρίεσση</i>	<i>χαρίεντι</i>
A. <i>μέλανα</i>	<i>μελαιναν</i>	<i>μέλαν</i>	<i>χαρίεντα</i>	<i>χαρίεσσαν</i>	<i>χαρίεν</i>
V. <i>μέλας</i>	<i>μέλαινα</i>	<i>μέλαν</i>	<i>χαρίεν</i>	<i>χαρίεσσα</i>	<i>χαρίεν</i>
Plural.			Plural.		
N.V. <i>μέλανες</i>	<i>μελαιναι</i>	<i>μέλανα</i>	<i>χαρίεντες</i>	<i>χαρίεσσαι</i>	<i>χαρίεντα</i>
G. <i>μελάνων</i>	<i>μελαινῶν</i>	<i>μελάνων</i>	<i>χαριῆντων</i>	<i>χαριεσσῶν</i>	<i>χαριέντων</i>
D. <i>μέλασι(ν)</i>	<i>μελαίναις</i>	<i>μέλασι(ν)</i>	<i>χαρίεσι(ν)*</i>	<i>χαριέσσαις</i>	<i>χαρίεσι(ν)</i>
A. <i>μέλανας</i>	<i>μελαίνας</i>	<i>μέλανα</i>	<i>χαρίεντας</i>	<i>χαρίεσσᾶς</i>	<i>χαρίεντα</i>
Dual.			Dual.		
N.A.V. <i>μέλανε</i>	<i>μελαίνᾱ</i>	<i>μέλανε</i>	<i>χαρίεντε</i>	<i>χαρίεσσᾶ</i>	<i>χαρίεντε</i>
G.D. <i>μελάνοι</i>	<i>μελαίναι</i>	<i>μελάνοι</i>	<i>χαρίεντοι</i>	<i>χαρίεσσαι</i>	<i>χαρίεντοι</i>
15. Singular. (Root <i>παντ</i> .)			Plural.		
N.V. <i>πᾶς</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>πάντες</i>	<i>πᾶσαι</i>	<i>πάντα</i>
G. <i>παντός</i>	<i>πάσης</i>	<i>παντός</i>	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>πασῶν</i>	<i>πάντων</i>
D. <i>παντί</i>	<i>πάσῃ</i>	<i>παντί</i>	<i>πᾶσι(ν)</i>	<i>πάσαις</i>	<i>πᾶσι(ν)</i>
A. <i>πάντα</i>	<i>πᾶσαν</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>πάντας</i>	<i>πᾶσας</i>	<i>πάντα</i>
Dual.			Dual.		
N.A.V. <i>πάντε</i>			<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πάντε</i>	
G.D. <i>πάντοιν</i>			<i>πᾶσαι</i>	<i>πάντοιν</i>	

\* *Obs. dat. χαρίεσι, not χαρίσει.*

16. *Participle of Pres. Act.* (Root λείποντ.)

Sing.	N.V.	λείπων	λείπουσα	λείπον
	G.	λείποντος	λείπούσης	λείποντος
	D.	λείποντι	λείπούσῃ	λείποντι
	A.	λείποντα	λείπουσαν	λείπον
Plural.	N.V.	λείποντες	λείπουσαι	λείποντα
	G.	λείπόντων	λείπουσῶν	λείπόντων
	D.	λείπουσι(ν)	λείπούσαις	λείπουσι(ν)
	A.	λείποντας	λείπούσας	λείποντα
Dual.	N.A.V.	λείποντε	λείπούσα	λείποντε
	G.D.	λείπόντων	λείπούσαιν	λείπόντων

17. *Participle of Aor. 1. Act.* (Root λείψαντ.)

Sing.	N.V.	λείψας	λείψασα	λείψαν
	G.	λείψαντος	λείψάσης	λείψαντος
	D.	λείψαντι	λείψάσῃ	λείψαντι
	A.	λείψαντα	λείψασαν	λείψαν
Plural.	N.V.	λείψαντες	λείψασαι	λείψαντα
	G.	λείψάντων	λείψασῶν	λείψάντων
	D.	λείψασι(ν)	λείψάσαις	λείψασι(ν)
	A.	λείψαντας	λείψάσας	λείψαντα
Dual.	N.A.V.	λείψαντε	λείψασα	λείψαντε
	G.D.	λείψάντων	λείψάσαιν	λείψάντων

## 18. (a) Sing.

N.	πᾶς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
V.	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ

## Plural.

N.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν

etc. regular.

## (b) Sing.

μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα

## Plural.

μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων

etc. regular.

## 19. (a)

father.

## (b)

mother.

## (c)

daughter.

## (d)

man

Sing.	N.	ὁ πατήρ	ἡ μήτηρ	ἡ θυγάτηρ	ὁ ἀνὴρ
	G.	πατρός	μητρός	θυγατρός	ἀνδρός
	D.	πατρί	μητρί	θυγατρί	ἀνδρί
	A.	πατέρα	μητέρα	θυγατέρα	ἀνδρα
Plural.	V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	ἄνερ
	N.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄνδρες
	G.	πατέρων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	ἀνδρῶν
	D.	πατράσι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)	ἀνδράσι(ν)
Dual.	A.	πατέρας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	ἀνδρας
	V.	πατέρες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	ἄνδρες
	N.A.V.	πατέρε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε	ἀνδρε
	G.D.	πατέροι	μητέροι	θυγατέροι	ἀνδροῖ

## 20.

Sing.	N.	τὸ κέρας	τὸ κρέας
	G.	κέρατ-ος, κέρως	κρέως
	D.	κέρατ-ι, κέρα	κρέα
	A.	κέρας	κρέας
Plural.	N.	κέρατ-α, κέρα	κρέα
	G.	κεράτ-ων, κερῶν	κρεῶν
	D.	κέρα-σι(ν)	κρέα-σι(ν)
	A.	κέρατ-α, κέρα	κρέα
Dual.	N.A.V.	κέρατ-ε, κέρα (?)	κρέα
	G.D.	κεράτ-ουν, κερῶν (?)	κρεῶν

## 21.

## Singular.

	trireme.		wall.
N.	ἡ τριήρης	τὸ	τείχος
G. (τριήρεος)	τριήρους	(τείχεος)	τείχους
D. (τριήρεϊ)	τριήρει	(τείχεϊ)	τείχει
A. (τριήρεα)	τριήρη		τείχος
V.	τριήρες		τείχος

## Plural.

N. (τριήρεις)	τριήρεις	(τείχεα)	τείχη
G. (τριήρέων)	τριήρων	(τείχέων)	τείχων
D. (τριήρεσιν)	τριήρεσιν(ν)		τείχεσιν(ν)
A. (τριήρεας)	τριήρεις	(τείχεα)	τείχη
V. (τριήρεις)	τριήρεις	(τείχεα)	τείχη

## Dual.

N.A.V. (τριήρεε)	τριήρη	(τείχεε)	τείχη
G.D. (τριήρέων)	τριήρουν	(τείχέων)	τείχων

## 22. Adjective in ης.

	m. f.	n.
Sing.	N. σαφής	σαφές
	G. (σαφέ-ος) σαφούς	
	D. (σαφέ-ϊ) σαφεῖ	
	A. (σαφέ-α) σαφή	σαφές
	V. σαφές	σαφές
Plural.	N. (σαφέ-ες) σαφεῖς	(σαφέ-α) σαφή
	G. (σαφέ-ων) σαφῶν	
	D. σαφέσι(ν)	
	A. (σαφέ-ας) σαφεῖς	(σαφέ-α) σαφή
	V. (σαφέ-ες) σαφεῖς	(σαφέ-α) σαφή
Dual.	N.A.V. σαφέ-ε	σαφή
	G.D. σαφέ-ουν	σαφούν

☐ Compound paroxytones in ης remain paroxytones in the contracted Gen. pl.; as : *συνήδων, αὐτάρκων* (fr. *συνήδης, αὐτάρκης*).

23.		24.		25.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
city, town.		fore-arm; cubit.		city.	
N. πόλις (ῆ)	πόλεις	πῆχυς (ό)	πήχεις	δοτυ (τό)	δοτη
G. πόλεως	πόλεων	πῆχεως	πῆχεων	δοτεος	δοτεων
D. πόλει	πόλεσι(ν)	πῆχει	πῆχεσι(ν)	δοτει	δοτεσι(ν)
A. πόλιν	πόλεις	πῆχυν	πῆχεις	δοτυ	δοτη
V. πόλῃ	πόλεις	πῆχυν	πῆχεις	δοτυ	δοτη
Dual. N.A.V. πόλει (πόλη)		} Dual of πῆχυς and δοτυ not found.			
G.D. πολέοιν					

26.  
(Adjectives in *us* are contracted in some forms.)

Singular.			Plural.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
N. γλυκός	γλυκεία	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖς	γλυκείαι	γλυκεία
G. γλυκέος	γλυκείας	γλυκέος	γλυκέων	γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
D. γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκεῖ	γλυκέσι(ν)	γλυκείαις	γλυκέσι(ν)
A. γλυκύν	γλυκειάν	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖς	γλυκειῖας	γλυκεία
V. γλυκύ	γλυκεία	γλυκύ	γλυκεῖς	γλυκείαι	γλυκεία
Dual. N.A.V. γλυκέε			γλυκεία	γλυκέε	
G. γλυκέοιν			γλυκείων	γλυκέοιν	

Singular.		Plural. a king.	Dual.
N. ὁ βασιλεύς	N. βασιλεῖς (old Att. βασιλῆς)	N.A.V. βασιλέε	
G. βασιλέως	G. βασιλέων	G.D. βασιλέοιν	
D. βασιλεῖ	D. βασιλεῦσι(ν)		
A. βασιλεῖα	A. βασιλέας (βασιλεῖς)		
V. βασιλεῦ	V. βασιλεῖς		

28.		
Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N. ἰχθύς	N. ἰχθύες	N.A. { [ἰχθύε]
G. ἰχθύος	G. ἰχθύων	{ ἰχθύ
D. ἰχθύι	D. ἰχθύσιν	G.D. ἰχθύοιν
A. ἰχθύν	A. ἰχθύς	
V. ἰχθύ	V. ἰχθύες	

Singular.		Plural.	Dual.
N. βοῦς	γραῦς	βόες [βοῦς]	γραῖες [γραῦς]
G. βοός	γραός	βοῶν	γραῶν
D. βοῖ	γραῖ	βουσῖν	γραυσῖν
A. βοῦν	γραῦν	[βόας] βοῦς	[γραῖας] γραῖς
V. [βοῦ]	γραῦ	βόες [βοῦς]	γραῖες [γραῦς]
Dual. N.A.V. βόε.		G.D. βοοῦν.	

	30.	31.	32.
Sing. N.	ὁ, ἡ πόρτις, calf.	ἡ ἔγγελος, eel.	ὁ, ἡ οἷς, sheep.
G.	πόρτι-ος	ἐγγέλου-ος	οἷος
D.	πόρτι-ι, πόρτι	ἐγγέλου-ϊ	οἷι
A.	πόρτιν	ἐγγελον	διν
V.	πόρτι	ἐγγελυ	οἷς
Plur. N.	πόρτι-ες, πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷες
G.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλε-ων	οἷων
D.	πόρτι-σι(ν)	ἐγγέλε-σι(ν)	οἷσι(ν)
A.	πόρτι-ας, πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷας, rarer οἷς
V.	πόρτι-ες, πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷες
Dual. N.A.V.	πορτί-ε	ἐγγέλε-ε	οἷε
G.D.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγελέ-ων	οἷοῖν

Xenophon uses the Ionic forms of οἷς, viz. διν, οἷες, οἷων, οἷας and οἷς.—K.

### 33. Participle of Aor. 1. Pass. (Root λειφδέντ.)

	m.	f.	n.
Sing.			
N.	λειφθεῖς (oxylone)	λειφθείσα	λειφθέν
G.	λειφθέντος	λειφθείσης	λειφθέντος
D.	λειφθέντι	λειφθείσῃ	λειφθέντι
A.	λειφθέντα	λειφθείσαν	λειφθέν
V.	λειφθεῖς	λειφθείσα	λειφθέν
Plur.			
N.	λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα
G.	λειφθέντων	λειφθεισῶν	λειφθέντων
D.	λειφθείσι(ν)	λειφθείσαις	λειφθείσι(ν)
A.	λειφθέντας	λειφθείσας	λειφθέντα
V.	λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα
Dual. N.A.V.	λειφθέντε	λειφθείσα	λειφθέντε
G.D.	λειφθέντων	λειφθείσων	λειφθέντων

### 34. Participle of Aor. 2. Act. (Root λιπόντ.)

	m.	f.	n.
Sing.			
N.	λιπών (oxylone)	λιπούσα	λιπόν
G.	λιπόντος	λιπούσης	λιπόντος
D.	λιπόντι	λιπούσῃ	λιπόντι
A.	λιπόντα	λιπούσαν	λιπόν
V.	λιπών	λιπούσα	λιπόν
Plur.			
N.	λιπόντες	λιπούσαι	λιπόντα
G.	λιπόντων	λιπουσῶν	λιπόντων
D.	λιπούσι(ν)	λιπούσαις	λιπούσι(ν)
A.	λιπόντας	λιπούσας	λιπόντα
V.	λιπόντες	λιπούσαι	λιπόντα
Dual. N.A.V.	λιπόντε	λιπούσα	λιπόντε
G.D.	λιπόντων	λιπούσων	λιπόντων



35. *Participle of Perf. Act.* (Root λευκότη.)

Sing.	N. V.	λευκός	λευκυῖα	λευκός
	G.	λευκότης	λευκυίας	λευκότης
	D.	λευκότηι	λευκυίᾳ	λευκότηι
	A.	λευκότηα	λευκυίαν	λευκός
Plural.	N. V.	λευκότες	λευκυῖαι	λευκότηα
	G.	λευκότηων	λευκυῖων	λευκότηων
	D.	λευκότησι(ν)	λευκυίαις	λευκότησι(ν)
	A.	λευκότες	λευκυίας	λευκότηα
Dual.	N. A. V.	λευκότε	λευκυῖα	λευκότε
	G. D.	λευκότηουν	λευκυῖαι	λευκότηουν

36. *Declension of the first four numerals.*

N. 1	εἷς, μιά, ἓν	3	τρεῖς, τρία	} Τέσσαρες or τέταρες. — Δύο may also be used as indeclinable for any case. — δύο is found (when the verse requires it) in non-Attic poets [not Pindar].
G. 1	ένός, μιᾶς, ένός	3	τριῶν	
D. 1	ένί, μιῇ, ένί	3	τρισί(ν)	
A. 1	ένα, μίαν, έν	3	τρεῖς, τρία	
N. 2	δύο	4	τέσσαρες, α	}
G. 2	δουῖν (very seld. δεῖν)	4	τεσσάρων	
D. 2	δουῖν (un-Att. δυσι)	4	τεσσαρσι(ν)	
A. 2	δύο	4	τέσσαρας, α	

37. *Tís; (interrog.)*38. *Tìs (indef.).*

	m. f.	n.	m. f.	n.
Sing.	N. τίς	τί	τίς	τί
	G. τίνος	τίνος	τίνος	τίνος
	D. τίνι	τίνι	τίνι	τίνι
	A. τίνα	τί	τινά	τί
Plur.	N. τίνες	τίνα	τίνες	τινά
	G. τίνων	τίνων	τίνων	τίνων
	D. τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
	A. τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά
Dual.	N. A. τίνε		τινέ	
	G. D. τίνουν		τινούν	

In sing. G. τοῦ, and D. τῷ are also found; *enclitic* when for *τινός*. For *neut. pl.* τινά (not for τίνα), ἅττα (not *enclit.*) is also found in Attic.

## 39.

## 40.

			Singular.		
N.	οὐτις	οὐτι	οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμίᾱ	οὐδέν, πο σπα
G.	οὐτινος		οὐδεγός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδεγός
D.	οὐτινι		οὐδενί	οὐδεμιῇ	οὐδενί
A.	οὐτινα	οὐτι	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

	Plural.
N.	οὐτινες οὐτινα
G.	οὐτινων
D.	οὐτισι
A.	οὐτινας οὐτινα

## Dual.

N	οὐτινε
G.N.	οὐτινοιν

Though οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς = *not even one*, yet (like our 'none') they are sometimes found in the *pl.*, principally in *nom.* and *acc.* (less commonly *gen.* and *dat.*) masc. οὐδ-ένας (-ένων, -έσιν), -ένας.

Just so μηδεῖς, μηδεμία, μηδέν.

Ἀμφω (*both*) is declined like a dual: N. A. V. ἄμφω, G. & D. ἀμφοῖν

	41.	42.	43.
Sing.	N. ἐγώ	σύ	[ἔ]
	G. ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	(οὔ)
	D. ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἱ
	A. ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	(εἶ)
Plural.	N. ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς [neut. σφέα]
	G. ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	σφῶν
	D. ἡμῖν	ὕμιν	σφίσι(ν)
	A. ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	σφᾶς [neut. σφεα]
Dual.	N. A. [νῶι], νῶ	[σφῶι], σφῶ	[σφῶε]
	G. D. [νῶιν], νῶν	[σφῶιν], σφῶν	[σφῶιν]

## 44.

The reflexive pronouns are: m. ἐμαντοῦ, f. ἐμαντῆς, *of myself*; m. σεαντοῦ (or σαντοῦ), f. σεαντῆς (or σαντῆς), *of thyself*; m. n. ἐπτοῦ (or αὐτοῦ), f. ἐαυτῆς (or αὐτῆς), *of himself, herself, itself*. The compound forms, ἡμεῖς (ὕμεῖς) αὐτοί, are used for pl. of ἐμαντοῦ, σεαντοῦ.

S. m.	ἐμαντ-οῦ	-ῶ	-όν	σεαντ-(σαντ-)οῦ	-ῶ	-όν
f.	ἐμαντ-ῆς	-ῇ	-ήν	σεαντ-(σαντ-)ῆς	-ῇ	-ήν
P. m.	ἡμεῖς αὐτοί ἡμῶν αὐτῶν			ὕμεῖς αὐτοί ὕμῶν αὐτῶν	δε.	
f.	ἡμεῖς αὐταὶ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν			ὕμεῖς αὐταὶ ὕμῶν αὐτῶν	δε.	
S. m. n.	ἐαυτ-οῦ	-ῶ	-όν, n. -ό	(or) αὐτ-οῦ	-ῶ	-όν, n. -ό
f.	ἐαυτ-ῆς	-ῇ	-ήν	(or) αὐτ-ῆς	-ῇ	-ήν
P. m. n.	ἐαυτ-ῶν	-οῖς	-ούς, n. -ά	(or) αὐτ-ῶν	-οῖς	-ούς, n. -ά
f.	ἐαυτ-ῶν	-αῖς	-άς	(or) αὐτ-ῶν	-αῖς	-άς

For *pl.* the compound forms are often used (with more emphasis).

P. m.	σφῶν αὐτῶν,	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς,	σφᾶς αὐτούς
f.	σφῶν αὐτῶν,	σφίσιν αὐταῖς,	σφᾶς αὐτάς

## 45.

The reciprocal pronoun expresses that *each* object does the action to the *other* or *others*.

Plural. G.	ἀλλήλων, <i>of each other</i>	Dual. ἀλλήλοιν	αιν	ων
D.	ἀλλήλοισ	αις	οις	
A.	ἀλλήλους	ας	α	ω.

*Demonstrative (or Pointing-out) Pronouns.*

<i>this.</i>			46.	<i>these.</i>			
Sing. N.	ὅδε	ἧδε	τόδε	Plur. N.	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε
G.	τοῦδε	τῆςδε	τοῦδε	G.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
D.	ἐνδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	D.	τοῖςδε	ταῖςδε	τοῖςδε
A.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	A.	τούςδε	τάςδε	τάδε
Dual. N. A.			τῶδε	τάδε	τῶδε		
G. D.			τοίνδε	ταίνδε	τοίνδε		

47.

48.

<i>this.</i>			<i>ipse (in the oblique cases, ejus, ei, eum, &amp;c.).</i>		
Sing.	N.	οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο	αὐτός αὐτή αὐτό		
	G.	τούτου ταύτης τούτου	αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς αὐτοῦ		
	D.	τούτῳ ταύτῃ τούτῳ	αὐτῷ αὐτῇ αὐτῷ		
	A.	τούτον ταύτην τοῦτο	αὐτόν αὐτήν αὐτό		
Plur.	N.	οὗτοι αὗται ταῦτα	αὐτοί αὐταί αὐτά		
	G.	τούτων ταύτων τούτων	αὐτῶν αὐτῶν αὐτῶν		
	D.	τούτοις ταύταις τούτοις	αὐτοῖς αὐταῖς αὐτοῖς		
	A.	τούτους ταύτας ταῦτα	αὐτούς αὐτάς αὐτά		
Dual.	N. A.	τούτῳ ταῖς τούτῳ	αὐτῷ αὐταῖς αὐτῷ		
	G. D.	τούτοις ταύταις τούτοις	αὐτοῖς αὐταῖς αὐτοῖς		

49.

*Relative Pronouns.*

Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
N. ὅς (qui)	ῆ	ὅ	οἷ	αἷ	ᾧ	ὧ	ᾧ	ὧ
G. οὗ	ῆς	οῦ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν
D. ᾧ	ῇ	ᾧ	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν
A. ὃν	ῆν	ὃ	οὓς	ᾧς	ᾧ	ὧ	ᾧ	ὧ

Often with -περ added: ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, &amp;c.

50.

Sing. N.	ὅστις, who(ever)	ἥτις	ὅτι [or ὅ, τι]
G.	οὗτινος or ὅτου	ῆστινος	(as masc.)
D.	ᾧτινι or ὅτῳ	ῆτινι	(as masc.)
A.	ὄντινα	ῆντινα	ὅτι [or ὅ, τι]
Plural. N.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἄτινα or ἄττα
G.	ὧντινων (more rarely ὅτων)		
D.	οἷσσι(ν) (more rarely ὅτοις)	αἷσσι(ν)	οἷσσι(ν)
A.	οὓσιν	ᾧσιν	ᾧσιν
Dual. N. A.	ὧτινε, ἄτινε	G. D.	οῖντινι, αἰντινι

51.

(alius)	ἄλλος	ἄλλη	ἄλλο	} quite regular except neut. o.
(ille)	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκεῖνη	ἐκεῖνο	

## 52.

τοσοῦτος (*quantus*). τοιοῦτος (*talis*).

Sing.

Plur.

N.	τοσοῦτος	τοσαύτη	τοσοῦτο(ν)	τοσοῦτοι	τοσαῦται	τοσαῦτα
G.	τοσοῦτου	τοσαύτης	τοσοῦτον	τοσοῦτων	τοσοῦταις	τοσοῦτων
D.	τοσοῦτω	τοσαύτῃ	τοσοῦτῳ	τοσοῦτοῖς	τοσαύταις	τοσοῦτοις
A.	τοσοῦτον	τοσαύτην	τοσοῦτο(ν)	τοσοῦτους	τοσαύτας	τοσαῦτα

Dual.

N.A. τοσοῦτω . τοσαῦτα τοσοῦτω

G.D. τοσοῦτοις . τοσαῦταις τοσοῦτοις

So τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν),  
 τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο(ν).

## 53.

*Terminations of the Tenses of a Verb in the first person singular of the Indicative Mood.*

The names of the principal tenses are in capital letters.

Active. Middle. Passive.

PRESENT,	ω	ομαι	} with the <i>strengthened</i> root (if the verb has one).
Imperfect,	ον	ομην	
PERFECT,	κα or δ*	μαι	} root usually changed, by laws of euphony when termination is appended.
Pluperfect,	κειν or ειν	μην	
FUTURE 1.	σω	σομαι	} Ξήσομαι
Aor. 1. { for liquid verbs. }	σα	σάμην	
	α	άμην	} Ξην
FUTURE 3.	(none)	(none)	
		σομαι †	(with redupl. root).

*Tempora Secunda.*

FUTURE 2.†	ω	οῦμαι	ήσομαι	} from short root : the vowel-sound being lengthened in <i>Perf.</i> 2 and <i>Plup.</i> , except in the case of <i>o</i> .
Aorist 2.	ον	ομην	ην	
PERFECT 2.	α	(none)	(none)	
Pluperfect 2.	ειν	(none)	(none)	

\* δ, ειν belong to Mute Verbs whose characteristic is a P or a K sound. The *rough breathing* means that the characteristic (i. e. the final consonant of the root) is *aspirated* when the termination is appended.

† The Third Future is supplied in the Active Voice by ξομαι (*I shall be*) with the *Perfect Participle*, as τετυφώς ξομαι.

‡ The so-called 2nd Future is the regular Future of *liquid* verbs.

## 54. Terminations of the Moods and Participles.

☞ The Greek language has five Moods : one *Objective* Mood ; the *Indicative* ; and four *Subjective* Moods : (1) the *Imperative* ; (2) the *Subjunctive* ; (3) the *Optative* ; (4) the *Infinitive* ; (Kr.)

The *Subjective* Moods and the Participles are formed only from the *Principal Tenses* and the *Aorists* (not from the *Imperfect* and *Pluperfect*) : the *Futures* have no *Imperative* or *Subjunctive*.

Terminations of the *Subjective* Moods and of the Participles for the *Active*—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>	<i>Inf. Part.</i>
ε	ω	οιμι	ειν	ων	} in Aor. 2. ειν, ων } } in Perf. εναι, ως }
But Aor. 1. has					
ον	ω	αιμι	αι	ας	
Fut. 2.	—	οιμι	ειν	ων	

Terminations of the *Subjective* Moods and of the Participles for *Passive* and *Middle*—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
ου	ωμαι	οιμην	εσθαι	όμενος (Inf. of Aor. 2. Mid. [έσθαι]).
But Aor. 1. Mid.				
αι	ωμαι	αιμην	ασθαι	άμενος
Aor. 1. 2. Pass.				
ησι	ω	ειην	ηναι	εις [ησι becomes ητι in [Aor. 1].
Perf. Pass.				
σο	—	—	σθαι	μένος
Fut. 2. Mid.	—	οιμην	εισθαι	όμενος

The *Subj.* and *Optat.* of the *Perf. Pass.* are for the most part supplied by its participle with ε, ειην (the *Subj.* and *Opt.*, respectively, of ειναι, to be).

## 55. CONSPICUOUS OF THE MOODS OF A BARYTONE VERB.

It must not be supposed that τύπτω has all these forms : they are given as the forms which may occur in verbs of this kind.

	ACTIVE.					Part.
	Indic.	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	
Present,	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτω	τύπτομαι	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imperfect,	ἐτύπτον	ἐτύπτε	ἐτύπῃς	ἐτύπσομαι	ἐτύπβηαι	ἐτύπβος
Perfect 1.	ἔτετυπα	ἔτετυπε	ἔτετυπῃς	ἔτετυπόμην	ἔτετυπῃν	ἔτετυπώς
Pluperfect 1.	ἔτετυπες	ἔτετυπε	ἔτετυπῃς	ἔτετυπόμην	ἔτετυπῃν	ἔτετυπώς
Perfect 2.	ἔτετυπα	ἔτετυπε	ἔτετυπῃς	ἔτετυπόμην	ἔτετυπῃν	ἔτετυπώς
Pluperfect 2.	ἔτετυπες	ἔτετυπε	ἔτετυπῃς	ἔτετυπόμην	ἔτετυπῃν	ἔτετυπώς
Future 1.	τύψω	—	—	τύψομαι	τύψειν	τύψων
Aorist 1.	ἔψα	τύψον	τύψῃς	τύψομαι	τύψαι	τύψας
Future 2.	ἀγγελεύω	—	—	ἀγγελοίμην *	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελεύων
Aorist 2.	ἔπυον	τύπε	τύπῃς	τύπομαι	τυπεῖν	τυπών
PASSIVE.						
Present,	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τύπτομαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperfect,	ἐτυπτόμην	ἐτύπτο	—	—	τετύβηαι	τετυμβέμενος
Perfect,	ἔτετυμην	ἔτετυπο	—	—	τετύβηαι	τετυμβέμενος
Pluperfect,	ἔτετυμην	ἔτετυπο	—	—	τετύβηαι	τετυμβέμενος
Future 1.	τυφθήσομαι	τύφθητι	τυφθῇς	τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσεσθαι	τυφθήσόμενος
Future 2.	τυπθήσονται	—	—	—	—	—
Aorist 1.	τυπθήσονται	—	—	—	—	—
Future 2.	τυπθήσονται	—	—	—	—	—
Aorist 2.	ἐτύπη	—	—	—	—	—
Future 3.	τετύψομαι	—	—	—	—	—
MIDDLE.						
Future 1.	τύψομαι	—	—	—	—	—
Aorist 1.	ἐτύψαμην	τύψαι	τύψομαι	τυψοίμην	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
Future 2.	ἀγγελοῦμαι	—	—	—	—	—
Aorist 2.	ἐτυπόμην	τυποῦ	τύπομαι	τυποίμην	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος

\* Or ἀγγελοῖσιν.

## 56. Terminations (combined with the

TENSES.		MOODS.	
		Indicative.	Imperative.
PRESENT and FUTURE (the <i>Future</i> without <i>Imperat.</i> and <i>Subj.</i> ).	S. P. D.	ω εἰς εἰ ομεν ετε ουσι(ν) ετον ετον	ε ἔτω ετε ἔτωσαν οι ὄντων* ετον ἔτων [Sing. 2. orig. ε-ῶ]
FUTURE 2.	S. P. D.	ὦ εἰς εἰ οὔμεν εἴτε οὔσι(ν) εἶτον εἶτον	None.
Imperfect and Aorist 2.	S. P. D.	ον ες ε ομεν ετε ον ετον ετην	Aorist 2
PERFECT 1 and 2.	S. P. D.	ᾶ ᾶς ε ᾶμεν ᾶτε ᾶσι ᾶτον ᾶτον	Like
Aorist 1. [Obs. Aor. Imper. ον.]	S. P. D.	ᾶ ᾶς ε ᾶμεν ᾶτε ᾶν ᾶτον ᾶτην	ον ἄτω ατε ἄτωσαν οι ἄντων* ατον ἄτων
Pluperfect 1 and 2.	S. P. D.	εινῖ εἰς εἰ ειμεν εἴτε εισαν mostly εσαν ειτον εἶτην	

REMARKS.—The Principal Tenses and Subj. have 3 dual in *ον*, 3 plur. in *σι*.—The Historical Tenses and the Optat. have 3 dual in *ην*, 3 plur. in *ν*.

\* The *dissyllabic* termination of the *Imperat.* 3 plur. is the more common in Attic Greek, though the longer form is not *uncommon*. Care must be taken not to mistake it for the *gen. plur.* of a participle.

‡ Together with this ending, another is in use (called the *Æolic Aor.*) in *εἰα*. It is rare in the *first* person: but in the *second* and *third sing.* and *third plur.* it is far more common than the other form, — *εἰας*, *εἰαε*.—*plur.* *εἰαν*.

§ The *old* Attic has also an ending, *η*, *ης*, which is contracted from the Ionic form *εα*, *εας*. Thus *ἔβεβουλεύκη* for *ἔβεβουλεύκειν*

*Mood-Vowels) of the Active Voice.*

MOODS.			
<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
ω ἦς ἦ ωμεν ἦτε ὦσι ἦτον ἦτον [η in sing. sub- script.]	οἶμι οἷς οἷ οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν οἶτον οἶτην	εἶν	ὦν οὔσα ὄν όντος ούσης ὄντος
None.	οἶμι† οἷς οἷ οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν οἶτον οἶτην	εἶν	ὦν οὔσα οὖν οὖντος ούσης οὖντος
like	Present.	Aor. 2. εἶν	Aorist 2. ὦν οὔσα ὄν όντος ούσης ὄντος
the	Present.	εἶναι	ὥς νῖα ὅς ότος νίας ότος
Like the Pre- sent.	αιμι† αἷς αἷ αιμεν αἶτε αἶεν αἶτον αἶτην	αἷ	ᾗς ᾗσα ᾗν αυτος άσης αυτος

For ACCENTUATION, see pp. 206-208.

† Together with this ending the Optative of the Fut. 2. has also the termination οἶην (e. g. φανοῖην), which is a common Optative ending of *contracted verbs*. The *Futurum Atticum* has usually this Optative;<sup>1</sup> which is also occasionally found in the *Perf. Optat.* (especially that of *Perf. 2*; πεποιθοῖην, ἐκπεφυγοῖην, προεληλυθοῖην); and in σχοῖην, Aor. 2. Opt. from ἔχω.—

οἶην, οἷς, οἶη,—οἶμεν, οἶητε, οἶσαν,—οἶητον, οἶήτην,  
οἶ οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν, οἶτον, οἶτην.

<sup>1</sup> The *Opt.* of ἐπιτελῶ (for instance), *Fut. Att.* for ἐπιτελέσω, is either ἐπιτελοῖην or ἐπιτελέσοιμι; never ἐπιτελοῖμι.



## 57. Terminations (combined with the Mood-

TENSES.		MOODS.	
		Indicative.	Imperative.
PRESENT and FUTURE.	S.	ομαι η (ει)* εται	ου* έστω
	P.	όμεθα έσσε ονται	εσσε έστωσαν
	D.	όμεθον έσσον εσθον	ορ έσθων[ εσθον έσθων (Future, none.)
PERFECT.	S.	μαι σαι ται	σο στω
	P.	μεθα σσε νται	σσε στωσαν
	D.	μεθον σσον σθον	ορ σθων σθον σθων
Pluperfect.	S.	μην σο το	
	P.	μεθα σσε ντο	
	D.	μεθον σσον σθην	
Imperfect and Aor. 2. Mid.	S.	όμην ου*	Aor. 2.
	P.	όμεθα εσσε οντο	
	D.	όμεθον εσσον έσθην	
Aor. 1. Mid. [Obs. Imper. ai.]	S.	άμην ω* ατο	αι άστω
	P.	άμεθα ασσε αντο	ασσε άστωσαν
	D.	άμεθον ασσον άσθην	ορ άσθων ασθον άσθων
FUT. 2. MID.	S.	οὔμαι ἦ (εἶ) εἶται	None.
	P.	οὔμεθα εἶσσε οὐνται	
	D.	οὔμεθον εἶσσον εἶσθον	
Pass. Aorists. [conjugated with- out mood-vowels.]	S.	ην ης η	ἦν (Aor. 1. ἦν) ἦτο
	P.	ημεν ητε ησαν	ἦτε ἦτωσαν
	D.	ητον ἦτην	ἦτον ἦτων

REMARKS.—The *Principal Tenses* and *Subj.* have 3 dual in *ον*, 3 plur. in *ται*; the *Historical Tenses* and *Optat.* have 3 dual in *ην*, 3 plur. in *το*. The dual *-μεθον* is very rare: the 1st pl. *-μεθα* being used instead of it.—*ηδ* (Aor. Imper.) becomes *ητι* when the *η* is preceded by an *aspirated mute* (hence always in Aor. 1): *τῶδῃτι*.

\* The second persons from *μαι*, *μην*, are properly *σαι*, *σο*. But when these were appended to the root by a connecting vowel, the *σ* was thrown away; and *σαι*, for instance, contracted into *η*, *Attic* *ει*, which is the only termination for *βούλει*, *θῆλει*, *οἶει* (*you choose, will see, think*). [Kühner says, that *ει* is the regular form in *Aristophanes*, but is avoided by the *Tragic* writers; that it is used by *Thucyd.* and *Xen.*; but that *Plato* and the *Orators* use both forms.]—So *ον* is for *εω*; *ω* (Aor. 1. Mid.) for *ασω*; *η* in *Subj.* for *ησαι*; *οιο* in *Optat.* for *οισω*.

*Vowels) of the Passive and Middle Voice.*

MOODS.					
Subjunctive.		Optative.		Infin.	Participle.
ωμαι η* ηται ὠμεῖα ησῖε ωνται ὠμεῖον ησῖον ησῖον (Future, none.)		οἶμην οιο* οιοτο οἶμεῖα οιοῖε οιντο οἶμεῖον οιοῖον οιοῖον		εῖσθαι	όμενος η ον
				σθαι	μένος μῆν μόνον
as		Present.		Aor. 2. εῖσθαι	As Present.
Like Present.		αἶμην αιο αιτο αἶμεῖα αιοῖε αιτο αἶμεῖον αιοῖον αιοῖον		ασθαι	άμενος η ον
None.		οἶμην οἶο οἶτο οἶμεῖα οἶοῖε οἶντο οἶμεῖον οἶοῖον οἶοῖον		εῖσθαι	ούμενος η ον
ῶ ῆς ῆ	ῶμεν ῆτε ῶσι ῆτον ῆτον	εἶην εἶης εἶη εἶμεν εἶητε εἶσαν οὔ· εἶεν   εἶητον εἶήτην	ῆναι	εἰς εἶσα ἐν ἐντος εἰσῆς ἐντος	

For ACCENTUATION, see pp. 206-208.

† The 1 *dual* and *plural* had each an extended form, *μεσδον, μεσθα*: they are used even by Attic *poets*.

‡ The shortened form of the 3 pl. *Imperative* is very common: the Epic poets use no other form. It is identical with 3rd dual.

§ The terminations *νται, ντο*, are unmanageable, except from pure roots. The *Ionian* forms in *σται, στο* (before which the *p* and *k* sounds are aspirated), are also found in the *older* and *middle* Attic writers: *λελεῖσθαι, τετάρχαι, ἐφθάρχαι, κερχωρίσθαι* [*χωρίζω*]. A periphrasis with *partic.* (*λελειμμένοι εἰσι*) is generally used.

|| *εἶεν* is more common than *εἶσαν*. Similar forms for the 1st and 2nd persons (*εἶμεν, εἶτε*) are found in the Attic dialect, principally in the poets, but also in prose.

58. *Regular Verb in ω.*

## THE ACTIVE.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Pres. S.	λύ-ω λύ-εις λύ-ει	λύ-ω λύ-ῃς λύ-ῃ	λύ-οιμι λύ-οις λύ-οι	λύ-ε λύ-έτω
P.	λύ-ομεν λύ-ετε λύ-ουσι(ν)	λύ-ωμεν λύ-ητε λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιμεν λύ-οιτε λύ-οιεν	λύ-εστε λύ-έτωσαν οἱ λύ-όντων
D.	λύ-ετον λύ-ετον	λύ-ητον λύ-ητον	λύ-οιτον λυ-οίτην	λύ-ετον λύ-έτων
Imperf. S.	ἔ-λυ-ον ἔ-λυ-ες ἔ-λυ-ε(ν)	P. ἐ-λύ-ομεν ἐ-λύ-ετε ἐ-λυ-ον.	D. ἐ-λύ-ετον ἐ-λυ-έτην	
	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Perf. S.	λέ-λύ-κᾱ λέ-λυ-κᾱς λέ-λυ-κε(ν)	λε-λύ-κω like the Present.	λε-λύ-κοιμι like the Present.	(very rare.)* (λέ-λυ-κε) like the Present.
P.	λε-λύ-καμεν λε-λύ-κατε λε-λύ-κασι(ν)			
D.	λε-λύ-κατον λε-λύ-κατον			
Plupf. S.	ἔλε-λύ-κειν ἔλε-λύ-κεις ἔλε-λύ-κει	P. ἐλε-λύ-κειμεν ἐλε-λύ-κειτε (ἐλε-λύ-κεισαν) ἐλε-λύ-κεσαν	D. ————— ἐλε-λύ-κειτον ἐλε-λυ-κείτην	
	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Fut.	λύ-σω like the Present.	none	λύ-σοιμι like the Present.	none
Aor. S.	ἔ-λύ-σα ἔ-λυ-σᾶς ἔ-λυ-σε(ν)	λύ-σω like the Present.	λύ-σαιμι λύ-σαις, -σειας λύ-σαι, -σειε(ν)	λύ-σον λυ-σάτω
P.	ἐ-λύ-σαμεν ἐ-λύ-σατε ἐ-λυ-σᾶν		λύ-σαιμεν λύ-σαιτε λύ-σαιεν, -σειαν	λύ-σατε λυ-σάτωσαν οἱ λυ-σάντων
D.	ἐ-λύ-σατον ἐ-λυ-σάτην		λύ-σαιτον λυ-σαίτην	λύ-σατον λυ-σάτων
Inf.	Pr. λύειν; Fut. λύσειν; Aor. λύσαι; Perf. λελυκέναι.			
Partcp.	Pr. λύων, λύουσα, λύων; Fut. λύσων, λύσουσα, λύσων; Aor. λύσας, λύσασα, λύσάν; Perf. λελυκώς, νύα, ός,			
			G. κότος, κυίας, κότος	

\* From a few words whose *Perf.* has a *present* meaning; e. g. *τεχνήετε* (*Kr.*).—The usual form is Imper. of *εἰμι* with *perf. part.*

## THE PASSIVE.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Pres. S.	λύ-ομαι λύ-η, -ει λύ-εται	λύ-ωμαι λύ-η λύ-ηται	λυ-οίμην λύ-οιο λύ-οιτο	λύ-ου λύ-έσθω
P.	λυ-όμεθα λύ-εσθε λύ-ονται	λυ-ώμεθα λύ-ησθε λύ-ωνται	λυ-οίμεθα λύ-οισθε λύ-οιντο	λύ-εσθε λυ-έσθωσαν or λυ-έσθων
D.	[λυ-όμεσθον] λύ-εσθον λύ-εσθον	[λυ-ώμεσθον] λύ-ησθον λύ-ησθον	[λυ-οίμεσθον] λύ-οισθον λυ-οίσσθην	λύ-εσθον λυ-έσθων
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>
Imperfect.	έ-λυ-όμην έ-λύ-ου έ-λύ-ετο	έ-λυ-όμεθα έ-λύ-εσθε έ-λύ-οντο		[έ-λυ-όμεσθον] έ-λύ-εσθον έ-λύ-εσθην
Perf. Indic.	λέ-λυ-μαι λέ-λυ-σαι λέ-λυ-ται	λε-λύ-μεθα λέ-λυ-σθε λέ-λυ-νται		[λε-λί-μεσθον] λέ-λυ-σθον λέ-λυ-σθον
Perf. Imper.	λέ-λυ-σο λε-λύ-σθω	λέ-λυ-σθε λε-λί-σθωσαν or λε-λύ-σθων		λέ-λυ-σθον λε-λύ-σθων
Pluperfect.	έλε-λύ-μην έλέ-λυ-σο έλέ-λυ-το	έλε-λύ-μεθα έλέ-λυ-σθε έλέ-λυ-ντο		[έλε-λύ-μεσθον] έλέ-λυ-σθον έλε-λύ-σθην

[On the Subj. and Opt. of the Perfect, see Pdm. 55.]

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Fut. λυ-θήσομαι		none	λυ-θήσοίμην	none
First Aor.				
S.	έ-λύ-θην έ-λύ-θης έ-λύ-θη	λυ-θῶ λυ-θῆς λυ-θῇ	λυ-θείην λυ-θείης λυ-θείη	λύ-θητι λυ-θήτω
P.	έ-λύ-θημεν έ-λύ-θητε έ-λύ-θησαν	λυ-θῶμεν λυ-θῆτε λυ-θῶσι(ν)	λυ-θείμεν, -θείμεν λυ-θείητε, -θείτε λυ-θείσαν, -θείεν	λύ-θητε λυ-θήτωσαν [λυ-θέντων ?]
D.	έ-λύ-θητον έ-λύ-θητην	λυ-θῆτον λη-θήτον	λυ-θείτον λυ-θείτην, -θείτην	λύ-θητον λυ-θήτων
Fut. 3.	λε-λύ-σομαι	none	λε-λυ-σοίμην	none
Infinitive.	Pres. λύεσθαι ; Perf. λελύσθαι ; Aor. λυθήναι ; Future, λυθήσεσθαι ; Future 3. λελύσεσθαι.			
Participle.	Pres. λυόμενος, η, ον ; Perf. λελυμένος, η, ον ; Aor. λυθείς, είσα, έν, G. έντος, είσης, έντος ; Fut. λυθήσόμενος, η, ον ; Fut. 3. λελυσόμενος, η, ον.			

## THE MIDDLE.

<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
1st Aor. λύ-σομαι	none	λυ-σοίμην	none
2. ἐ-λυ-σάμην	λί-σωμαι	λυ-σαίμην	
ἐ-λύ-σω	λύ-σῃ	λύ-σαιο	λύ-σαι
ἐ-λύ-σατο	λύ-σῃται	λύ-σαιτο	λυ-σάσθω
P. ἐ-λυ-σάμεθα	λυ-σώμεθα	λυ-σαίμεθα	
ἐ-λύ-σασθε	λύ-σησθε	λύ-σαιοσθε	λύ-σασθε
ἐ-λύ-σαντο	λύ-σονται	λύ-σαιντο	λυ-σάσθωσαν or λυ-σάσθων
D. [ἐ-λυ-σάμεθον	λυ-σώμεθον	λυ-σαίμεθον]	
ἐ-λύ-σασθον	λύ-σησθον	λύ-σαιοσθον	λύ-σασθον
ἐ-λυ-σάσθη	λύ-σησθον	λυ-σαίσθη	λυ-σάσθων
Infinitive. Future, λύσεσθαι		Aor. λύσασθαι	
Participle. Future, λυόμενος, η, ον.		Aor. λυσάμενος, η, ον.	
Verbal Adjective, λυ-τός, ή, όν· λυ-τός, α, ον.			

*Tempora Secunda.*

(φεύγω, flee; βάλλω, throw; κόπτω, hit.)

Perf. 2. πέφυγα, &c.	Plupf. ἐπέφεύγειν, &c.
Aor. 2. Act. Ind. ἔβαλον	Imper. βάλε
Subj.βάλω	Infinit. βαλεῖν
Optat. βάλοιμι	Part. βαλόν, οὔσα, ός
Aor. 2. Mid. Ind. ἐβαλόμην	Imper. βαλοῦ
	βαλέσθω
	βάλεσθον
	βαλέσθων
	βάλεσθε
	βαλέσθωσαν
	or βαλέσθων
Subj. βάλωμαι	Infinit. βαλέσθαι
Optat. βαλοίμην	Part. βαλόμενος
Aor. 2. Pass. Ind. ἐκόπη	Imperf. κόπησι, κόπητω, &c.
Fut. 2. Pass. Ind. κοπήσομαι	

## A. ACCENTUATION OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

☞ With respect to accentuation, the terminations *αι, α* are considered *long* in the *Optative*. With this exception, the termination *αι* is considered short in verbs, as *αι, α* are, as the termination of *substantives*.

a) The *general* rule is, that the accent is as far from the end of the word as possible.

b) But *Infin.* Aor. 1. Act. is always accented on the *penult*.  
[*Infin.* κωλύσαι, φυλάξαι.]

c) *Infin.* of Aor. 2. Act. is perispomenon ; its *Particp.* oxytone.  
[βαλεῖν, βαλόν.]

d) The *Infin.* of *Perf.* Act. is paroxytone, *Particp.* oxytone.  
[τετυφέναι, τετυφός.]

e) The *Imperatives* εἰπέ, εὐρέ, ἐλθέ, and (in *Attic*) λαβέ, ἰδέ, are oxytone.—But in their compound forms, the accent is thrown back. [ἔξελθε, ἀπόλαβε.]

f) In the Indicative of an *augmented tense*, the accent is never moved nearer to the beginning than the *augment*:

εἶχον, προσεῖχον. ἔσχον, παρέσχον. ἴκται, ἀφίκται.

—But λείπε, κατάλειπε in the *Imperative*. So also if the augment is rejected by poetic license : ἔκφευγον for ἐξέφευγον.

g) The accent *helps* us to distinguish the three following forms, which but for that are identical.

Aor. 1. Act.

Aor. 1. Mid.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>3rd sing. Opt.</i>	<i>2nd sing. Imperative.</i>
φυλάξαι	φυλάξαι	φύλαξαι
ποιῆσαι	ποιήσαι	ποίησαι

In *dissyllable* verbs these forms are not distinguished by the accent, unless the penult of Aor. 1. Act. is long by nature : e. g. λύσαι (*Inf.* Aor. 1. Act. ; *Imper.* of Aor. 1. Mid.) : λύσαι (3 s. *Opt.* Aor. 1. Act.) : but τρέσαι, λέξαι, in all the forms.

h) *Participles* have in all their forms the same *tone-syllable* as the *nom. masc.*, unless the general rules make a change necessary.

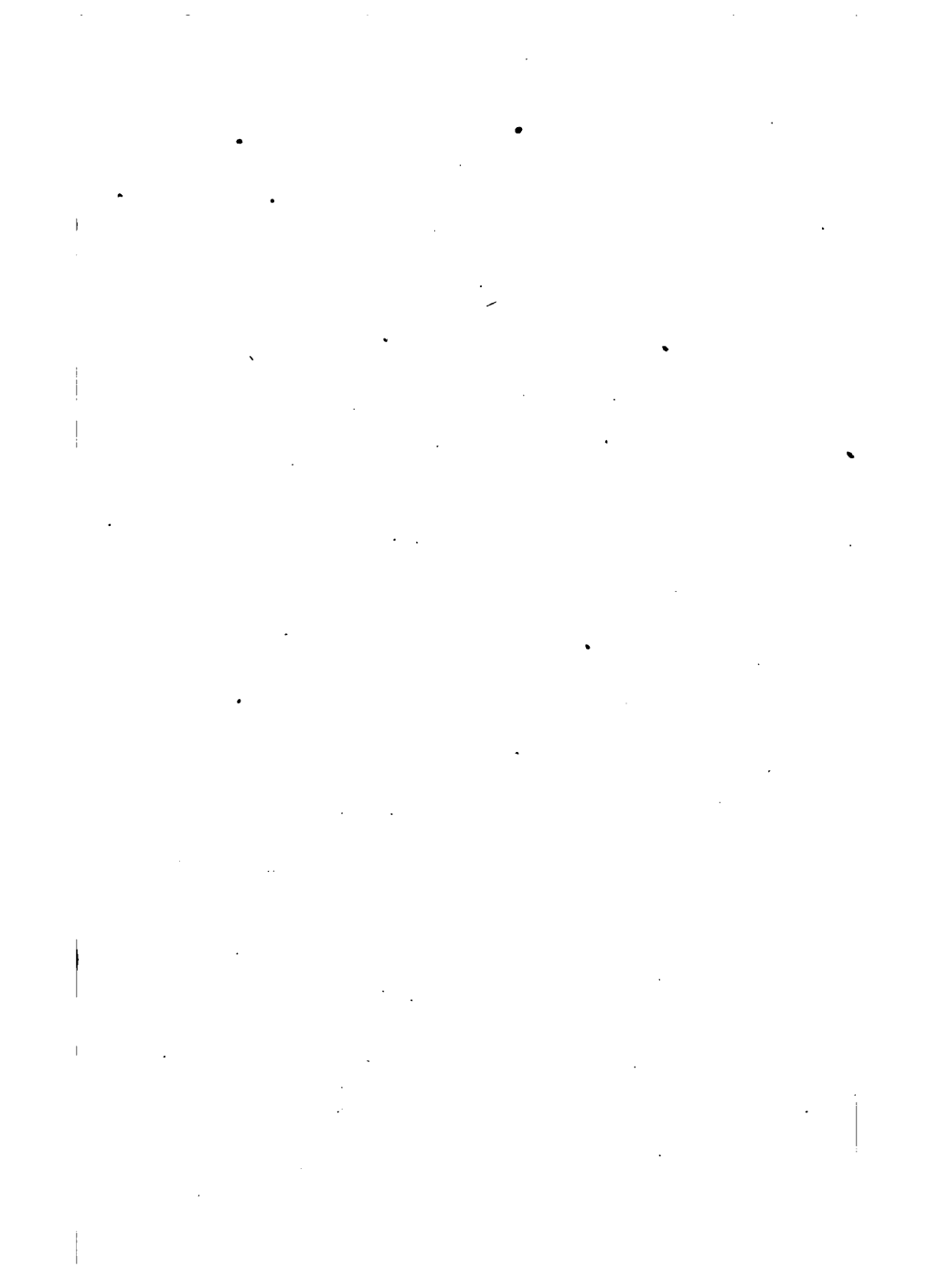
φυλάττων	φυλάττουσα	φυλάττων
τετυφός	τετυφυῖα	τετυφός
βαλόν	βαλοῦσα	βαλόν
παιδεύων	παιδεύουσα	παιδεύων

## B. ACCENTUATION OF THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

Accent as far from the end of the word as possible.

- a) But *Infin.* of Aor. 2. *Mid.* is *paroxytone*. [συμβαλέσσαι.]  
 b) *Infin.* and *Partcp.* of Perf. Pass. have accent on *penult*.  
 [πεπαιδεῦσαι· λελύσαι.—πεπαιδευμένος.]  
 c) *Infinitives* in *ναι* have always accent on *penult* [λυθῆναι].  
 Cf. A. d.  
 d) The *Participles of Pass. Aorists* are *oxytone*. [λυθείς.]  
 e) The *Subj.* of the *Pass. Aorists* (ᾠ being contracted from ἔω)  
 is *perispomenon* through the sing., and *properispomenon* in  
 dual and plur.  
 f) In *Imper.* of Aor. 2. *Mid.* ου is *perispomenon* (λαβοῦ) The  
 other persons conform to the general rule.  
 g) For the *participles* see A, h.

λυθείς	λυθείσᾱ	λυθέν	} Dat. pl. m. and n.
λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος	
			{ εἶσι (not εσσι).





## 59. TABLE OF

(ACTIVE.)

A) PRES.		τηρ-		φιλ-		χρυσ-	
Indic.	S.	άω, είς, άει;	-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ,	έω, είς, έει,	-ῶ, -είς, -εί,	όω, όεις, όει,	-ῶ, -οίς, -οί,
	P.	άομεν, άετε, άουσι,	-ῶμεν, -άτε, -ῶσι,	έομεν, έετε, έουσι,	-ῶμεν, -είτε, -οῦσι,	όομεν, όετε, όουσι,	-ῶμεν, -οῦτε, -οῦσι,
	D.	άετον, άετον,	-άτον, -άτον.	έετον, έετον,	-είτον, -είτον.	όετον, όετον,	-οῦτον, -οῦτον.
Imp.	S.	αε, άέτω, άετε,	-α, -άτω, -άτε,	εε, έέτω, έετε,	-ει, -είτω, -είτε,	οε, οέτω, οετε,	-ου, -ούτω, -οῦτε,
	P.	άέτωσαν, άετον,	-άτωσαν, -άτον.	έέτωσαν, έετον,	-είτωσαν, -είτον.	οέτωσαν, όετον,	-οῦτωσαν, -οῦτον.
	D.	άέτων, άέτων,	-άτων, -άτων.	έέτων, έέτων,	-είτων, -είτων.	οέτων, όέτων,	-οῦτων, -οῦτων.
Subj.	S.	άω, άῆς, άῆ,	-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ,	έω, έῆς, έῆ,	-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ,	όω, όῆς, όῆ,	-ῶ, -οίς, -οί,
	P.	άωμεν, άῆτε, άωσι,	-ῶμεν, -άτε, -ῶσι,	έωμεν, έῆτε, έωσι,	-ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι,	όωμεν, όῆτε, όωσι,	-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι,
	D.	άητον, άητον,	-άτον, -άτον.	έητον, έῆτον, έῆτον,	-ῆτον, -ῆτον, -ῆτον.	όητον, όῆτον, όῆτον,	-ῶτον, -ῶτον, -ῶτον.
Opt.	S.	άοιμ, άοις, άοι,	-ῶμι, -οίς, -ῶ,	έοιμ, έοις, έοι,	-οῖμι, -οίς, -οί,	όοιμ, όοις, όοι,	-οῖμι, -οίς, -οί,
	P.	άοιμεν, άοιτε, άοιεν,	-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶεν,	έοιμεν, έοιτε, έοιεν,	-οῖμεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν,	όοιμεν, όοιτε, όοιεν,	-οῖμεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν,
	D.	άοιτον, άοίτην,	-ῶτον, -ῶτην.	έοιτον, έοίτην,	-οῖτον, -οῖτην.	όοιτον, όοίτην,	-οῖτον, -οῖτην.
Infinitive.		άειν, άειν,	-ᾶν [or ᾶν].	έειν, έειν,	-εῖν.	όειν, όειν,	-οῦν.
Prtcp.	M.	άων, άουσα, άον,	-ῶν, -ῶσα, -ῶν.	έων, έουσα, έον,	-ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.	όων, όουσα, όον,	-ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν.

## CONTRACTED VERBS.

(PASSIVE.)

A) PRES.		τιμ-	φιλ-	χρυσ-
Indic.	S.	ἀομαι, -ῶμαι, ἀῆ, -ῆ, ἀεται, -ᾶται,	έομαι, -οῦμαι, ἐῆ, -ῆ, έεται, -εῖται,	όομαι, -οῦμαι, ὀῆ, -οῆ, όεται, -οῦται,
	P.	αόμεθα, -ώμεθα, αέσθῃ, -ᾷσθῃ, αονται, -ώνται,	εόμεθα, -ούμεθα, έεσθῃ, -εῖσθῃ, έονται, -οῦνται,	οόμεθα, -οούμεθα, όεσθῃ, -οῦσθῃ, όονται, -οῦνται,
	D.	αόμεθον, -ώμεθον, αέσθον, -ᾷσθον, αέσθον, -ᾷσθον.	εόμεθον, -ούμεθον, έεσθον, -εῖσθον, έεσθον, -εῖσθον.	οόμεθον, -οούμεθον, όεσθον, -οῦσθον, όεσθον, -οῦσθον.
Imp.	S.	άου, -ῶ, αέσθω, -ᾷσθω, άεσθῃ, -ᾷσθῃ,	έου, -οῦ, έεσθω, -εῖσθω, έεσθῃ, -εῖσθῃ,	όου, -οῦ, όεσθω, -οῦσθω, όεσθῃ, -οῦσθῃ,
	P.	άεσθῃ, -ᾷσθῃ, άεσθῃσαν, -ᾷσθῃσαν, άεσθον, -ᾷσθον,	έεσθῃ, -εῖσθῃ, έεσθῃσαν, -εῖσθῃσαν, έεσθον, -εῖσθον,	όεσθῃ, -οῦσθῃ, όεσθῃσαν, -οῦσθῃσαν, όεσθον, -οῦσθον,
	D.	άεσθῃ, -ᾷσθῃ, άεσθῃ, -ᾷσθῃ.	έεσθῃ, -εῖσθῃ, έεσθῃ, -εῖσθῃ.	όεσθῃ, -οῦσθῃ, όεσθῃ, -οῦσθῃ.
Subj.	S.	άωμαι, -ῶμαι, ἀῆ, -ῆ, ἀηται, -ᾶται,	έωμαι, -ῶμαι, ἐῆ, -ῆ, ἐηται, -ῆται,	όωμαι, -ῶμαι, ὀῆ, -οῆ, ὀηται, -οῆται,
	P.	αόμεθα, -ώμεθα, αῆσθῃ, -ᾷσθῃ, αωνται, -ώνται,	εόμεθα, -ούμεθα, ἐῆσθῃ, -ῆσθῃ, έωνται, -ώνται,	οόμεθα, -οούμεθα, όῆσθῃ, -ῷσθῃ, όωνται, -ώνται,
	D.	αόμεθον, -ώμεθον, αῆσθον, -ᾷσθον, αῆσθον, -ᾷσθον.	εόμεθον, -ούμεθον, ἐῆσθον, -ῆσθον, ἐῆσθον, -ῆσθον.	οόμεθον, -οούμεθον, όῆσθον, -ῷσθον, όῆσθον, -ῷσθον.
Opt.	S.	αοίμην, -οίμην, άοιο, -οίο, άοιτο, -οίτο,	εοίμην, -οίμην, έοιο, -οίο, έοιτο, -οίτο,	οοίμην, -οίμην, όοιο, -οίο, όοιτο, -οίτο,
	P.	αοίμεθα, -οίμεθα, αοίσθῃ, -οίσθῃ, αοινο, -οινο,	εοίμεθα, -οίμεθα, έοίσθῃ, -οίσθῃ, έοινο, -οινο,	οοίμεθα, -οίμεθα, όοίσθῃ, -οίσθῃ, όοινο, -οινο,
	D.	αοίμεθον, -οίμεθον, αοίσθον, -οίσθον, αοίσθην, -οίσθην.	εοίμεθον, -οίμεθον, έοίσθον, -οίσθον, έοίσθην, -οίσθην.	οοίμεθον, -οίμεθον, όοίσθον, -οίσθον, όοίσθην, -οίσθην.
Infinitive.		άεσθαι, -ᾷσθαι.	έεσθαι, -εῖσθαι.	όεσθαι, -οῦσθαι.
Partic.	M.	αόμενος, -όμενος,	εόμενος, -οόμενος,	οόμενος, -οούμενος,
	F.	αομένη, -ομένη,	εομένη, -οομένη,	οομένη, -οομένη,
	N.	αόμενον, -όμενον.	εόμενον, -οόμενον.	οόμενον, -οούμενον.

## (Imperfect Active.)

B) IMPF.		ἐτίμ-	ἐφίλ-	ἐχρύσ-
Indic.	S.	αον, -ων, αες, -ας, αε, -α,	εον, -ουν, εες, -εις, εε, -ει,	οον, -ουν, οες, -ους, οε, -ου,
	P.	άομεν, -ώμεν, άετε, -άτε,	έομεν, -ούμεν, έετε, -είτε,	όομεν, -ούμεν, όετε, -ούτε,
	D.	αον, -ων, άετον, -άτον, αέτην, -άτην.	εον, -ουν, έετον, -έτον, έήτην, -είτην.	οον, -ουν, όετον, -ότον, όήτην, -ούτην.

60.

## Verbs in μι.

τίθημι, place; ἵστημι, make to stand; δίδωμι, give; δείκνυμι, show

(Formed from simpler roots, τε, στα, δο, δεικ.)

## MOODS OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Indic.	Imperat.	Sulj.	Opt.	Infm.	Part.
Pres. τίθημι ἵστημι δίδωμι δείκνυμι	(τίθετε) τίθει (ἱσταῖσι) ἵστη (δίδοσι) δίδου (δείκνυσι) δείκνυ	τιθῶ (ῆς, ῆ) ιστῶ, (ῆς, ῆ) διδῶ (ῶς, ῶ) —	τιθῆην ισταίην διδοίην —	τιθέναι ιστάναι διδόναι δεικνύναι	τιθείς ιστάς διδούς δεικνύς
Aor. 2. ἔθην ἔστην ἔδων	θές στηῖσι δός	θῶ (ῆς, ῆ) στῶ (ῆς, ῆ) δῶ (ῶς, ῶ)	θείην σταίην δοίην	θεῖναι στήναι δοῦναι	θείς στάς δούς

## TENSES OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

## Indicative.

## Present.

S.	τίθημι τίθης τίθῃσι(ν)	ἵστημι ἵσθης ἵσθῃσι(ν)	δίδωμι δίδως δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυμι δείκνυς δείκνυσι(ν)
P.	τίθεμεν τίθετε τίθεᾶσι(ν)	ἵσθμεν ἵσθατε ἵσταῖσι(ν)	δίδομεν δίδοτε διδᾶσι(ν)	δείκνυμεν δείκνυτε δεικνύᾶσι(ν)
D.	τίθετον τίθετον	ἵστατον ἵστατον	δίδοτον δίδοτον	δείκνυτον δείκνυτον

## (Imperfect Passive.)

B) IMPF.		ἐτιμ-	ἐφιλ-	ἐχρυσ-
Indic.	S.	ἀόμην, -ώμην, άου, -ώ, άετο, -άτο,	εόμην, -ούμην, έου, -ού, έετο, -είτο,	οόμην, -ούμην, όου, -ού, όετο, -ούτο,
	P.	ἀόμεθα, -ώμεθα, άεσθε, -άσθε, άοντο, -ώντο,	εόμεθα, -ούμεθα, έεσθε, -είσθε, έοντο, -ούντο,	οόμεθα, -οούμεθα, όεσθε, -ούσθε, όοντο, -ούντο,
	D.	ἀόμεσθον, -ώμεσθον, άεσθον, -άσθον, άεσθην, -άσθην.	εόμεσθον, -ούμεσθον, έεσθον, -είσθον, έεσθην, -είσθην.	οόμεσθον, -οούμεσθον, όεσθον, -ούσθον, οέσθην, -ούσθην.

## Imperfect [Cf. p. 218, e].

S.	ἐτίσθην (ἐτίσθης) (ἐτίσθη)	ἴσθην ἴσθης ἴσθη	[ἐδίδων]* [ἐδίδως] [ἐδίδω]	ἐδείκνυν ἐδείκνυς ἐδείκνυ
P.	ἐτίθεμεν ἐτίθετε ἐτίθεσαν	ἴσθαμεν ἴσθατε ἴστασαν	ἐδίδομεν ἐδίδοτε ἐδίδασαν	ἐδείκνυμεν ἐδείκνυτε ἐδείκνυσαν
D.	ἐτίθετον ἐτίθετην	ἴστατον ἴστατην	ἐδίδοτον ἐδιδότην	ἐδείκνυτον ἐδείκνυτην

## 2nd Aorist.

S.	[ἔσθην] [ἔσθης] [ἔσθη]	ἔσθην ἔσθης ἔσθη	[ἔδων] [ἔδως] [ἔδω]	(none)
P.	ἔθεμεν ἔθετε ἔθεσαν	ἔστημεν ἔστητε ἔστησαν	ἔδομεν ἔδοτε ἔδοσαν	
D.	ἔθετον ἔθετην	ἔστητον ἔστήτην	ἔδοτον ἔδότην	

## Subjunctive.

## Present.

S.	τιζῶ τιζῆς τιζῇ	ἰσθῶ ἰσθῆς ἰσθῇ	διδῶ διδῆς διδῇ	from δεικνύω
P.	τιζώμεν τιζήτε τιζῶσι(ν)	ἰσθώμεν ἰσθήτε ἰσθῶσι(ν)	διδώμεν διδώτε διδῶσι(ν)	
D.	τιζήτον τιζήτων	ἰσθήτον ἰσθῶτων	διδῶτον διδῶτων	

\* The forms in use are: ἐδίδουν, ἐδίδους, ἐδίδου, p. 218, e. ἐδίδου only Xen. An. 5, 8, 4. (as Od. τ. 367.)

## 2nd Aorist.

S.	ᾤσῳ	στώ	ᾤσῳ	(none)
	ᾤσῃς	σῇς	ᾤσῃς	

The Terminations as in the Present.

## Optative.

## Present.

S.	τιθεῖην	ἵσταίνην	διδόειν	from δεικνύειν
	τιθεῖης	ἵσταίης	διδόεις	
	τιθεῖη	ἵσταίη	διδόειη	
P.	τιθεῖμεν	ἵσταίμεν	διδόειμεν	
	τιθεῖμεν	ἵσταίμεν	διδόειμεν	
	τιθεῖητε	ἵσταίητε	διδόειητε	
	τιθεῖτε	ἵσταίτε	διδόειτε	
	(τιθεῖσαν)	(ἵσταίσαν)	(διδόεισαν)	
	τιθεῖεν	ἵσταίεν	διδόειεν	
D.	τιθεῖητον	ἵσταίητον	διδόειητον	
	τιθεῖτον	ἵσταίτον	διδόειτον	
	τιθεῖήτην	ἵσταίήτην	διδόειήτην	
	τιθεῖτην	ἵσταίτην	διδόειτην	

## 2nd Aorist.

S.	θεῖην	σταῖην	δόειν	(none)
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Terminations as in the Present.

## Imperative.

## Present.

S.	[τίθει]	[ἵστασι]	[δίδοσι]	[δείκνυσι]
	τίθει	ἵστη	δίδου	δείκνυ
	τιθέτω	ἵσταντω	διδότω	δείκνυτω
P.	τίθετε	ἵσταντε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	[τιθέτωσαν]	[ἵσταντων]	[διδότωσαν]	[δείκνυτωνσαν]
	τιθέωντων	ἵσταντων	διδόντων	δείκνυντων
D.	τίθετον	ἵσταντον	διδότον	δείκνυτον
	τιθέωντων	ἵσταντων	διδόντων	δείκνυντων

## 2nd Aorist.

S.	θές*	σῆσι†	δός*	(none)
	θέτω	σῆτω	δότω	

Terminations as in the Present.

\* The compounds throw the accent back on the preceding syllable: *περίδες*, *ἀπόδος*, *ἀπόδοτε*.

† In the compounds *στᾶ*: *παράστᾶ*, *ἀπὸστᾶ*.

*Infinitive.**Present.*

τιθέναι      ἰσθάναι      δίδοναι      (δείκνυμαι)

*2nd Aorist.*

θεῖναι      στήναι      δοῦναι      (none)

*Participle.**Present.*

Masc.	τιθείς	ισθᾶς	διδούς	δείκνυς
G.	-έντος	-άντος	-όντος	-ίντος
Fem.	τιθείσα	ισθᾶσα	διδούσα	δείκνυσα
Neut.	τιθέν	ισθάν	διδόν	δείκνυν

*2nd Aorist.*

θεῖς, θεῖσα, θεόν,      στάς, σταῖσα, σταν,      δούς, δοῦσα, δόν,      (none)

61.

## PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

*Moods of the Passive and Middle.*

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
τίθ-εμαι	εσο (ου)	ᾶμαι	είμην	εσθαι	έμενος
ιστ-άμαι	ασο (ω)	ᾶμαι	αίμην	ασθαι	άμενος
διδ-ομαι	οσο (ου)	ᾶμαι	οίμην	οσθαι	όμενος
δείκν-υμαι	ῦσο	_____	_____	υσθαι	ύμενος
<i>Aor. 2.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
ἐθέμην	(θέσο) θοῦ	θῶμαι	θείμην	θέσθαι	θέμενος
[ἐστάμην not found]					
ἐπτάμην	(πτάσο) πτώ	πτῶμαι	πταίμην	πτάσθαι	πτάμενος
flew					
εδόμην	(δόσο) δοῦ	δῶμαι	δοίμην	δόσθαι	δόμενος

## TENSES OF THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

*Indicative.**Present.*

<i>Sing.</i>	τίθ-εμαι	ἰσθᾶμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
	τίθ-εσαι	ἰσθᾶσαι	δίδοσαι	δείκνυσαι
	[τίθῃ]	[ἰσθᾶ]		
	τίθ-εται	ἰσθᾶται	δίδοται	δείκνυται
<i>Plur.</i>	τίθ-εμεθα	ἰσθᾶμεθα	διδόμεθα	δείκνυμεθα
	τίθ-εσθε	ἰσθασθε	διδόσθε	δείκνυσθε
	τίθενται	ἰστανται	διδονται	δείκνυνται
<i>Dual.</i>	[τίθ-εσθον]	[ἰσθᾶ-μεσθον]	[διδό-μεσθον]	[δείκνυ-μεσθον]
	τίθ-εσθον	ἰσθασθον	διδόσθον	δείκνυσθον
	τίθ-εσθον	ἰσθασθον	διδόσθον	δείκνυσθον

Imperfect.			
Sing.	ἐτιδέμην ἐτίδεσο [ἐτίδου] ἐτίδετο	ἰσταμην ἰστασο [ἰστω] ἰστατο	ἐδιδόμην ἐδίδοσο [ἐδίδου] ἐδίδοτο
Plur.	ἐτιδέμεθα ἐτίδεσθε ἐτίθεντο	ἰστάμεθα ἰστασθε ἰσταντο	ἐδιδόμεθα ἐδίδοσθε ἐδίδοντο
Dual.	[ἐτιδέμεθον] ἐτίδεσθον ἐτιδέσθην	[ἰστάμεθον] ἰστασθον ἰστάσθην	[ἐδιδόμεθον] ἐδίδοσθον ἐδιδόσθην

2nd Aorist Middle.			
Sing.	ἐδέμην ἔξου ἔσето	[ἐστάμην] [ἔστω] [ἔστατο]	ἐδόμην ἔδου ἔδοτο
			(none)

Terminations the same as those of the Imperfect.

*Subjunctive.* [Cf. p. 218, c.]

Present.			
Sing.	τιθῶμαι τιθῇ τιθήται	ἰσθῶμαι ἰσθῇ ἰσθῆται	διδῶμαι διδῷ διδώται
Plur.	τιθώμεθα τιθήσθε τιθώνται	ἰστώμεθα ἰστήσθε ἰστώνται	διδώμεθα διδώσθε διδώνται
Dual.	[τιθώμεθον] τιθήσθον τιθήσθην	[ἰστώμεθον] ἰστήσθον ἰστήσθην	[διδώμεθον] διδώσθον διδώσθην

2nd Aorist Middle.*			
Sing.	θῶμαι θῇ	[σθῶμαι] [σθῇ]	δῶμαι δῷ
			(none)

Terminations the same as those of the Present.

*Optative.*

Present.			
Sing.	τιθείμην τιθείο τιθείτο	ἰσταίμην ἰσταίο ἰσταίτο	διδοίμην διδοίο διδοίτο
Plur.	τιθείμεθα τιθείσθε τιθείντο	ἰσταίμεθα ἰσταίσθε ἰσταίντο	διδοίμεθα διδοίσθε διδοίντο
Dual.	[τιθείμεθον] τιθείσθον τιθείσθην	[ἰσταίμεθον] ἰσταίσθον ἰσταίσθην	[διδοίμεθον] διδοίσθον διδοίσθην

\* Here too the accentuation of the compounds is often thrown back: ἐτιδωμαι (or ἐπιδωμαι)· πρόσθηται.

2nd Aorist Middle.			
Sing.	δείμην	[σταίμην]	δοίμην (none)
Terminations the same as those of the Present.			

## Imperative.

## Present.

Sing.	τίσειςο [τίσιου]	ίστάσο (ίστω)	δίδοσο [δίδου]	δείκνυσο
Plur.	τίσειςω	ίστάσιω	διδόσιω	δείκνυσίω
	τίσειςε	ίστασε	διδόσε	δείκνυσε
Plur.	τίσειςωσαν	ίστάσιωσαν	διδόσιωσαν	δείκνυσίωσαν
	or τίσειςων	ίστάσιων	διδόσιων	δείκνυσίων
Dual.	τίσειςον	ίστασιν	διδόσιν	δείκνυσιν
	τίσειςων	ίστάσιων	διδόσιων	δείκνυσίων

## 2nd Aorist Middle.

Sing.	δοῦ*	[στάσο, στῶ]	δοῦ*	(none)
	δέσσιω	[στάσιω]	δέσσιω	

Terminations the same as in the Present.

## Infinitive.

## Present.

τίσειςαι	ίστασαι	δίδοσαι	δείκνυσαι
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## 2nd Aorist Middle.

δέσσαι	[στάσαι]	δέσσαι	(none)
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## Participle.

## Present.

τίσέμενος	ιστάμενος	διδόμενος	δείκνύμενος
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## 2nd Aorist Middle.

δέμενος	[στάμενος]	δέμενος	(none)
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62.

The remaining tenses are formed from the original roots : of τίσιμι, ἴστημι, δίδωμι, δείκνυμι (orig. roots, σε, στα, δο, δεικ), they are these :

## Future.

Act.	θήσω	στήσω	δώσω	δείξω
Mid.	θήσομαι	στήσομαι	δώσομαι	δείξομαι
Pass.	τεθήσομαι	σταθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι	δείχθήσομαι

## Aorist.

Ac.	ἔστηκα	ἔστησα	ἔδωκα	ἔδειξα
Mid.	[ἔστηκάμην]	ἔστησάμην	[ἔδωκάμην]	ἔδειξάμην
Pass.	ἐτέσθην	ἐστάσθην	ἐδόσθην	ἐδείχθην

\* In the compounds the accent is thrown back : but not that of the 2nd sing., unless the prep. is a dissyllable : ἀπόδον. προσδοῦ : ἀπόδεσθε, πρόσδεσθε.



		Perfect.	
Act. <i>τέθεικα</i>	<i>έστηκα</i>	<i>δέδωκα</i>	<i>δέδειχα</i>
Pass. <i>τέθειμαι</i>	<i>(έσταμαι)</i>	<i>δέδομαι</i>	<i>δέδειγμαι</i>
		Pluperfect.	
Act. <i>έτεθείκειν</i>	<i>έιστήκειν</i>	<i>έδεδώκειν</i>	<i>έδεδείκειν</i>
	<i>έιστήκειν</i>		
Pass. <i>έτεθείμην</i>	<i>(έστάμην)</i>	<i>έδεδόμην</i>	<i>έδεδείμην</i>

On the syncopated forms of the Perf. *έστηκα*, see Pdm. 65. For *ίημι*, see Pdm. 67.

a) A fut. *έστήξω* (*siabo*) was formed fr. Perf.—*έστήξομαι* later. —The Aorists *έθηκα*, *έδωκα* are used only in the sing. Indic. ; the forms of the 2nd Aor. in dual and pl. ; in the other moods ; and in the participle. *Έθηκάμην*, *έδωκάμην* are *un-Attic*.

b) The peculiarity of *κα*, as termination of Aor. 1, belongs to *έθηκα*, *έδωκα*, *ήκα* (*ίημι*).

c) The *Opt.* and *Subj.* of the *Pres. Pass.* from *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*, and *ίημι*, are usually conjugated as if from *τίζω*, *δίδω*, *ίω*, the accent being thrown back : thus *τίζομαι*, *δίδομαι*, &c. ; *τιζοίμην*, *διδοίμην* (*δίδοιο*, *δίδοιτο*, &c.). So in Aor. 2. Mid. *ἀπότιζομαι*, *ἀπόδοιτο*, &c.

d) This analogy, as far as regards the *accent*, is followed by *δύναμαι* (*am able*), and *έπιστάμαι* (*know how*).

Thus : *έπίστωμαι* -η -ηται | *δυναίμην* -αιο -αιτο  
(But *ιστώμαι* -ῃ -ῃται) | *ισταίμην* -αιο -αιτο  
So also *δυναίμην* *δυναίο* *δυναίτα*.

e) In the *Imperf. Active* the singular of *τίθημι* and *ίημι* is often, that of *δίδωμι* regularly, formed as if from *τιζέω*, *διδώω* : *έτιζουν* is not found ; but *έτιζεῖς*, *έτιζει*, are far commoner than *έτιζης*, *έτιζη* : *έδιδουν*, *έδιδους*, *έδιδον*. In Attic poetry the forms of the *Present* *τιζεῖς*, *τιζει*, and (from *ίημι*) *ίεις*, *ίει* are also found.

### 63. Verbs with 2nd Aorist like Verbs in *μι*.

2nd Aorist.			
ἀποδιδράσκω, <i>I run away.</i>	ῥέω, <i>I flow.</i>	γινώσκω, <i>I know.</i>	φύω, <i>I put forth naturally</i> (Aor. 2. intrans.).
Indicative.			
S. ἀπείδραν ἀπείδρας ἀπείδρα	ἔρρυην ἔρρυης ἔρρυη	ἔγνω ἔγνως ἔγνω	ἔφυν ἔφύς ἔφῃ
P. ἀπείδραμεν ἀπείδρατε ἀπείδρασαν	ἔρρυήμεν ἔρρυητε ἔρρυησαν	ἔγνωμεν ἔγνωτε ἔγνωσαν	ἔφύμεν ἔφύτε ἔφύσαν
D. ἀπείδρατον ἀπείδρατην	ἔρρυητον ἔρρυητην	ἔγνωτον ἔγνωτην	ἔφύτον ἔφύτην

Subjunctive.	2nd Aorist.		
S. ἀποδρῶ	ῥυῶ	γνώ	φύω (prob. ὦ)
ἀποδράς	ῥυῆς	γνῶς	φύης
ἀποδράῃ	ῥυῇ	γνῶ	φύῃ
P. ἀποδρώμεν	ῥυώμεν	γνώμεν	φύωμεν
ἀποδράτε	ῥυήτε	γνώτε	φύητε
ἀποδρώσι(ν)	ῥυώσι(ν)	γνώσι(ν)	φύωσι
D. ἀποδράτον	ῥυήτον	γνώτον	φύητον
ἀποδράτον	ῥυήτον	γνώτον	φύητον
Optative.			
S. ἀποδραῖν	ῥυεῖν	γνοῖν	φύοιμι or φύην
ἀποδραῖης	ῥυεῖης	γνοῖης	φύοις or φύῃς
ἀποδραῖῃ	ῥυεῖῃ	γνοῖῃ	φύοι or φύῃ
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
Imperative.			
S. ἀπόδραε	ῥύηαι	γνώαι	(φύαι)
ἀποδράτω	ῥύητω	γνώτω	(φύτω)
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
Infinitive.			
ἀποδράναι	ῥύηαι	γνώναι	φύναι
Participle.			
ἀποδράς	ῥυείς, εἶσα, ἐν	γνούς,	φύς, φύσα, φύς
ᾶσα, ἄν		γνούσα, γνόν	

64. The following are additional examples of this formation :—

	Aor. 2.	Imp.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Partic.
	taken)					
ἀλίσκομαι	ἦλων, (was	—	ἄλω (ῶς, ῶ)	ἄλοῖην	ἄλῶναι	ἄλούς [ᾗ ex-
(am taken)	ἔδλων (Att.)					cept in Ind.]
βαίνω, go	ἔβην (went)	βῆαι	βῶ (ῆς, ῆ)	βαίην	βῆναι	βάς
βιώω, live	ἔβιον (lived)	—	βιῶ (ῶς, ῶ)	βιῶην	βιῶναι	βιούς
						(οὐός, οῶν)
πέτομαι, fly	ἔπτην (flew)†	—	(πτῶ ?)	πταίην	πτῆναι	πτάς
σκελλώ, dry	ἔσκλην (wi-	—	—	—	σκληναι	
	thered)					
δύω	ἔδυν (went	δύαι	δύω (ῆς, ῆ)	[δύην	δύναι	δύς (ύσα)
	into)			Hom.]		
φθάνω	ἔφθην	—	φθῶ (ῆς, ῆ)	φθαίην	φθῆναι	φθάς
(come before,						
anticipate)						

\* Φύην for φύην. Hippocrates has Aor. 2. ἐφύην (φύηναι, &c.), like ἐββύην. This is the usual form in later writers; and the Subj. φύῃ (Plat.) must be referred to this, not to ἐφυν. (Bullmann.)

† Late: ἐπτόμεν the usual form.

65. *Syncopated Perfect.*

	Sing.	Plural.	Dual.
Indicative	ἔστηκα ἔστηκας ἔστηκε(ν)	ἔσταμεν ἔστατε ἔστασι(ν)	— ἔστάτον ἔστάτων
Subjunctive	ἔστω		
Optative	ἔσταίνην, ἔσταῖης, &c.		
Imperative	ἔστασι, ἔστάτω, &c.		
Infinitive	ἔσταναι		
Participle	ἔστως, ὦσα, ὡς or ὅς, Gen. ἔσώτος, ὥσης, ὄτος.		

## Pluperfect.

Sing.	Plural.	Dual.
ἔστήκειν or εἰστήκειν ἔστήκεις or εἰστήκεις ἔστήκει or εἰστήκει	ἔσταμεν ἔστατε ἔσταν	— ἔστάτον ἔστάτην

- a) These syncopated forms are only found in the *Dual* and *Plural*. The regular forms of ἔστηκα are sometimes met with, though the shorter forms are the commoner in the best authors, especially for the *Plural*.—ἔστηκέναι rare in Attic (*Kr.*).
- b) In the Pluperf. of ἵστημι, ἔστασαν is the form of this kind that principally occurs.
- c) The Participle arises by contraction from αὐός. The ω (as arising from ao) is retained through the oblique cases: but the neuter ἑστός has better authority than ἔστως.

66. (*Other Syncopated Perfects.*)

δεῖδω (*Hom.*), *fear*, δέδια (rare in Sing.) Pl. δέδιμεν, δέδιτε, δεδιάσιν.  
Part. δεδιώς. Imperf. δέδισι. Subj. δεδιώ. Opt. δεδιέην. Impf. δεδιέναι. Pluperf. 3rd Plur. ἐδέδισαν or ἐδεδέισαν.

ᾔσκησκω, *die* τέσσηκα (-as, -ε), τέσσημεν, τέσσητε, τέσσησι.  
Imperat. τέσσησι. Opt. τέσσηναι. Inf. τέσσηναι. Part. τέσσηός (-εῶσα, -εῶς).

The Perfects τέσσηκα and δέδια are the only Perfects besides ἵστηκα whose syncopated forms are in common use in *prose*, the Partcp. βεβώς (from βαίνω) forming a partial exception. Of τέσσηκα, it is only the Infin. and Partcp. that are common in *Attic prose*: the Participle is τέσσηός, with the (*Ionic*) intercalation of ε.

*Δέδια* occurs *throughout*: the longer form, *δέδοικα*, occurs only in the *Indicat.* of Perf. and Pluperf. (where it is commoner in the *Singular* than the abridged forms), in the *Infin.* in the *Dramatic writers*, and in the *Participle*.

### 67. ἴημι, —εἰμί and εἴμι, —φημί.

It is very important that the pupil should acquire a thorough familiarity with the forms of ἴημι, εἰμί and εἴμι, which, from the resemblance of some to others, are often hard to distinguish: indeed some forms (especially in the compounds) are *identical*, and can only be distinguished by the sense. ἴημι occurs principally in its compounds, ἀφίημι, μεδίημι, &c. The *ι* is usually *long* in Attic Greek [as *short*, it occurs principally in the *participle*].

(ἴημι. Root, ε.)

#### Active.

	Ind.	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Partcp.
Pres.	ἴημι	ἴει ἴετω, &c.	ἴω	ἴειην	ἴεναι	ἴεις, ἴείσα, ἴέν
Impf.	ἴην					
Perf.	εἶκα					
Plup.	εἶκευ					
Aor. 1.	ἦκα					
Aor. 2.	{ ἦν } { εἶμεν εἶτε εἶσαν }	{ εἰς, ἔτω, &c. }	ῶ	εἶην	εἶναι	εἰς, εἶσα, εἶν
Pl.						
Fut.						

#### Passive.

Pres.	ἵεμαι (as τίθεμαι).	[On Subj. and Opt. see p. 218, c.]				
Impf.	ἵεμην					
Perf.	εἵμαι	εἶσο			εἶσθαι	εἰμένος
Plup.	εἵμην					
Aor.	εἶσθην	εἶσθητι	εἶσθω	εἶσθιην	εἶσθηναι	εἶσθεις
Fut. 1.	εἰδήσομαι					
Fut. 3.	(none)					

#### Middle.

Aor. 1.	(ἠκάμην)					
Aor. 2.	εἵμην	οὐ	ῶμαι	εἵμην	εἶσθαι	εἵμενος
Fut.	ἠήσομαι					

Verbal Adjective, ἐτός, ἐτέος.

As a general rule, ἴημι is conjugated like τίθεμι.

- a) The 3rd *Plur.* of the *Present Indic. Act.* is *iāσι(ν)* only, for *iēāσι(ν)*.
- b) The *Imperf.* *ἴην* is doubtful in the singular: *ἴουν, ἴεις, ἴει* are undoubted, and it seems that *ἴειν* also was used as 1st sing.\*
- c) From *ἀφίημι* the *Imperf.* appears with a double augment: *ἡφίει· ἡφίεσαν*. But *ἀφίει*, and especially *ἀφίεσαν*, have more and better authority.
- d) The *Aor. 1.* *ἦκα*, which is not found except in the *Indicative*, was in general use in the *singular*. In the *plural* it is rarely used by any Attic writers. Of *ἦν* the *singular* of the *Indicative* is nowhere found.
- e) What is here said of *ἦκα, ἦν*, applies also to *ἔδωκα, ἔδωκα: ἔδων, ἔδην*. In *Aor. 1. Mid.* *ἠκάμην* is sometimes, but *ἐδάκαμην, ἐδῆκάμην*, never found in Attic writers.
- f) The *Dual* and *Plur.* of 2nd *Aor. Act.*; the *Indic.* of *Aor. 2. Mid.* and *Aor. 1. Pass.* are found in the common language (also in Herodotus); but always *with* the augment. Hence *ἀφίετε, ἀφίουν, ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν, ἔδην, ἔμην*, never occur.
- g) Whether *εἰμεν, εἴτε, εἴμην* are *Indic.* or *Opt.* can only be determined by the *context*.
- h) In the compounds of *ἵημι* the accent of the *Imperative* *ἔς* is thrown back: *ἄφες*. But *οἶ* retains it, even in compounds, in *this form*, not in the others: *προοῦ*; but *πρόεσθε*.
- i) Of forms conjugated like barytone verbs (besides the Subj. and Opt. of Pres. Pass. and Aor. 2. Mid.; cf. p. 218, c), *ἀφίετε, ἀφίουν*, are found as *Pres. Opt.*; and *ῖω* is sometimes accented as a *barytone* Subj. (for *ἰῶ*).

### 68. (*Εἰμί, εἴμι.*)

☞ *Εἰμί (am)* has root *ἐς· εἴμι (ibo)* root *ἰ*.

(1) *εἰμί, I am; εἴμι, I shall go* (*Pres.* mostly with *Fut.* meaning).

	Imperat.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Partcp.
Moods {	<i>εἰμί, ἴσθι, (ἔστω, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>ῖω</i>	<i>εἴην</i>	<i>εἶναι ὦν (am)</i>	
	<i>εἴμι, ἴθι, (ἴτω, &amp;c.)</i>	<i>ῖω</i>	<i>ῖοιμι</i>	<i>ἰέναι ἰών (go)</i>	

\* This and the following remarks are from *Krüger*.

INDICATIVE. Present.		SUBJ. of to be.	SUBJ. of to go.
S. εἰμί, I am εἶ ἔστί(ν)	εἰμι, I will go εἶ ἔσσι(ν)	S. ὦ ῆς ῆ	ἴω ῆς ῆ
P. ἔσμεν ἔστέ ἔσσι(ν)	ἴμεν ῖτε ἴσσι(ν)	P. ὦμεν ῆτε ὦσι(ν)	ἴωμεν ῖητε ἴωσι(ν)
D. ἔστων ἐστών	ἴτων ῖτον	D. ῆτον ῆτον	[ἴητον ?] [ῖητον ?]
Im S. ἔσσι  ἔστω P. ἔσθε ἔστωσαν and ἔστων (δυνων Plat.) D. ἔστων ἔστων	ἔσσι (πρόσσι : seld. πρόσει) ἔτω (προσῖτω) ῖτε ἴωσαν or λόντων (ῖτων Æsch. E. 32.) ἴτον ῖτων	OPT. S. εἴην εἴης εἴη P. εἴμεν, εἴμεν εἴητε [εἴτε] εἴωσαν, εἴεν D. [εἴητον, εἴτον] εἴητην, εἴτην INF. εἶναι PART. ὄν, ὄσα, ὄν G. ὄντος, ὄσης	ἴοιμι or λῴην ἴοις ἴοι ἴοιμεν ἴοιτε ἴοιεν [ἴοιτον ?] [ἴοιτην ?] ἰέναι ἰών, λούσα, λόν ἰόντος, λούσης

## IMPERFECT.

S. ἦν, I was ἦσα ἦν (from ἦε-ν)	ῆεν; old Attic, ῆα, I went. ῆεις, usu. ῆεισθα ῆει
P. ἦμεν ῆτε (ῆστε) ῆσαν	ῆειμεν, us. ῆμεν ῆειτε — ῆτε ῆεσαν
D. ῆστων [ῆτον] ῆστην [ῆτην]	ῆειτον, — ῆτον ῆείτην, — ῆτην

Fut. ἔσομαι, I shall be, ἔσῃ or ἔσει, ἔσται (for the poet. ἔσεται), &c. Opt. ἐσόμεν. Inf. ἔσεσθαι. Partc. ἐσόμενος.

The Middle form (ἵεμαι, ἵεσαι or ἵη, ἵεται, &c., Imp. ἵεο, Inf. ἵεσθαι, Partcp. ἵέμενος, Impf. ἵέμην, ἵεο, &c.), signifying to hasten, ought probably to be written with the rough breathing (a supposition which is mostly confirmed by the manuscripts), and referred to ἵημι. Verbal adj. ἱρός is found in compounds: ἱρέος is more common than ἱηρέος (Kr.).

a) Εἰμί, to be (with the exception of εἶ), is *enclitic* in Pres. Indic. [See Rules for *Enclitics*]. In compounds, the accent is on

the preposition, if the general rules of accentuation will allow it to be so far back, e. g. *πάρεμι, πάρει, πάρεστι*, &c., Imp. *πάρισσι*; but *παρῆν* on account of the augment; *παρέσται* (= *παρέσεται*); *παρ-εἶναι* from the general rule for infinitives in *ναι*; subj. *παρῶ, ῆς, ῆ*, &c., on account of the contraction; and Opt. *παρείμην*, &c. = *παρείμην*, &c. The accentuation of the Partcp. in the compounds should be particularly noted; e. g. *παρών*, Gen. *παρόντος*, so also *παρίων*, Gen. *παρίοντος*.

- b) With reference to *accentuation*, the compounds of *εἶμι, ἴδο*, follow the same rules as those of *εἰμί, sum* (Göttling says, Inf. *ἵεναι*); hence several forms of these two verbs are the same in compounds, e. g. *πάρεμι, πάρει* and *πάρεισι* (third sing. of *εἶμι*, and 3rd plur. of *εἰμί*).
- c) *Εἰεν*, esto, *be it so, good*, 3rd plur. Opt. (= *εἴησαν*).—The first person Impf. is often *ῆ* in Attic poets, sometimes in Plato; *ῆμην* (which occurs in no other person) is very rare in Attic Greek. (Xen.) The *un-Attic* form of the second person Impf. *ῆς* is found frequently in the later writers, and now and then in lyric passages of the Attic poets. The dual forms with *σ* (*ῆστον, ῆσθην*) are preferred; but in the 2nd pl., *ῆτε* seems to have been exclusively in use (Kr.). *\*Εστων* is less common than *ἔστωσαν*.
- d) From *εἶμι*, the third pers. sing. Impf. *ῆειν* instead of *ῆει* is found in the *Attic poets* only before vowels, *προσῆειν*. [Before a consonant, Pl. Crit. 114.]
- e) The Pres. of *εἶμι*, *to go*, has, in Attic prose, almost always a Future meaning. *ἵεναι* and *ἰών* occur both as *Present* and as *Future*. So also the Optative. (Kr.)

69. *Φημί, to say*. [*οὐ φημι = nego; say . . . not*].

(Moods: *φημί, φάσι* or *φασί, φῶ, φαῖν, φάναι, φάς*.)

Present.	Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
	<i>φημί</i>	<i>φαμέν</i>	
	<i>φῆς (φής?)</i>	<i>φατέ</i>	<i>φατόν</i>
	<i>φησί(ν)</i>	<i>φασί(ν)</i>	<i>φατόν</i>
Imperfect.	<i>ἔφην</i>	<i>ἔφαμεν</i>	
	<i>(ἔφης) ἔφησθα</i>	<i>ἔφατε</i>	<i>ἔφατον</i>
	<i>ἔφη</i>	<i>ἔφασαν</i>	<i>ἔφάτην</i>
Fut. <i>φήσω</i>	Aor. <i>ἔφησα</i>	Verbal Adjective, <i>φατός, φατέος</i> .	

- a) The second sing. *φῆς* is quite anomalous both in *accent* and in the subscript. (Göttling and Krüger print *φῆς*.) The compounds retain, in *this* form, the accent on the ultima, e. g. *ἀντιφῆς*, but *σύμφημι*, *σύμφασι*, &c.
- b) This verb has two significations, (a) *to say* in general, (b) *to affirm, to assert*, &c. (aio). The Fut. *φήσω*, however, has only the last signification.—*Φῶ*, *φαίην* *often* and *φάνας* *usually* relate to the *past*. The Participle *φάς* does not belong to *Attic prose*.
- c) With *φημί* the verb *ἤμι*, *inquam*, may be compared. The Imperfect *ἦν*, *ἦ* is used in the phrases *ἦν δ' ἐγώ*, *said I*, *ἦ δ' ὅς*, *said he* (inserted parenthetically), in relating a conversation.

The pres. *φημί* (with the exception of *φῆς*) is *enclitic*. [See Rules for Enclitics.]

### 70. Οἶδα.

*Οἶδα* (*novi*) is properly a Perf. 2. from root *ειδ-* [*vid-ere*]; but it passes over to the forms of a verb in *μι*: having second sing. *-ῶ* (as *ἔφησα*, *ἔσῶ* have from *φημί*, *εἰμί*).

#### Moods:

*οἶδα* | *ἴσῃ* (*ἴστω*) | *εἰδῶ* | *εἰδείην* | *εἰδέηναι* | *εἰδώς*, *ῥα*, *ὅς*.

#### Present.

Sing.	Plur.	Dual.
<i>οἶδα</i>	<i>ἴσμεν</i>	<i>ἴστον</i>
<i>οἴσῃ</i>	<i>ἴστε</i>	<i>ἴστον</i>
<i>οἶδε(ν)</i>	<i>ἴσασι(ν)</i>	<i>ἴστον</i>

#### Imperfect.

Sing.	Pl.	Dual.
<i>ἤδην</i> , Att. <i>ἤδη</i>	<i>ἤδειμεν</i>	<i>ἤδειτον</i>
<i>ἤδεισῃ</i> , Att. <i>ἤδης</i>	<i>ἤδειτε</i>	<i>ἤδειτον</i>
<i>ἤδεις</i> , Att. <i>ἤδην</i> , <i>ἤδη</i>	<i>ἤδεσαν</i> [ <i>ἤδεισαν</i> ]	<i>ἤδείτην</i>

Fut. *εἴσομαι*. Verbal Adjective, *ἰστέον*.

- a) Though the *sing.* forms *ἤδη*, &c. are usually called *Attic*, the forms *ἤδην*, &c. occur even in the best Attic writers.—In the *Dual* and *Plur.* of *Imperf.*, *ἤστην*, *ἤσμεν*, *-τε*, *-σαν* are also found in the poets.
- b) Fut. *εἴσομαι*, and the *Subj.* [*Opt.*] and *Infin.* of the *Present* have also the meaning of *to understand*.



71. *Κεῖμαι* (*jaceo*), *ἤμαι* (*sedeo*).

*Κεῖμαι*, according to Krüger, is from *κείομαι* = *κέομαι*: according to Buttmann, a *Perfect* for *κέειμαι*.

a) The Inf. is accented like a *Perf. Inf.*, and retains this accent in compounds: *κείσθαι*, *κατακείσθαι*.

b) But *κατάκειμαι*, *κατάκεισαι* throw back the accent.

\**ἤμαι* (in Attic prose *κάθημαι* is the usual form) is in form a *Passive Perfect*.

## Present.

Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imperfect.
<i>κεῖμαι</i>	[ <i>κέωμαι</i> ]	[ <i>κεοίμην</i> ]	<i>έκειμην</i>
<i>κείσαι</i>	[ <i>κῆη</i> ]	[ <i>κείοιο</i> ]	<i>έκεισο</i>
<i>κεῖται</i>	<i>κῆται</i>	<i>κείοιτο</i>	<i>έκειτο</i>
<i>κέιμεθα</i>			<i>έκειμεθα</i>
<i>κείσθε</i>			<i>έκεισθε</i>
<i>κεῖνται</i>	<i>κῶνται</i>	<i>κῶντο</i>	<i>έκειντο</i>
[ <i>κέιμεθον</i> ]			[ <i>έκειμεθον</i> ]
<i>κείσθον</i>			<i>έκεισθον</i>
<i>κείσθον</i>			<i>έκεισθον</i>

Imper. *κείσο*, *κείσθω*, &c. Inf. *κείσθαι*. Partcp. *κέιμενος*.

Fut. *κείσομαι*. No Aorist.

a) Present, *ἤμαι*, *ἦσαι*, *ἦσται*, &c. 3 plur. *ἦνται*.

Imper. *ἦσο*, *ἦσθω*, &c. Inf. *ἦσθαι*. Partcp. *ἦμενος*.

Imperf. *ἦμην*, *ἦσο*, *ἦστο*, &c. 3 plur. *ἦντο*.

b) Present, *κάθημαι*, *κάθησαι*, *κάθηται*, &c.

Subj. *καθῶμαι*. 3. *καθῆται*. Plur. 1. *καθῶμεθα*. 3. *καθῶνται*.

Opt. *καθοίμην* [*καθῆμην* ?] 3. *καθοίτο* [*καθῆτο* ?].

Imper. *κάθησο* [*κάθου*]. Inf. *καθῆσθαι*. Partcp. *καθήμενος*.

Imperf. *έκαθῆμην* (*καθῆμην*). 3. *έκαθῆτο*, *καθῆστο* (*καθῆτο*).

3 plur. *έκάθηντο*, *καθῆντο*.

The Imperf. of *κάθημαι* often prefixes the Syll. Augment to the preposition (but not in the Tragic poets) in *έκαθῆμην*: but also *καθῆσο*, *καθῆτο* are found (more commonly *καθῆστο*, *καθῆντο*) where the Augment is *compensated for* by the accentuation. So also *καθῆσθε*, whereas *κάθησθε* is the *Present*. In the Subj. *καθῶμαι* is more regular than *κάθωμαι*: so also *καθοίτο*, Opt., for which, *perhaps*, *καθῆμην*, *καθῆτο* (but only in these forms) were used (*Kr.*).

## 72. ANOMALOUS VERBS.

It is an anomaly of *meaning* when the *Future Middle* (in form) has a *Passive* sense.

## FUTURE MIDDLE with PASSIVE SENSE.

ἀδικήσομαι, shall be injured	}	In these the <i>Pass.</i> meaning is pretty steady.
ἄξομαι, shall be led		
τρέφωμαι, shall be nourished (also <i>Mid.</i> ).	}	In these, usage fluctuates between these forms and those in -θήσομαι; those in -θήσομαι denoting rather a continued action. ( <i>Herm.</i> )
οικήσομαι, shall be inhabited		
τιμήςομαι, shall be honoured		
ζημιώσομαι, shall be punished		
στερήσομαι, shall be deprived		
φοβήσομαι, shall be feared		
ωφελήσομαι, shall be benefited		

So, ἄρξομαι (shall be ruled, and [*Mid.*] shall begin), εἴρξομαι (shall be restrained), βλάψομαι (shall be hurt), τaráξομαι (shall be disturbed), τρίψομαι (shall be rubbed), φυλάξομαι (shall be guarded), are all found in good Attic writers.

73. *Futura Media* of regular verbs, which in classical writers are the quite or nearly exclusive forms.

ἀκούσομαι (-ούω), shall hear.	δολύξομαι (-ύξω), shall cry aloud (to the gods).
ἀλαλάξομαι (-άξω), shall shout.	πηδήσομαι (-άω), shall leap.
ἀπαντήσομαι (-άω), shall meet.	σιγήσομαι (-άω), shall be silent.
ἀπολαύσομαι (-αύω), shall derive (from any thing).	σιωπήσομαι (-άω), shall hold my tongue.
βαδιούμαι (-ίζω), shall walk.	σπουδάσομαι (-άξω), shall make haste, be busy.
βοήσομαι (-άω), shall shout.	συρίξομαι (-ίζω), shall pipe.
γελάσομαι (-άω), shall laugh.	τωβιάσομαι (-άξω), shall jeer.
κωκύσομαι (-ύω), shall wail.	
οἰμώξομαι (-ώξω), shall wail, la- ment.	

*Futura Media* of regular verbs whose *Future Active* is a less common form :

ᾄσομαι, ᾄσω (-δω), will sing.	ἐπιορκήσομαι, -ήσω (-έω), shall forswear myself.
ἀρπάσομαι, -άσω (-άξω), shall snatch.	θαυμάσομαι, -άσω (-άξω), shall wonder.
βλέψομαι, -ψω (-πω), shall look.	κλέψομαι, -ψω (-πω), shall steal.
γηράσομαι, -άσω (α[σκ]ω), shall grow old.	ροφήσομαι, -ήσω (-έω), shall sup up.
διώξομαι, ξω (-κω), shall pursue.	σκώψομαι, -ψω (-πω), shall mock.
ἐγκωμιάσομαι, -άσω (-άξω), shall panegyricize.	χωρήσομαι, -ήσω (-έω), shall re- tire.
ἐπαινέσομαι, -έσω (-έω), shall praise.	

Θηράσομαι and Ξηρεύσομαι, *will chase*, and κολάσομαι, *will chastise*, do not belong here; for the *Middle Form* of other tenses is found as *Active* (implying that the action is done for the agent's own satisfaction), and the Futures in -σω are also in use. So ἐψήσομαι (Plat.) = *mihi coquam*. The *Regular Fut.* is ἐψήσω.

74. *Deponents Passive* (i. e. that have a *Passive Aorist*.)

ἠδυνήσῃν or ἐδυνήσῃν; <i>was able</i> (δύναμαι).	ἐπεμελήσῃν, <i>cared for</i> (-[έ]ομαι).
ἠγάσῃν, <i>loved</i> (ἐραμαι).	ἐνεβυμήσῃν, <i>considered</i>
ἠχθέσῃν, <i>was vexed at</i> (ἄχσομαι).	προεβυμήσῃν, <i>was eager</i>
ἐβουλήσῃν, ἠβουλήσῃν, <i>wished</i> ; <i>chose</i> (βούλομαι).	ἐνενοήσῃν, <i>considered</i> , <i>intended</i>
ἐδεήσῃν, <i>begged</i> (δέομαι).	διενοήσῃν, <i>thought over</i> ; <i>intended</i>
ἠσῃν, <i>was delighted</i> ; <i>was pleased</i> (ἡδομαι).	ἀπενοήσῃν, <i>was beside</i> <i>myself</i> ; <i>was desperate</i>
ὤσῃν, <i>thought</i> (οἶομαι).	ἠναντιώσῃν, <i>opposed</i> (-οομαι).
ἐσεφθῃν,* <i>reverenced</i> (σέβομαι).	ἐδλαβήσῃν, <i>skunned scrupulously</i> (-οομαι).
ἐφαντάσῃν, <i>likened myself</i> (φαν- τάζομαι).	ἐφιλοτιμήσῃν, <i>was ambitious</i> (-οο- μαι).
διελέχῃν, <i>conversed with</i> (διαλέ- γομαι).	

I. Verbs in ω, with collateral forms in εω or εομαι.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
ἀλέξω, <i>ward off</i>	[ἀλεξήσω]		[ἤλεξα]
Middle	ἀλεξήσομαι		ἠλεξάμην
βόσχω, <i>feed</i>	βοσκήσω		
(ἐ)ΰξω, <i>will</i>	(ἐ)ΰξήσω	ἤΰεληκα	ἤΰελησα
ἐρῶ, <i>take oneself off</i>	ἐρρήσω	ἤρρηκα	ἤρρησα
εὐδω, <i>sleep</i>	εὐδήσω	(none)	(none)
εὔω, <i>boil</i>	ἐψήσω (Pdm. 73)	?	ἤψησα
Passive		ἤψημαι	ἤψησῃν
Middle	ἐψήσομαι		ἤψησάμην
μέλει, <i>cura est</i>	μελήσει	μεμέληκεν	ἐμέλησεν
μέλλω, <i>am going</i>	μελλήσω	?	ἐμέλλησα
μένω, <i>remain</i>	μενῶ	μεμένηκα	ἔμεινα
νέμω, <i>distribute</i>	νεμῶ	νενέμηκα	ἐνεμινα
Passive		νενέμηται	ἐνεμήσῃν
ὀζω, <i>smell of</i>	ὀζήσω	[ὀδωδα]	ὠζισα
ὀφείλω, <i>owe</i> (ought)	ὀφειλήσω	ὠφείληκα	ὠφείλησα
τυπῶ, <i>beat</i>	τυπτήσω	?	(ἐτυπον)
Passive	τυπτήσομαι	τέτυμμαι	ἐτύπην
χαίρω, <i>rejoice</i>	χαίρησω	κεχάρηκα (ημαί)	ἐχάρην
ἄχσομαι, <i>am vexed</i> (at)	ἀχθέσ(ῃς)ομαι	?	ἠχθέσῃν

\* Plat. Phædr. 254.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
βούλομαι, <i>will; choose</i> [ἐρομαι], <i>ask</i> μάχομαι, <i>fight</i> μέλομαι, <i>care for</i> οἶομαι, <i>think</i> οἶχομαι, <i>am gone</i>	βουλήσομαι ἐρήσομαι μαχοῦμαι μελήσομαι οἰήσομαι οἰχήσομαι	βεβούλημαι (none) μεμάχημαι μεμέλημαι (none) [ῥήχημαι]	ἐβουλήσῃν ἠρόμην ἐμαχεσάμην ἐμελήσῃν ῥήσῃν (none)

## II. Verbs in εω, with a collateral form in ω.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
γαμέω, <i>marry</i> Middle δοκέω, <i>seem</i> ὀπτέω, <i>ρίπτω</i> , <i>throw</i> . Passive ὠσέω, <i>thrust</i> Passive Middle	γαμῶ γαμοῦμαι δόξω ρίψω ῶσω (ὠσῆσω) ὠσθήσομαι ῶσομαι	γεγάμηκα γεγάμημαι δέδογμα ῥόριφα ῥόριμαι (ῥωκα) ῥωσομαι	ἔγημα ἔγημάμην ἔδοξα ῥόριψα ῥόριψ(σ)ην ῥωσα ῥωσῃν ῥωσάμην

## III. Verbs in ἄν-ω, ἄν-ομαι; i. e. whose roots are formed by α appended to the simpler root. (With some in νω, ἴνω, αἴνω, αἴνομαι, νέομαι.)

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
ἁμαρτάνω, <i>miss; sin</i> Passive αὔξ(άν)ω, <i>increase</i> Passive. βλαστάνω, <i>bud</i> δαρσάνω, <i>sleep</i> ὀλιστάνω, <i>slip</i> αἰσθάνομαι, <i>perceive</i> ἀπεχθάνομαι, <i>become hat-</i> τινω, <i>pay</i> [ed] τίσω Passive Middle φθάνω, <i>come before</i> δάκνω, <i>bite</i> Passive κάμνω, <i>become weary</i> τέμνω, <i>cut</i> Passive βαίνω, <i>go</i> ἐλαύνω, <i>drive</i> Passive Middle ὀσφραίνομαι, <i>smell</i> ἰκνέομαι, <i>come</i>	ἁμαρτήσομαι αὔξήσω αὔξῃ(σῇ)σομαι βλαστήσω δαρσθήσομαι (?) ὀλισθήσω (?) αἰσθήσομαι ἀπεχθήσομαι [ed] τίσω φθήσομαι δήξομαι δηχθήσομαι καμοῦμαι τεμῶ τετμήσομαι βήσομαι ἐλῶ ὀσφρήσομαι ἰξομαι	ἡμάρτηκα ἡμάρτημαι ἠύξηκα ἠύξημαι (β)εβλάστηκα δεδάρσθηκα (ὠλίσθηκα) ῆσθημαι ἀπήχθημαι τέτικα τέτισμαι ἔφθᾶκα ? δέδηγμαι κέκμηκα τέτμηκα τέτμημαι βέβηκα ἐλήλακα ἐλήλαμαι [ὠσφρημαι] ἰγμαι	ἡμαρτον ἁμαρτησῆναι ἠύξησα ἠύξῃην ἐβλαστον ἔδαρσθον ὠλισθον ῆσθόμην ἀπήχθόμην ἔτισα, τίσαι ἐτίσῃν ἐτίσάμην ἔφθᾶσα, ἔφ- ἔδακον [σῃν] ἐδήχην ἔκαμον ἔτεμον ἐτέμῃην ἔβην ἤλασα ἤλασθην ἤλασάμην ὠσφρόμην ἰκόμην

IV. Verbs in *άνω, άνομαι*, whose *short root* was strengthened by *ν*, before *αν* was appended : *λην-, λαν-* ; *λανν-, λανν-άν-ω*.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
<i>λανθάνω, am hid</i>	<i>λήσω</i>	<i>λέληθα</i>	<i>έλαθον</i>
Middle	<i>λησομαι</i>	<i>λέλησμαι</i>	<i>έλαθόμην</i>
<i>μανθάνω, learn</i>	<i>μαθήσομαι</i>	<i>μεμάθηκα</i>	<i>έμαθον</i>
<i>λαμβάνω, take</i>	<i>λήψομαι</i>	<i>έληφα</i>	<i>έλαβον</i>
Passive	<i>ληφθήσομαι</i>	<i>έιλημμαι</i>	<i>έλήφθην</i>
Middle			<i>έλαβόμην</i>
<i>σιγγάνω, touch</i>	<i>σίξομαι (-ω ?)</i>	?	<i>σίσιγον</i>
<i>λαγχάνω, receive by lot</i>	<i>λήξομαι</i>	<i>έιληχα</i>	<i>έλαχον</i>
Passive		<i>έιληγμαι</i>	<i>έλήχθην</i>
<i>τυγχάνω, hit a mark</i>	<i>τεύξομαι</i>	<i>τετυχηκα</i>	<i>έτυχον</i>
<i>πυνθάνομαι, inquire</i>	<i>πέυσομαι</i>	<i>πέπυσμαι</i>	<i>έπυσόμην</i>

V. Verbs in *σκω* appended to the simpler root.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
<i>γηρά(σκ)ω, grow old</i>	<i>γηράσομαι(σω)</i>	<i>γεγήρακα</i>	<i>έγήράσα</i>
<i>ήβ(σκ)ω, pubescere</i>	<i>ήβήσω</i>	<i>ήβηκα</i>	<i>ήβησα</i>
<i>άρέσκω, please</i>	<i>άρέσω</i>	<i>(άρήρεκα)</i>	<i>ήρεσα</i>
<i>εύρίσκω, find</i>	<i>εύρήσω</i>	<i>εύρηκα</i>	<i>εύρον</i>
Passive	<i>εύρεθήσομαι</i>	<i>εύρημαι</i>	<i>εύρέθην</i>
<i>ανάλίσκω, spend</i>	<i>ανάλωσω</i>	<i>ανάλωκα</i>	<i>ανάλωσα</i>
Passive	<i>ανάλωθήσομαι</i>	<i>ανάλωμαι</i>	<i>ανάλώθην</i>
		<i>ανάλωμαι</i>	<i>άνηλώθην</i>
<i>άμβλίσκω, miscarry</i>	<i>(άμβλώσω)</i>	<i>ήμβλωκα</i>	<i>ήμβλωσα</i>
<i>θνήσκω, die</i>	<i>θανούμαι</i>	<i>τέθνηκα</i>	<i>έθανον</i>
<i>ιλάσκομαι, propitiate</i>	<i>ιλάσομαι</i>		<i>ιλασάμην</i>
Passive		<i>(ίλασμαι)</i>	<i>ιλάσθην</i>
<i>αίλισκομαι, am taken</i>	<i>αίλώσομαι</i>	<i>έάλωκα</i>	<i>έάλων</i>
		<i>ήλωκα</i>	<i>ήλων</i>

VI. Verbs in *σκω* appended to a simpler root reduplicated :

*βρω-, βιβρωσκ-.*

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
<i>βιβρώσκω, eat</i>	<i>[βιβρώσομαι]</i>	<i>βέβρωκα</i>	<i>[έβρωσα]</i>
Passive	<i>(βιβρώσομαι)</i>	<i>βέβρωμαι</i>	<i>έβρώθην</i>
<i>γινώσκω, know</i>	<i>γνώσομαι</i>	<i>έγνωνκα</i>	<i>έγνων</i>
Passive	<i>γνωσθήσομαι</i>	<i>έγνωμαι</i>	<i>έγνωσθην</i>
<i>τιτρώσκω, wound</i>	<i>τρώσω</i>	?	<i>έτρωσα</i>
Passive	<i>τρωθήσομαι</i>	<i>τέτρωμαι</i>	<i>έτρώθην</i>
<i>μυνησκω, put in mind</i>	<i>μνήσω</i>		<i>έμνησα</i>
Passive (=remember)	<i>μνησθήσομαι</i>	<i>μέμνημαι</i>	<i>έμνησθην</i>
	<i>μεμνήσομαι</i>		

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
διδράσκω, <i>run away</i>	δράσομαι	δέδρακα	ἔδραον
πιπράσκω, <i>buy</i>		πέπρακα	
Passive	πεπράσομαι	πέπραμαι	ἐπράξην

## VII. Verbs that supply their tenses from other roots.

Present.	Borrowed Root.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
<i>αἰρέω, take,</i>	<i>ελ-</i>	<i>αἰρήσω</i>	<i>ἦρηκα</i>	<i>εἶλον</i>
		<i>αἰρεθήσομαι</i>	<i>ἦρημαι</i>	<i>ἦρέσθην</i>
<i>εἰπεῖν, say,</i>	<i>ἐρ-</i>	<i>ἐρῶ</i>	<i>εἶρηκα</i>	<i>εἶπον, (-α)</i>
Passive		<i>ῥηθήσομαι</i>	<i>εἶρημαι</i>	<i>ἐῤῥήξην</i>
		<i>εἰρήσομαι</i>		
<i>ἔρχομαι, go,</i>	<i>ἐλευθ-</i>	<i>ἐλεύσομαι</i>	<i>ἐλήλυθα</i>	<i>ἦλθον</i>
<i>ἐσθίω, eat,</i>	<i>ἐδ-, φαγ-</i>	<i>ἐδομαι</i>	<i>ἐδήδοκα</i>	<i>ἔφαγον</i>
Passive			<i>ἐδήδεσμαι</i>	<i>(ἡδέσθην)</i>
<i>ἔχω, have,</i>	<i>σχ, σχε</i>	<i>ἐξω, σχήσω</i>	<i>ἔσχηκα</i>	<i>ἔσχον</i>
Passive		[μαι]	<i>ἔσχημαι</i>	<i>[ἐσχέσθην]</i>
Middle		<i>ἐξομαι, σχήσο-</i>		<i>ἐσχόμην</i>
<i>ὁράω, see,</i>	<i>ὀπ-, ἰδ-,</i>	<i>ὄψομαι</i>	<i>έώρακα</i>	<i>εἶδον</i>
Passive		<i>ὀψθήσομαι</i>	<i>έώραμαι, ὤμμαι</i>	<i>ὤφθην</i>
Middle				<i>εἶδόμην</i>
<i>πάσχω, suffer,</i>	<i>πηθ-, πενθ-</i>	<i>πέσομαι</i>	<i>πέπονθα</i>	<i>ἔπαθον</i>
<i>πίνω, drink,</i>	<i>πε-, πο-</i>	<i>πίομαι</i>	<i>πέπωκα</i>	<i>ἔπιον</i>
Passive		<i>ποθήσομαι</i>	<i>πέπομαι</i>	<i>ἐπόθην</i>
<i>πίπτω, fall,</i>	<i>πετ-, πετο-</i>	<i>πεσοῦμαι</i>	<i>πέπτωκα</i>	<i>ἔπεσον</i>
<i>τρέχω, run,</i>	<i>δραμ-</i>	<i>δραμοῦμαι</i>	<i>δεδράμηκα</i>	<i>ἔδραμον</i>
Passive			<i>δεδραμῆσθαι</i>	
<i>φέρω, bear,</i>	<i>ἐνεκ-, οἰ-</i>	<i>οἴσω</i>	<i>ἐνήνοχα</i>	<i>ἤνεγκον</i>
Passive		{ <i>ἐνεγθήσομαι</i>	<i>ἐνήνεγμαi</i>	<i>ἠνέχθην</i>
		{ <i>οἰσθήσομαι</i>		
Middle		<i>οἴσομαι</i>		<i>ἠνεγκάμην</i>

## VIII. Verbs in μι whose original root ends in α (like ἵστημι).

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.	Root.
κίχρημι (1), <i>lend</i>	χρήσω	κέχρηκα	ἔχρησα	χρα-
Mid. <i>borrow</i>	χρήσομαι		*ἐχρησάμην	
ὀνίτημι (2), <i>benefit</i>	ὀνήσω	ὠνήσα	ὠνήσα	ὀνα-
ὀνίναμαι, Mid. <i>to</i>	ὀνήσομαι	{ ὠνήμην,	{ ὠνήμην,	
<i>derive advantage.</i>		{ (ἡσο, &c.)	{ (ἡσο, &c.)	
		{ δνάμην,	{ δνάμην,	
		{ λαίει	{ λαίει	
Pass.		ὠνήσθην	ὠνήσθην	
πίμπλημι (3), <i>fill</i>	πλήσω	πέπληκα	ἔπλησα	πλα-
Mid. {			ἐπλησάμην	(πληθ-
Pass. {			ἐπλήμην	for
πίμ-			(poet.)	other
πλάμαι	πλησθήσομαι	πέπλησμαι	ἐπλήσθην	tenses)

Present.	Future.	Perf.	Aorist.	Root.
<p>πίμπρημι (4), <i>burn</i></p> <p>Mid. { πίμ-</p> <p>Pass. { πραιμαι</p>	<p>πρήσω</p> <p>{ πρησθήσομαι</p> <p>{ πεπρήσσομαι</p>	<p>πέπρηκα</p> <p>πέπρησμαι</p> <p>τέτληκα</p>	<p>ἔπρησα</p> <p>ἐπρήσθην</p> <p>-</p> <p>ἔτλην</p>	<p>πρα- (πρησ- for other tenses)</p> <p>τλα-</p>
[τλήμι] (5) <i>endure</i>	τλήσομαι			

On φημί, see Pdm. 69.

*Other forms :*

(1) Inf. κυχράναι. \* ἔχρησάμην = 'I borrowed,' *ion-Attic*.

(2) Inf. Pr. δυνάναι.—Aor. Imper. *δυνασθ*. Opt. *δυναίμην*. Part *δνήμενος* (*Hom.*) [The rest supplied by *ώφελεῖν*.]

(3) The *μ* in the reduplication of this and the following verb is usually omitted in composition, when a *μ* precedes the reduplication ; e. g. ἐμπίπταμαι, but ἐνεπιμπλάμην.

Inf. Pr. πιμπλάναι. Impf. ἐπιμπλην. Inf. Pr. Mid. πίμπλασθαι. Impf. ἐπιμπλάμην.

(4) Exactly like πίμπλημι. Xen. has πιμπράω.

(5) ἔτλην, τλήῃς, τλώ, τλαίην, τλήναι, τλάς. The word is rare in Attic prose.

(*Deponents.*)

Present.	Future.	Perf.	Aorist.
ἄγμαι, <i>wonder</i>	ἀγάσομαι ( <i>Ep.</i> ).		ἠγάσθην ἠγασάμην ( <i>Ep.</i> once <i>Dem.</i> ).
δύναμαι (1), <i>can</i>	δυνήσομαι	δεδύνημαι	{ ἐδυνήσθην ἠδυνήσθην ἐδυνάσθην ( <i>Ion.</i> and <i>Xen.</i> ).
ἐπίσταμαι (2),* <i>understand</i>	ἐπιστήσομαι		ἠπιστήσθην
ἔραμαι, <i>love</i> (ἐράω is the prose form).	ἐρασθήσομαι		ἠράσθην
κρέμαμαι (see κρεμάννυμι, Table X).			

*Other forms :*

(1) Moods of Pres. δύν-ασο, -ωμαι, -αίμην, -ασθαι, -άμενος. [δύν-ωμαι, *accentu retracto*.] Imperf. ἐδυνάμην or ἠδυνάμην.

\* Properly to stand upon (i. e. as having mastered it).

(2) Moods of Pres. ἐπίστω-ω (less commonly -ασο), -ωμαι, -αίμην, -ασθαι, -άμενος. Impf. ἡπιστάμην, 2 sing. ἡπίστω (less commonly -ασο). [F] ἐπίστωμαι, *accentu retraculo*.

To these must be added :

- (1) *χρή*, *oportet*, *ἔχρην*, or *χρῆν*, *oportebat*, *χρήσει*, *oportebū* (R. *χρε-* or *χρε-*).

	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Partep.
<i>χρή</i>	(none)	<i>χρῆ</i>	<i>χρή</i>	<i>χρήναι</i>	<i>τὸ χρεών</i>

- (2) ἀπόχρη, *sufficiū*, Inf. ἀποχρῆν [or -χρῆν], Part. ἀποχρών. Imperf. ἀπέχρη, Fut. ἀποχρήσει, Aor. ἀπέχρησε(ν). It also takes some personal forms (as from ἀποχράω), ἀποχρῶσιν, ἀποχρήσουσι(ν). In Mid. ἀποχρήσθαι (= *to have enough*) is conjugated like χράσμαι.

- (3) ἐπριάμην, *to buy* (used by the Attics as Aorist to ὠνόμαί).

	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Partep.
<i>ἐπριάμην</i>	<i>πρίω</i>	<i>πρίωμαι</i>	<i>πριάίμην</i>	<i>πρίασθαι</i>	<i>πριάμενος</i>

#### IX. Verbs in νυμι appended to an impure original root.

	Present.	- Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
ἀγνυμι, <i>break</i>		ἄξω	ἔαγα	ἔαξα
Passive			[ἔαγμα]	(ἔαγην)
δείκνυμι, <i>show</i> (Pdm. 60)				
ζεύγνυμι, <i>bind</i>		ζεύξω	?	ἔξευξα
Passive			ἔξευγμα	ἔξευξην (ἔξεύχθην)
Middle		ζεύξομαι		ἔξευξάμην
μίγνυμι, <i>mix</i>		μίξω	(μέμιχα)	ἔμιξα
Passive		μιγθήσομαι	μέμιγμα	ἐμίχθην, ἐμίγην
οἶγνυμι, οἶγω, <i>open</i>		οἶξω	ἔωχα	ἔωξα, οἶξαι
Passive (= <i>am open</i> )			ἔωγμα	ἐώχθην, οἰχθῆναι
ὀμόργνυμι, <i>wash off</i>			?	ὠμορξα
Passive			?	ὠμόρχθην
Middle		ὀμόρξομαι		ὠμορξάμην
πήγνυμι, <i>fix, fasten</i>			πέπηγα (*284)	ἔπηξα
ρήγνυμι, <i>tear</i>		ρήξω	ῥῥῶγα (*283)	ῥῥηξα
Passive		ῥαγήσομαι		ῥῥάγην
Middle				ῥῥηξάμην
ὀμνυμι, <i>swear</i>		ὀμοῦμαι	ὀμώμοκα	ὠμοσα
			ὀμωμόσθαι	ὀμο(σ)θῆται
ὀλλυμι, <i>destroy</i>		ὀλώ	ὀλώλεκα	ὠλεσα
Middle		ὀλούμαι	ὀλώλα (perii)	ὠλόμην




X. Verbs in νῦμι appended to a *pure* original root.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
ἀμφέννυμι, <i>put on (clothes)</i>	ἀμφιώ	(none)	ἤμφιεσα
Middle	ἀμφίεσμαι	ἤμφιεσμαι	
κορέννυμι, <i>satisfy</i>	(κορέσω)	[κεκόρηκα]	ἐκόρεσα
Passive		κεκόρεσμαι	ἐκορέσθην
σβέννυμι, <i>extinguish</i>	σβέσω	ἔσβεσμαι	ἔσβεσα
Passive	σβεσθήσομαι	ἔσβεσμαι	ἔσβεσθην
Intransitive	σβήσομαι	ἔσβηκα	ἔσβην
στορέννυμι, <i>strew, spread</i>	στορώ	(none)	ἐστόρεσα
(Comp. στρώννυμι)		ἐστόρεσμαι	[ἐστορέσθην]
κεράννυμι, <i>mix</i>	κεράσω (?)	κέκρακα (?)	ἐκέρασα
Passive		{ κέκραμαι	{ ἐκράσθην
		{ κεκέρασμαι	{ ἐκεράσθην
Middle			ἐκερασάμην
κρεμάννυμι, <i>hang (trans.)</i>	κρεμῶ	?	ἐκρέμασα
Passive		(κεκρέμαμαι)	ἐκρεμάσθην
κρέμαμαι, <i>hang (intrans.)</i>	κρεμήσομαι		
πετάννυμι, <i>spread out ;</i>	{ πετάσω,	[πεπέτακα]	ἐπέτασα
<i>extend</i>	{ All. πετώ		
Passive		πέπταμαι	ἐπετάσθην
σκεδάννυμι, <i>scatter</i>	σκεδῶ		ἐσκεδάσα
Passive		ἐσκεδάσμαι	ἐσκεδάσθην
ζώννυμι, <i>gird</i>	ζώσω	[ἔζωκα]	ἔζωσα
Passive		ἔζωσμαι	
Middle			ἐζωσάμην
ρῶννυμι, <i>strengthen</i>	ρῶσω	?	
Passive	ρῶσθήσομαι	ἔρρωμαι	ἐρρώσθην
στρώννυμι, <i>strew</i>	στρώσω		ἔστρωσα
Passive		ἔστρωμαι	ἔστρώσθην
Middle			ἔστρωσάμην
χρῶννυμι, <i>color</i>		?	ἔχρωσα
Passive		κέχρωσμαι	ἐχρώσθην

## LIST OF NUMERALS.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
1 α' εἰς, μία, ἓν	1 ὁ πρῶτος, η, ον
2 β' δύο	2 δεύτερος, α, ον
3 γ' τρεῖς, τρία	3 τρίτος, η, ον
4 δ' τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα	4 τέταρτος, η, ον
5 ε' πέντε	5 πέμπτος, &c.
6 ς' ἕξ	6 ἕκτος
7 ζ' ἑπτὰ	7 ἑβδομος
8 η' ὀκτώ	8 ὄγδοος
9 θ' ἐννέα	9 ἕνατος (ἐννατος)
10 ι' δέκα	10 δέκατος
11 ια' ἑνδεκα	11 ἐνδέκατος
12 ιβ' δωδεκα	12 δωδέκατος
13 ιγ' τρισκαίδεκα	13 τρισκαίδεκατος
14 ιδ' τεσσαρακαίδεκα	14 τεσσαρακαίδεκατος
15 ιε' πεντεκαίδεκα	15 πεντεκαίδεκατος
16 ις' ἑκκαίδεκα	16 ἑκκαίδεκατος
17 ιζ' ἑπτακαίδεκα	17 ἑπτακαίδεκατος
18 ιη' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	18 ὀκτωκαίδεκατος
19 ιθ' ἐννεακαίδεκα	19 ἐννεακαίδεκατος
20 κ' εἴκοσι(ν)	20 εἰκοστός
21 κα' εἴκοσιν εἰς, μία, ἓν	21 εἰκοστός πρῶτος
22 κβ' εἴκοσι δύο	22 εἰκοστός δεύτερος
23 κγ' εἴκοσι τρεῖς, τρία	23 εἰκοστός τρίτος
24 κδ' εἴκοσι τέσσαρες, ρα	24 εἰκοστός τέταρτος
25 κέ' εἴκοσι πέντε	25 εἰκοστός πέμπτος
26 κς' εἴκοσιν ἕξ	26 εἰκοστός ἕκτος
27 κζ' εἴκοσιν ἑπτὰ	27 εἰκοστός ἑβδομος
28 κη' εἴκοσιν ὀκτώ	28 εἰκοστός ὄγδοος
29 κθ' εἴκοσιν ἐννέα	29 εἰκοστός ἕνατος
30 λ' τριάκοντα*	30 τριακοστός

\*  τριάκοντᾱ· τεσσαράκοντᾱ.

## CARDINALS.

31	λα'	τριάκοντα εἰς
32	λβ'	τριάκοντα δύο
	to	to
39	λθ'	τριάκοντα ἑννέα
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα
50	ν'	πεντήκοντα
60	ξ'	ἑξήκοντα
70	ο'	ἑβδομήκοντα
80	π'	ὀγδοήκοντα
90	Ϟ	ἐνενήκοντα
100	ρ'	ἑκατόν
200	σ'	διακόσιοι, αι, α
300	τ'	τριακόσιοι
400	υ'	τετρακόσιοι [τεσσερ.]
500	φ'	πεντακόσιοι
600	χ'	ἑξακόσιοι
700	ψ'	ἑπτακόσιοι
800	ω'	ὀκτακόσιοι
900	Ϡ	ἐννέκιοι (ἐννᾶκ.)
1000	α	χίλιοι, αι, α
2000	β	δισχίλιοι
3000	γ	τρισχίλιοι
4000	δ	τετρακισχίλιοι
5000	ε	πεντακισχίλιοι
6000	ς	ἑξακισχίλιοι
7000	ζ	ἑπτακισχίλιοι
8000	η	ὀκτακισχίλιοι
9000	θ	ἐνακισχίλιοι
10,000	ι	μύριοι
20,000	κ	δισμύριοι
	to	to
100,000	σ	δεκακισμύριοι

## ORDINALS.

31	τριακοστὸς	πρῶτος
32	τριακοστὸς	δεύτερος
	to	to
39	τριακοστὸς	ἑννατος
40	τεσσαρακοστὸς	
50	πεντηκοστὸς	
60	ἑξηκοστὸς	
70	ἑβδομηκοστὸς	
80	ὀγδοηκοστὸς	
90	ἐνενηκοστὸς	
100	ἑκατοστὸς	
200	διακοσιοστὸς	
300	τριακοσιοστὸς	
400	τεσσαρακοσιοστὸς	
500	πεντακοσιοστὸς	
600	ἑξακοσιοστὸς	
700	ἑπτακοσιοστὸς	
800	ὀκτακοσιοστὸς	
900	ἐνακοσιοστὸς (ἐννακοσ.)	
1000	χιλιοστὸς	
2000	δισχilioστὸς	
3000	τρισχιλιοστὸς	
4000	τετρακισχιλιοστὸς	
5000	πεντακισχιλιοστὸς	
6000	ἑξακισχιλιοστὸς	
7000	ἑπτακισχιλιοστὸς	
8000	ὀκτακισχιλιοστὸς	
9000	ἐνακισχιλιοστὸς (ἐννακισ-)	
10,000	μυριοστὸς [χιλιοστὸς]	
20,000	δισμυριοστὸς	
	to	to
100,000	δεκακισμυριοστὸς	

# DIFFERENCES OF IDIOM, GRAMMATICAL HINTS, &C.

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## A. PREPOSITIONS.

### 1. ABOUT.

To be employed <i>about</i> any thing.	ἀμφί τι ἔχειν or εἶναι.
<i>About</i> = nearly (of numerical approximation), ἀμφί or περί with acc. ; ὥς (conjunct.).	στρατιώτας ἔπεμψαν ἀμφὶ τοὺς διακοσίους, or ὥς διακοσίους.
<i>About</i> (of approximate time).	περὶ μέσσην τὴν ἡμέραν.
<i>About</i> noon.	ἀμφὶ μέσον ἡμέρας.

### 2. ABOVE (ὑπέρ).

(1) <i>Above</i> = more than, ὑπέρ, c. acc. ; πλέον ᾧ.	
<i>Above</i> 100.	πλείους [= πλείους] or πλείω (neut.) τῶν ἑκατον.
Men who are <i>above</i> 50 years old.	ἄνδρες πλείον τι ἢ πενήτηντα ἔτη γεγονότες ἀπὸ γενεῶς.
The raven lives <i>above</i> 200 years.	ὁ κόραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακόσια ἔτη ζῇ.
(2) <i>Above</i> = beyond (of degree). See <i>Beyond</i> .	

### 3. AFTER.

To see any body <i>after</i> a long time.	ἰδεῖν τινα διὰ χρόνον.
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### 4. AGAINST.

To avail <i>against</i> any thing.	ἰσχύειν πρὸς τι.
To assist any body <i>against</i> any body.	βοηθεῖν τινι ἐπὶ τινα.

### 5. AMIDST, AMONGST.

<i>Amongst</i> the enemy.	ἐν μέσοις τοῖς πολεμίοις.
To be (have fallen) <i>amongst</i> robbers.	ἐν λησταῖς εἶναι.
<i>Amongst</i> men.	ἐν ἀνθρώποις.

6. AROUND, ROUND. *περί*.—*ἀμφί* (= on both sides).

To sit *round* any thing.

*κύκλῳ περικαθίσσαι τι*.

To throw a cloak *round* one.

*περιβάλλεσθαι ὁ ἀμπέχεσθαι ἱμάτων*.

To go *round* the city.

(*κύκλῳ*) *περιεῖναι τὴν πόλιν*.

7. AT.

At *intervals* of five days (= every five days).

*διὰ πέντε ἡμερῶν*.

To look *at* one object.

*εἰς ἐν βλέπειν*.

To discharge arrows, &c. *at* an object.

*πρὸς τι ἀφίεναι τὰ βέλη*.

8. BEFORE. *ἐξ ἐναντίας* (gen.).—*ἐν* (dat.).—*πρὸς*, *εἰς* (acc.).—*ἐπί* (gen.).—*πρὸς* (gen.).

(1) *Locally*, *πρό* (gen.).—*ἔμπροσθεν* or *ἐπίπρσθεν* (gen.).—*ἐνώπιον* (= in the presence of a person).—*ἐναντίον* (= in the presence of).—*πρὸ τῆς πόλεως* (Σύρας, &c.).—*ἔμπροσθεν τῆς Σύρας* (*πρὸς τῇ Σύρᾳ* = close to it).

To stand *before* any body.

*στῆναι ἔμπροσθὲν τινος* : *προστῆναί τινος*, *στῆναι ἐνώπιόν τινος*, *πρὸς τινος*.

To stand *before* a glass.

*ἐξ ἐναντίας τοῦ κατόπτρου στῆναι*.

To speak *before* the people.

*λέγειν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ* (*πρὸς ὁ εἰς τὸν δῆμον*).

= In the presence of.]

*Before* many witnesses.

*ἐναντίον πολλῶν μαρτύρων*.

To come *before* you (with reference to an assembled body amongst whom a person comes).

*εἰς ὑμᾶς εἰσιέναι*.

(2) *Temporally*, *πρό* (gen.).—*πρότερον* (gen.).

*Before* the war.

*πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου*.

A year *before* the taking of —.

*ἐνιαυτῷ πρότερον τῆς ἀλώσεως*.

*Before* sunrise.

*πρὸ* (or *πρότερον*) *ἡλίου ἀνιόντος* or *ἀνίσχοντος*.

(*πρὶν* with Infin.)

*Before* day-break.

*πρὶν ἡμέραν γίγνεσθαι*.

(If 'before' introduces a sentence.)

9. **BEHIND.** ὀπίσθεν, gen. (only of *place*).—κατόπι, gen. (of *place or time*).—μετά, acc.—ἐπί, dat. *place or time*.—ὀπί (dat.) and ἀπὶ (only of *place*).

To stand *behind* a tree.

ἀπὶ δένδρου, or ὑπὸ δένδρῳ ἑσθ-  
κέναι (the former = facing it;  
the latter *under it* for protec-  
tion).

To be *behind* any thing.

ὀπίσθεν γίνεσθαι τινος.

To place oneself *behind* any  
thing.

ἔμπροσθεν ποιεῖσθαι τι (i. e.  
to cause it to be *before* one).

10. **BELOW.** ὑπό, gen. and dat.—κατά, gen. (so that the object  
*envelopes or covers us*). See *Under*.

To be *below* any body.

ἥττω (acc. m.) εἶναι τινος.

To think any thing *below* (be-  
neath) one.

ἀπαξιοῦν τι.

This thing is *below* them.

ἀνάξιον αὐτῶν τοῦτ' ἐστι.

11. **BENEATH.** See *Below, Under*.

12. **BESIDE.** παρὰ (dat. of person; acc. of thing).

To shoot *beside* the mark.

παραμαρτάνειν τοῦ σκοποῦ.

13. **BETWEEN.** μεταξύ (gen.), ἐν μέσῳ (gen.), ἐν (dat.).

*Between* ourselves.

{ ὡς ἐν ἡμῖν εἰρῆσθαι.  
ὡς πρὸς σέ (if one person only is  
addressed).

14. **BEYOND.** παρὰ, ὑπέρ (both acc.), μείζον ἤ.

*Above* (beyond) my power.

παρὰ (ὑπέρ) δύναμιν.

That is *above* the power of man.

τὸ ἔργον ἐστὶ μείζον ἢ κατ' ἄν-  
θρωπον (= the Lat. *major*  
*quam pro* —).

15. **BY** (of *agent*): = **BESIDE**, vid. πρὸς, dat. = *close by*. τῇ  
πάλαι, &c.

Day *by* day (daily); year *by* year  
(every year), yearly.

καθ' ἡμέραν: κατ' ἔτος.

To judge a person *by* any thing.

μετρεῖν (metiri) τινα ἕκ τινος.

To stand *by* any body.

παραστήναι τινα.

(BY = NEAR, vid.)

To implore any body *by* the gods. *πρὸς τῶν θεῶν.**By* the father's side. *πρὸς πατρός.*16. DOWN, *κατά*, gen. = down into; under.In compos. *κατά*.\* To *fall* down, *καταπίπτειν.* To *run* down, *κατατρέχειν, καταΰειν.**Down* (the) hill.*κατὰ (οἱ κάτω) τοῦ ὄρους.*

17. FOR.

To fight, brave dangers, &c. *for* any thing. *μάχεσθαι (κινδυνεύειν, &c.) ὑπὲρ τινος* (= on behalf of).A remedy *for* any thing. *A remedy of any thing (objective, gen.).*Laws drawn up *for* this purpose (= to secure these objects.) *νόμοι ἐπὶ τούτοις τεταγμένοι.*

18. FROM.

To receive any thing *from* any body. *λαμβάνειν τι παρὰ τινος.*To take an estimate of a person *from* any thing. *μετρεῖν (= metiri) τινα ἔκ τινος.*FROM (denoting a cause). Thus; From thinking so and so, *τῷ νομίζειν.*

(1) dat.

(2) *διὰ* with acc.(3) *ἐκ* with gen.To remove any body from a magistracy. *πανεῖν τινα τῆς ἀρχῆς.*

19. IN.

To exceed (surpass, excel) any body *in* any thing. *διαφέρειν (= to differ, to be distinguished), τινός τινι* (dat. of thing in which one excels —).To delight *in* any thing. *ἡδεσθαί τινι.*To end *in* any thing. *τελευτᾶν εἰς τι.*I am poor, rich *in* any thing. *ἐνδεής εἰμί (πλουτῶ) τινος.*To inquire, &c. *in what way* any thing may be done. *πυνθάνεσθαι τίνα τρόπον —.*To be shut up *in* a place.To be shut up *into* (eis, acc.) a place.

## 20. INTO. εἰς (acc.).

With verbs of motion, ἐν with the dat. is found instead of εἰς with the Acc.; "but only with the *Perf.* and *Pluperf.* in Attic writers. The ἐν denotes the point to which the motion is directed as *reached*: οἱ ἐν τῷ Ἡραίῳ καταπεφευγότες [but ἐς τὸ Ἡρ. κατέφυγον]. It is only with τιθέναι and the like, that ἐν occurs (though also εἰς) with all the forms, to denote *rest* as a *result* of the motion." Kr. Ἐν χερσὶ λαβεῖν.

## 21. NEAR. ἐγγύς (gen.). πλησίον (gen.).

To be *near* any body. ἐγγύς or πλησίον εἶναι τις.  
To put any thing *near* any body. πλησίον ποιεῖν τί τις.

## 22. OF.

To die *of* disease. νόσῳ τελευτᾶν.

## 23. OFF.

I am *off*. οἴχομαι.  
To be three stadia *off*. τρεῖς σταδίου ἀπέχειν (e. g. τῆς πόλεως).  
To take one's clothes *off*. ἀποδύεσθαι (e. g. shoes).—ἐκδύεσθαι (a garment from which one has to *come out*).  
To take any body's clothes *off*. ἐκδύειν τινά τι.

## 24. OUT (of). ἐκ (gen.).

Dat.—also = *cause, motive*. ἐκ (less commonly ἀπό) c. gen.—  
ὑπό (gen.).—διὰ, acc.  
Out *of* kindness. εὐνοίᾳ.—ἔπ' εὐνοίας.

## 25. ON, UPON.

To spend money *upon* any body. χρήματα ἀναλίσκειν εἰς τινα.  
To sow *upon* stones. εἰς λίθους σπεῖρειν (a proverb; sowing usually consisting of putting seed *into* the earth).  
On the wing (of an army). ἐπὶ κέρως.  
To look *on* the ground. εἰς γῆν ὀρᾶν.  
All depends *on* you. ἐν σοὶ πάν τὸ πρᾶγμα.

## 26. OVER. ὑπέρ (gen.).



## 27. THROUGH.

(1) Of direction from one extremity *through* to the other, *διά* with gen.

To wound any body *through* his breastplate. *διά τοῦ θώρακος τιτρώσκειν τινα.*

To flow *through* the country. *ρεῖν διὰ τῆς γῆς.*

(2) Of extension *over* all parts of a surface: *διά* (gen.), *ἀνά* (acc.).

*Through* the whole country. *ἀνά πᾶσαν τὴν χώραν.*

(3) OCCASION, CAUSE, &c. See *Out of*.

(In composition, *διά*.)

28. TILL, UNTIL, *μέχρι*, gen.

*Till* sunset. *μέχρι ἡλίου δυσμῶν (or δύνοντος).*

*Till* death. *μέχρι θανάτου.*

*Till* morning. *εἰς τὴν ἑω.*

As a temporal conjunction with a sentence: *ἕως, ἕστε, μέχρι (ὄ),—πρίν* (prius).

## 29. TO, UNTO.

To conduct *to* — mankind. *ἄγειν (τινὰ) εἰς ἀνθρώπους.*

Any thing is good for nothing *to* *πρός* with acc.

(= compared with) another.

To look *to* any thing (i. e. to consider it, make it an object). *βλέπειν πρὸς τι.*

To be brought *to* any body.

*ἐνεχθῆναι παρὰ τινα.*

To come or go back again *to* the beginning. *αὐτίς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἵκναι πάλιν.*

To go in *to* any body. *εἰσιέναι παρὰ τινα.*

## 30. TOWARDS.

To be harsh *towards* any body. *χαλεπὸν εἶναι τινα.*

## 31. UNDER.

*ὑπὸ* (c. acc.), to denote motion *ὑπὸ δένδρον καταστήναι.*

towards an object that is above

us. — *ὑπὸ* (dat.), of rest be-

neath (*ὑπὸ ἡμαρτῷ ἔχειν τι*).

- κατά (c. gen.), if we sink into it.      κατά γῆς καταδύναί.  
καταδύεσθαι κατά τοῦ ὕδατος.
- Under = in less than, ἐντός (within : c. gen.).
- Under twenty years.      ἐντός εἴκοσι ἐτῶν.
- Under fifty years old.      ἀνὴρ οὐπω πενήτηκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς ἀπὸ γενεᾶς.  
ἀνὴρ ἑλασσόν τι ἢ πενήτηκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς (= some what under).  
εἶναι ὑπὸ τινι or ἐπὶ τινι.
- Under = in subjection to.      ὧδ' ἐχόντων τῶν πραγμάτων.—  
οὕτως ἐχόντων.—ὅτε ταῦτ' οὕτως ἔχει.—ἐκ τούτων τοιούτων ὄντων.
- Under these circumstances.
- To be under arms.      ἐν ὅπλοις εἶναι.

## 32. WITH.

- To build houses with the saw.      οἰκίας ποιεῖν ἀπὸ πρίονος.
- To be angry with any body.      ὀργίζεσθαι τινι (ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχειν ἢ ποιεῖσθαι τινά).

## 33. WITHIN.] ἐντός, Gen. (of time. See UNDER).

## 34. WITHOUT.] ἀνέυ (Gen.). χωρίς (Gen.). ἔξω (Gen.).

- Without transgressing the laws.      σὺν τοῖς νόμοις.
- Without friends.      φίλων ἔρημος.
- Without any right.      παρὰ πάντα τὰ δίκαια.
- Without any body's knowledge.      κρύφα or λάθρα τινός. ἀγνοούντος τινος, or by circumlocution with λανθάνειν τινά.

Often by a negative with particip. ; or by a negative compound.

- Without laughing.      οὐ (or μὴ) γελάσας : ἀγελαστί.

## B. MISCELLANEOUS.

35. Words that modify a substantive (i. e. *attributive* notions) are usually inserted between the article and its substantive, or after the substantive, the article being repeated.

a) Thus: *the men in the town*, would be, in Greek, '*the in the town men*,' or '*the men the in the town*.'

b) In this way the Greeks often use *long attributive notions* where we should use a relative clause: e. g.

*Eng.* Those *who are* in the enjoyment of all earthly blessings, &c.

*Greek.* *The in the enjoyment of all earthly blessings* (persons).

c) The substantive is here usually omitted, when it is *men, things*, &c.; so that the article *often stands alone*, in connection with a substantive governed by a preposition, &c.: e. g. *οἱ ἐν τῇ γῇ* (*the in the land* =) the inhabitants of the country. *οἱ ἐπὶ τῷ τείχεϊ*, the men on the wall.

Hence in translating; when an article is followed by some word or words with which it does not *agree*, read on till you find a substantive with which the article can agree, connecting the intermediate notions, attributively or otherwise, with this substantive. *If there is no substantive of the kind*, understand *men* or *things*, &c.

36. The girl has beautiful hair. The girl has the hair beautiful.

37. The article is used when a substantive denotes a *class*. Thus *horses, poets*, &c. (when a truth is asserted of the *class*; of *any* horse, &c.), are *οἱ ἵπποι, οἱ ποιηταί*.

38. It is not possible to —  
I am not able to —

*οὐχ οἷόν τε* (sc. *ἔστιν*), with *infin.*

*οὐχ οἷός τε* (sc. *εἰμί*), with *infin.*

(*οἷος* is '*such*'). Hence *οὐκ*

*εἰμὶ οἷος ποιεῖν τι* = I am not such a one (as) to do it. The

*τε* = *que* is a remains of the old mode of affixing *τε* as a connecting particle to relatives, &c.

39. The dual is not *always* used for two ; but very often δύο with plural.

40. a) 'Ο ποιῶν = he who does.

'Ο ποιήσας = he who has done, &c.

b) The participle may, of course, be resolved, as in Latin, (1) by a relative clause (with *who, which, that*) ; or (2) by an *adverbial one*, whether *conditional* (if), *adversative* (though), *temporal* (when, after, &c.) :—and often (3) by the *participial substantive* with *in, by, &c.* [ληϊζόμενοι ζῶσιν, *they live by plundering ; raptu vivunt*], and (4) by a *finite verb* connected with the principal verb by *and, &c.* [*'having fallen sick, he died' = 'he fell sick, and died'*].

c) Hence conversely, *relative clauses, adverbial clauses, the participial substantive* (with *in, by, &c.*), a verb preceding another verb, and connected with it by *and*, may often be translated by a *participle*.

41. a) When two opposed notions are connected by an *unemphatic but* (δέ), the first usually takes μέν. Hence prefix μέν to the first of such *opposed* notions, although the English has no *indeed*.

b) Also place the *opposed notions* at the head of their clauses. For instance : arrange '*I like honey, but not wine,*' thus : '*Honey indeed I like, but wine not*' [in Greek it must be : *wine but* (οἶνον δέ), because δέ follows its word].

42. With three others.

*Himself the fourth, τέταρτος αὐτός.*

43. This' (with emphasis).

τοὔτό γε (γέ enclit.). This γέ *emphasizes* the preceding word : it may sometimes be rendered *at least, quite, &c.*

Diagoras.

Διαγόρας γε or δῆ.

44. θεὸς ἡγεῖσθαι or νομίζειν = deos esse credere, to believe in the existence of the gods.

τοὺς θεὸς ἡγεῖσθαι or νομίζειν, credere deos esse, quos esse credi solet.

δ'κην νομίζειν = to observe or practise justice ; to acknowledge there is such a thing.

45. (To have) any thing *a foot long* (broad, deep); or, *of a foot in length* (breadth, depth). (To have any) thing (the) length, breadth, depth of a foot.
46. With A *not* B. 'With A but not (ἀλλ' οὐ) B' (but often καὶ οὐ or οὐ only).
47. A, B, C, D, and E. (1) A, and B, and C, and D, and E.  
(2) both (καὶ) A, and B, and C, and D, and E.  
(3) A, B, C, D.  
That 's, in Greek the 'and' is not placed *only* between the two last terms of a series.
48. a) He *evidently* desires. a) He is *evident* desiring, &c. (δῆλός ἐστιν ἐπιθυμῶν).—So φανερός ἐστιν.  
b) It is *just* (fair, &c.) that he should bear the blame of this. b) He is *just* (fair, &c.) to bear the blame of this. δίκαιός ἐστι τοῦτου τὴν αἰτίαν φέρειν. So ἀξίός ἐστιν (e. g. τοῦ γεγενημένου ἀπολαῦσαι τι ἀγαθόν).
49. To come *with* twenty hoplites. To come *having* (ἔχων) twenty hoplites.  
To walk *with* a stick. To walk *bearing* (φέρων) a stick.
50. I am come *to do it*. I am come *about to do it* (ποιήσω).
- I send a man *to do it*. I send [τὸν] ποιήσοντα.
51. A sort of prophets. μάντεις τινές.
52. Many great men. Many *and* great men.
53. I *say* that it is *not* —. οὐ φημι — εἶναι.  
I *think* it does *not* —. οὐκ οἶμαι — εἶναι.  
I *pretend* it is *not* —. οὐ προσποιούμαι — εἶναι.
54. I should like to (behold). ἡδέως ἀν' ἑασαίμην.
55. I *naturally* desire. πῆφῦκα ἐπιθυμῶν = (ita natura comparatus sum, ut—concupiscam).
- It is my nature* to desire.
- I desire by reason of a natural inclination.

56. *Who, whom, what* are often *indefinite*: = *any person who, whom; any thing that*. They are then to be translated by  $\delta\varsigma \tilde{\alpha}\nu$  with *Subj.* after *Pres.* or *Fut.*; by  $\delta\varsigma$  with *Optative* after the historical tenses (cf. 295).

So, *whatever* =  $\delta \tilde{\alpha}\nu, \delta \tilde{\alpha}\nu, \delta\sigma\alpha \tilde{\alpha}\nu$  with *Subj.* after a principal tense;  $\delta, \tilde{\alpha}, \delta\sigma\alpha$  with *Opt.* after an historical tense.

57. The *Aorist* is often translated into English by the *Perfect*. Especially,

- a) The *Aor. Infin.* after *verba putandi et declarandi* has the force of a *præteritum*; and is often translated by the *Perfect*:

$$\phi\eta\sigma\iota \kappa\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\alpha\iota = \begin{cases} \text{he says that he } \textit{did} \text{ it.} \\ \text{he says that he } \textit{has done} \text{ it.} \end{cases}$$

- b) In the statement of *general* truths founded on frequent experience (especially with  $\eta\delta\eta$ ), the *Aor.* is often translated by the *Perfect*.

Men have often been compelled.  $\eta\delta\eta \text{ πολλοὶ ἠναγκάσθησαν}$

58. The *Aorist* has often the force of the *Pluperfect*.

- a) The *Aor.* is *regularly* used (the *Pluperf.* comparatively seldom) after  $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota, \epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\delta\eta$ , &c.


- b) The *Aor. Infin.* is used after an historical tense of a *verbum declarandi et putandi*:

$$\xi\phi\eta \kappa\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\alpha: = \begin{cases} \text{he said that he } \textit{did} \text{ it.} \\ \text{he said that he } \textit{had done} \text{ it.} \end{cases}$$

59. Too wise to —.

$\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma \eta \tilde{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$  c. *infin.* (In Latin, *sapientior quam ut* —).

## MEANINGS OF PREPOSITIONS.

 For convenience sake, as well as for clearness, the Prepositions are here collected together: they are divided, according to their construction, into

- |    |                       |   |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| a) | Prepositions with the | <i>gen.</i> , ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, πρό.   |
| b) | “ “                   | <i>dat.</i> , ἐν, σύν.  |
| c) | “ “                   | <i>acc.</i> , ἀνά, εἰς, ὡς.   |
| d) | “ “                   | <i>gen.</i> and <i>acc.</i> , διὰ, κατὰ, ὑπέρ.  |
| e) | “ “                   | <i>gen.</i> , <i>dat.</i> , and <i>acc.</i> , ἀμφί, περί, ἐπὶ<br>μετά, παρά, πρὸς, and ὑπό. |

ἀμφί, about, for, on; around; (of time and number) about.

ἀνά, up, on, up to, upon.

ἀντί, over against, opposite, instead of.

ἀπό, from, away from, with, by, at; (as adv.) forth, off, away, quite.

διὰ, through, after, by; on account of, by reason of.

εἰς and εἰς, into; to, at, for; until, towards, on.

ἐκ and ἐξ, out of, from, according to, after, to, by.

ἐν, in, among, at, by, near, during, with.

ἐπὶ, upon, on, by, in the case of, in presence of, during, towards, after; upon, at, by, against; on, over, towards, for, into.

κατά, from above, down, concerning, against, opposite, in, according to, by.

μετά, in midst, with, in conformity with, among; after, next after, since.

παρά, by, close by, by the side of; along, near, beyond, besides, through, by means of, within.

περί, all around, round, for, about, with reference to; near; above.

πρό, before, for, forwards.

πρὸς, before, in presence of, towards, in the opinion of, for advantage of, by, near, besides; with, against, towards, according to, on account of, in conformity with.

σύν, with, by, together with.

ὑπέρ, over (super), for, for the good of, beyond, contrary to.

ὑπό, under (sub), out from under, for, on account of; towards; during; by, with.

ὡς, to (used only with persons and personified objects, to denote direction).

# INDEX I.

## GREEK AND ENGLISH.

☞ The Roman numerals refer to the Lists of Irregular Verbs, pp. 228-234.—Adjectives in *os* that are followed by 2, are of two terminations; i. e. the form in *os* is also used for the feminine.

### A.

Ἀβλάβεια (ἀ. βλαβ, short root of βλάπτειν, to hurt), innocence.

{ ἀγαθόν (neut. adj.), advantage.  
{ ἀγαθός, good, brave.

ἄγαν (nimis), too much; too.

ἀγαπᾶν (= ἀ-εἰν), to love; (with dat. or acc.) to be contented (or satisfied) with.

ἄγγελος, ὁ, messenger.

{ ἄγε (Imperat. of ἀγεῖν =), age, come now.

{ ἀγεῖν, to lead, carry. ἀγεῖν ἡσυχίαν, to keep quiet.

ἀγενής, -ές (ἀ. γεν, root of verbs relating to production, origin, &c.), ignoble, low-bred.

ἄγηρος, -ων (ἀ. γῆρας, old age), not growing old; immortal, imperishable.

ἀγκών, -ῶνος, ὁ, (bend of the) elbow.

ἄγνυμι, I break (pf. ἔαγα). IX.

ἀγορά, ἡ, market-place (ἀγείρειν, to assemble).

ἄγραφος (ἀ. γράφειν, to write), unwritten.

ἄγρός, ὁ, a field.

ἀγρυπνεῖν (= ἐ-εἰν), to keep awake, to forego sleep (ἀ. ὕπνος, sleep).

ἄγχιμος 2, shrewd, clever, quick-witted (ἄγχι, near. νοῦς, mind).

ἀγώγμυς (ἀγεῖν), that may be conveyed or imported amongst:—hence current (of foreign money).

ἄγων, ἄγων-ος, ὁ, contest.

ᾄδειν (ἀείδειν), to sing.

{ ἀδελφή, ἡ, sister.

{ ἀδελφός, ὁ, brother.

{ ἀδικεῖν (= ἐ-εἰν), to commit injustice; to do wrong.—c. acc. to wrong (ἀ, not. δίκη, justice).

{ ἀδίκημα, τό, wrong, unjust act.

{ ἀδικία, ἡ, injustice.

{ ἄδικος 2, unjust.

{ ἀδυνατεῖν (= ἐ-εἰν), to be unable.

{ ἀδύνατος 2, impossible.

ἀεί, always.

ἀεικής, -ές, unseemly, disgraceful.

ἀετός, ὁ, eagle.

ἀηδών, ἀηδόν-ος, ἡ, nightingale.

ἀθάνατος 2, immortal (ἀ. θάνατος, death).

{ Ἀθηναῖα, Athene (Minerva).

{ Ἀθηναίαι, -ῶν, αἱ, Athens.

{ Ἀθηναῖος, Athenian.

{ ἄσλιος, miserable.

{ ἀσλίως, miserably.

ἄσλον, τό, prize.

ἀστυμεῖν (= ἐ-εἰν), to be dispirited (ἀ, not. θυμός, spirit).

Αἰακός, ὁ, Æacus.



- { Ἀιγύπτιος, Egyptian.  
 { Αἴγυπτος, ἡ, Egypt.  
 { αἰδέομαι (= εἶσομαι), to reverence.  
 { αἰδώς, ἡ, shame, reverence.  
 Αἰήτης, Æetes (king of Colchis).  
 αἰθήρ, -ρος, ὁ, ether, pure air.  
 αἷμα, αἷμα-ος, τό, blood.  
 αἶξ, αἶγ-ός, ὁ, ἡ, goat.  
 αἶρειν (= εἶειν), to take. VII.  
 αἶρειν, to raise.  
 { αἰσάνεσθαι, αἰσῆσομαι, &c.,  
 to perceive. III.  
 αἰσῆσις, εως, ἡ, sensation, perception.  
 αἰσχυρός, superl. of αἰσχύρος.  
 αἰσχυροκέρδης, pursuing gain by base means (αἰσχύρος, base.  
 κέρδος, gain).  
 αἰσχύρος, disgraceful, base.  
 αἰσχύρως, disgracefully.  
 αἰσχύνειν, to shame. MMD. αἰ-  
 σχύνεσθαι, to be ashamed.  
 αἰτεῖν (= εἶειν), (τινά τι), to ask.  
 αἰτιάσθαι (= ἀεσθαι), to accuse,  
 charge, blame, &c.; τινά τι  
 (rare), ὅτι —.  
 αἰχμάλωτος, ον, prisoner of war.  
 αἶψα, quickly.  
 ἀκάθαρτος, uncleansed, impure  
 (ἀ. καθαίρειν, purificare).  
 ἀκμή, point. ο ἡλικίας, the full  
 vigor (or flower) of one's age.  
 ἀκοή, hearing (ἀκούειν).  
 ἀκόλαστος, intemperate; prop.  
 unchastised, unchastened (ἀ.  
 non. κολάζειν, castigare).  
 ἀκούειν, to hear, to listen to;  
 Fut. ἀκούσομαι; Pass. with σ.  
 ἀκούσιος, involuntary.  
 ἄκρα, ἡ, summit.  
 ἀκρατής, -ές, intemperate, im-  
 moderate (ἀ. κράτος, strength).  
 ἀκριβής, -ές, accurate.  
 { ἀκροᾶσθαι (= ἀεσθαι), to hear,  
 listen to.  
 { ἀκροατής, -οῦ, ὁ, auditor.
- { ἀκρό-πολις, -εως, ἡ, citadel.  
 { ἄκρος, highest.  
 ἄκων, -ουσα, -ον, unwilling.  
 { ἀλγεῖν (= εἶειν), to feel pain.  
 { ἀλγεῖνός, painful.  
 { ἄλγος, -ους, τό, pain.  
 ἀλείφειν, to anoint, rub.  
 ἀλεκτρύνων, -όνος, ὁ, a cock.  
 Ἀλέξανδρος, ὁ, Alexander.  
 { ἀλήθεια, ἡ, truth.  
 { ἀληθεύειν, to speak the truth.  
 { ἀληθής, -ές, true.  
 { ἀληθῶς, truly.  
 ἄλις, enough.  
 ἀλίσκεσθαι, to be taken. V.  
 ἀλκή, ἡ, strength.  
 Ἀλκιβιάδης, -ου, ὁ, Alcibiades.  
 ἀλλά, but.  
 { ἀλλήλων, of one another.  
 { ἄλλοθεν, from another place.  
 ἄλλος, -η, -ο, another, alius.  
 { ἀλλότριος (= alienus), others',  
 another's.  
 ἄλλως, otherwise. ἄλλως τε  
 καί, especially.  
 { ἀλογία, unreasonableness, ab-  
 surdity (ἀ. non. λόγος, ratio).  
 { ἄλογος (ἀ. λόγος, ratio), irra-  
 tional, senseless (2 termina-  
 tions).  
 ἄλς, ἄλός, salt; pl. ἄλες. Note 9.  
 ἄ-λυπός, without grief or sor-  
 row.  
 ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκ-ος, ἡ, fox.  
 ἄλως, ἡ, halo.  
 ἄλωσις, -εως, ἡ (ἀλο-, simpler  
 root of ἀλίσκ-ομαι), taking,  
 capture.  
 ἄμα (simul), at the same time:  
 also used as a prep. with dat.,  
 together with: ἄμα τῇ ἑφ (at  
 the same time with the dawn  
 =) at day-break; ἄμα τῷ σί-  
 τῳ ἀκμάζοντι, &c.  
 ἀμαζία, ἡ (ἀ, non. μαζ, short  
 root of μανθάνειν, discere), ig-  
 norance.  
 ἄμαξα, ἡ, wagon.

{ ἁμαρτάνειν (1) *errare*, to miss (with gen.); (2) *peccare*, to sin, commit a fault, err.  
 ἁμαρτήματα, ἁμαρτήματος, τό, error, fault.  
 ἁμαρτία, ἡ, offence.  
 ἁμαυροῦν (= ὀ-ειν), to darken.  
 ἁμείνων, better (*ἁμεινον* as adv.).  
 { ἀμέλεια, ἡ, carelessness.  
 { ἀμελεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to neglect (gen.—ἀ. μέλει, *cura est*).  
 ἀμοιβή, exchange, return (*ἀμειβεσθαι*).  
 ἄμπελος, ἡ, vine.  
 ἄμυνειν, to ward off; *Mid.* to ward off from myself; also, to revenge myself on any body (*acc.*); for any thing, *ὑπέρ τι-νος*.  
 ἀμφι-έννυμι, I put on; I clothe. x.  
 ἀμφω, both.  
 ἄν, with Subj., = *ἐάν*, if. This ἄν, which has *ā*, and can stand as the first word of a clause, must not be confounded with ἄν with *ā*, the *modal* particle, explained in 279.  
 ἀνα-γινώσκειν, to read. vi.  
 { ἀναγκάζειν, to compel.  
 { ἀναγκαῖος, necessary.  
 { ἀνάγκη, necessity.  
 ἀναιδεια, ἡ, shamelessness.  
 ἀν-ᾠλίσκειν, to spend. v.  
 ἀνα-μένειν, to wait.  
 ἀνά-παισις, -εως, ἡ, rest (*ἀναπαύεσθαι*).  
 ἀν-αιρεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to take up, take away, destroy (aor. ἀν-εἶλον). vii.  
 ἀναρχία (ἀ. ἀρχή), anarchy, licentiousness, ungoverned licence.  
 ἀνάσταντος 2, ruined, laid waste (of cities and countries): ἀν-άστατον ποιεῖν, to destroy utterly, to lay waste (properly, to make the inhabitants *rise up* and quit.—ἀνά, up. στα-, simpler root of ἵστανμι).

ἀνα-τίθημι, ἀνα-τίθεσθαι, to put up, offer.  
 ἀναχώρησις, retreat (ἀνά. χωρεῖν, *cedere*).  
 { ἀνδρεία, ἀνδρία, ἡ, bravery.  
 { ἀνδρείος, brave (ἀνὴρ, man).  
 { ἀνδρείως, adv., bravely.  
 ἀνδρίας, -άντρος, ὁ, image or statue (of a man.—ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρ-ός).  
 Ἀνδρόγεως, -ω, ὁ, Androgeus.  
 ἄνεμος, ὁ, wind.  
 ἄνευ (gen.), without.  
 ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρ-ός, ὁ, a man. Pdm. 19.  
 ἄνθος, τό, a flower.  
 { ἀνθρώπινος, human; to which humanity is subject: hence (of *faulis*) venial.  
 { ἀνθρωπος, ὁ, man.  
 ἀν-ίστημι, -ιστάμαι, to set up.  
 { ἀνόητος, unintelligent, silly (ἀ not. νοεῖν, to understand).  
 { ἄνοια, ἡ, want of sense, stupidity, folly.  
 ἀν-οιγνύναι, ἀν-οίγειν, to open. ix.  
 { ἀνομία (ἀ. νόμος, law), lawlessness.  
 { ἄνομος 2, lawless.  
 ἄνοος (= ἄνοος), -ουν, senseless, imprudent (ἀ. νοῦς, mind).  
 ἀντι-λέγειν, to contradict.  
 ἄνω, above, more inland, beyond (gen.).  
 ἀνώγειν, τό, upper floor, dining-room (ἄνω, above. γῆ, earth).  
 { ἀξιό-λογος, worth mentioning.  
 { ἄξιος, worthy (gen.).  
 { ἀξιούν (= ὀ-ειν), to think worthy, claim, expect.  
 { ἀξίωμα, ἀξιώμα-ος, τό, consideration, reputation, dignity, rank (ἀξιος).  
 ἀοιδή, song (*αἰδεῖν*).  
 ἀπ-άγειν, to lead away.  
 ἀπαιδευτος 2, uneducated (ἀ. παιδεύειν, to educate. παιδ, root of παῖς, boy).  
 ἀπ-αλλάττειν, to set free from; *Mid.* to depart from.

ἅπασι, once.

ἅπας, all, whole, altogether.

{ ἀπειθεῖν (= εἶναι), to disobey (dat.).

{ ἀπειθής, disobedient (d. πεί-  
θεῖν, to obey).

ἀπ-εικάειν, to copy.

ἀπ-εἰμι, Inf. ἀπ-εἶναι, to be absent.

ἀπ-εἰμι, Inf. ἀπ-ιέναι, to go away  
(Pres. with meaning of Fut.).

ἄπειρος 2 (gen.), unacquainted  
with, inexperienced (d. πείρα,  
attempt).

ἀπ-έρχεσθαι, to go away. VII.

{ ἀπ-εχειν, to keep off; to be  
distant from. VII.

{ ἀπ-έρχεσθαι (gen.), to abstain  
from. VII.

{ ἀπιστεῖν (= εἶναι), to disbe-  
lieve, distrust.

{ ἀπίστος 2, unfaithful, faithless.  
—suspected (by) (d. πιστός,  
faithful).

ἁπλός, -ούς, simple.

ἀπο-βαίνειν, to disembark; to go  
away. III.

ἀποβάλλειν, to cast away; to  
shed (horns).

ἀπο-βλέπειν, to look upon.

ἀπο-δείκνυμι, ἀπο-δεικνύναι, to  
show; to appoint.

ἀπο-δέχεσθαι, to receive, accept.

ἀπο-δίδωμι, ἀπο-διδόναι, to give  
back, to give, allot.

ἀποθαν-. See ἀποθνήσκ-ειν.

ἀπο-θνήσκειν (-θανοῦμαι, -τέθνηκα,  
-έθανον), to die. V.

ἐπο-κάμνειν, Fut. -καμοῦμαι, -κέ-  
κμηκα, -έκαμον (c. partcp.), to  
grow weary. In Aor., to be  
wearied. 317.

ἀποκόπτειν, to cut off.

ἀπο-κρίνεσθαι, to answer.

ἀπο-κρύπτειν, to conceal.

ἀπο-κτείνειν, to kill (κτείνω. f. κτε-  
νῶ. pf. ἔκτονα: later ἔκτακα).

ἀπο-λείπειν, to leave, to quit.

ἐπ-όλλυμι, ἀπ-ολλύναι, to ruin, to  
destroy. IX.

\* Ἀπόλλων, -ωνος, ὁ, Apollo.

ἀπο-λύειν, to dissolve; to acquit

{ ἀπορεῖν (= εἶναι), to be in  
want.

{ ἀπορος 2, difficult (d. not. πό-  
ρος, passage through).

{ ἀπορρέειν (= εἶναι), to flow  
from.

{ ἀπορροή, a flowing off, an efflu-  
ence or emanation.

ἀπο-σπᾶν (= ἀ-εῖν), to draw away.

ἀπο-στερεῖν (= εἶναι), to deprive  
of.

ἀπο-στρέφειν, to turn away.

ἀπο-σφάττειν, to cut (a man's)  
throat; to slay.

ἀπο-τίθημι, ἀπο-τιθέναι, to put  
away; Mid. take off; lay  
aside.

ἀπο-φαίνειν, to show; to make;  
to appoint: Mid. declare.

ἀπο-ψύχειν, to dry up.

ἀπρόσβατος 2, inaccessible (d.  
πρός, to. βα-, simpler root of  
βαίνειν, to go).

ἄπτεσθαι, to touch (gen.).

ἄρα; (interrogative.)

ἄρα, igitur, therefore.

ἀργαλός, troublesome.

{ ἀργύρεος, (made) of silver;  
silver (adj.).

{ ἀργύριον, τό, silver money; mo-  
ney.

ἄργυρος, ὁ, silver.

\* Ἄρειος πάγος, Mars' hill (the  
hill on which the court of the  
Areopagus sat); the hill of the  
Areopagus.

ἀρετή, ἡ, virtue.

ἀριθμός, ὁ, number.

ἄριστος, best.

ἄρκτος, ὁ, ἡ, a bear.

ἄρμα, ἄρματ-ος, τό, chariot.

ἀρνεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι), Dep. Pass.,  
to deny.

ἀρπάζειν, to seize, plunder, carry  
off.

ἄρρην, -εν, male.

ἀπρί, just now.

ἀπριος, -α, -ον, even (opp. odd); of an even number.

ἀρτοποιός, breadseller, baker (ἀρτος, bread, loaf. πωλεῖν, to sell).

ἀρτος, ὁ, bread.

ἀρχεῖν (gen.), to rule over, to be master of; to begin.

ἀρχεσθαι (gen.), to begin.

ἀρχή, ἡ, beginning, commencement; commencing-point.

ἀσεβεια, ἡ, impiety.

ἀσεβεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to be guilty of impiety (σεβειν, venerari).

ἀσεβημα, τό, an impiety, or impious act.

ἀσθενεια, ἡ, weakness.

ἀσθενεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to be weak, to be ill.

ἀσθενής, -ές, weak (ἀ. σθένος, strength).

ἀσκεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to practise.

ἀσπάλαθος, ὁ, the aspalathus (a prickly shrub).

ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδ-ος, ἡ, shield.

ἀστραπή, ἡ, lightning.

ἀστράπτειν, to lighten.

ἄστρον (astrum), star.

ἄστυ, τό, city.

ἄ-σύνετος 2, stupid.

ἀσφαλής, -ές, firm (ἀ. σφάλ-λεσθαι, to stumble).

ἀτέλεια (ἀτελής), exemption (from public burdens: *immunitas*.—ἀ. τελεῖν, to pay).

ἀτιμάζειν, to despise (ἀ. τιμή, honor).

ἀτιμία, ἡ, dishonor.

Ἀττική, ἡ, Attica.

ἀτυχεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to be unsuccessful or unfortunate (ἀ. τυχ, short root of τύχαι-ναι, to hit [a mark, &c.], to obtain. τύχη, fortune).

ἀτύχημα, τό, misfortune.

ἀτυχής, -ές, unfortunate.

ἀτυχία, ἡ, misfortune.

αὐ, again; on the other hand.

αὐτίς, again.

αὐλός, ὁ, flute.

αὔος, dry.

αὐτός, -ή, -ό, self: but αὐτοῦ, -ῆ, -όν, ejus, ei, eum.—So in pl.

αὐχὴν, αὐχέν-ος, ὁ, neck.

ἀφαιρεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι) τινά τι, to deprive of, take away. Cf.

αἰρεῖν in VII.

ἀφανής, -ές, unseen, unknown. (ἀ. φαν, short root of φαίνειν, to show).

ἀφανίζειν, to cause to disappear. ω τὴν γῆν, to cover it.

ἄφθονος (ἀ. φθόνος, envy), abundant (there being so much, that none need envy another).

ἀφ-ιημι, ἀφ-ιέναι, to let go.

ἀφ-ικνεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι), to come. III.

ἀφ-ιστημι, ἀφ-ιστάναι, to put away, to turn aside from.—Aor. 2, ἀποστήναι (deficere), to revolt from, desert from.—Aor. 1, ἀποστήσai = to make to revolt.

ἄφρων, foolish.

ἀχάριστος 2, ungrateful (ἀ. χάρις, gratia).

ἄχζεσθαι, to be indignant.

Ἀχιλλεύς, -έως, ὁ, Achilles.

ἄχρηστος 2, useless (ἀ. χρή-εσθαι = χρήσθαι).

## B.

βάθος, -ους, τό, depth.

βαθύς, -εία, -ύ, deep.

βαίνειν, to go. III.

βαλανεῖον, bath, public bath (i. e. bathing-room).

βάλλειν, to throw. 317. 371.

βάπτειν, to dip.

βάρβαρος, barbarian.

βασιλεύειν, to be a king, to reign.

βασιλεύς, -έως, ὁ, king.

βασίλισσα, ἡ, queen.

βέβαιος 3 and 2, firm.

{ βέλτιστος, best.

{ βελτίων, *ov*, better.

βία, ἡ, violence.

{ βιβλίον, τό, book.

{ βιβλιο-πώλης, bookseller (*πω-*  
*λείν*, to sell).

{ βίος, ό, life.

{ βίος, livelihood.

{ βιοῦν (= *ό-ειν*), to live.

{ βλαβερός, injurious.

{ βλάβη, ἡ, injury.

{ βλάπτειν, to injure, to hurt.

βλέπειν, to look at.

{ βοηθεῖα, ἡ, help.

{ βοηθεῖν (= *ό-ειν*), to help (*dat.*).

{ βοηθητικός, ready or able to help.

βομβεῖν (= *ό-ειν*), to hum, buzz.

Βορρᾶς, -ᾱ, ό, Boreas, the north  
 wind.

{ βόσκειν, to feed.

{ βόσκημα, τό (*βόσκειν*), fed or  
 fattened beast: *pl.* cattle (as  
 fed for the butcher).

{ βούλεσθαι, to wish.

{ βουλεύειν, to deliberate, ad-  
 vise; *Mid.* to advise oneself.

{ βουλή, ἡ, advice, council, se-  
 nate.

βοῦς, ό, ἡ, ox. *Pdm.* 29.

βραδύς, -εία, -ύ, slow.

βροντᾶν (= *ό-ειν*), to thunder.

βροτός, mortal.

βωμός, ό, altar.

## Γ.

γάλα, τό, milk. *Note* 9.

γαλή, weasel.

{ γαμεῖν (= *ό-ειν*), to marry.

{ γάμος, ό, marriage.

γάρ, for (stands after the first  
 word of the sentence).

γαστήρ, ἡ, belly. 183. *Pdm.* 19.

γαυροῦν (= *ό-ειν*), to make proud;  
*Mid.* exult in, be proud of.

γέ (*quidem, certe*), at least.—Of-  
 ten only adds *emphasis* to the  
 word it follows.

γεγραμμένος, written (*perf. part.*  
 of γράφειν).

{ γελᾶν (= *ό-ειν*), to laugh.

{ γέλως, -ωτος, ό, laughter.

{ γενναῖος, of noble birth.

{ γενναῖως, with spirit, bravely,  
 nobly; with fortitude.

{ γένος, γένους, τό, kind, race.

{ γέρας, τό, honorary privilege,  
 reward.

{ γέρων, -οντος, ό, old man.

γεύειν, to cause to taste; *Mid.*  
 to taste (*gen.*).

{ γεωμέτρης, -ου, ό, geometer  
 (γῆ, earth. μετρέειν, to mea-  
 sure).

{ γῆ, ἡ, the earth.

{ γῆινος, of earth, of brick.

{ γῆρας, τό, old age. 192.

{ γηράσκειν, γηρᾶν (= *ό-ειν*),  
 to grow old.

γίγνεσθαι\* (*fieri*), to become, to  
 be formed.

γινώσκειν, to know. *vi.*

γλυκύς, -εία, -ύ, sweet.

γλῶττα, ἡ, tongue.

γνώμη, ἡ, opinion, mind.

{ γόης, γτος, juggler.

{ γοητεύ-ειν, to juggle.

γονεύς, ό, parent (*γεν*, root of verbs  
 denoting *procreation, origin*).

{ γράμμα (for γράφ-μα), τό, let-  
 ter; *pl.* (*litteræ*), a letter.

{ γραμματεὺς, έως, ό, scribe.

{ γράφειν, to write, to draw up  
 (a law).

{ γραφεὺς, έως, ό, painter.

Γρύλλος, ό, Gryllus.

{ γυμνάζειν, to exercise (*γυμνός*,  
 naked).

{ γυμναστική (*fem. adj.*: under-  
 stand τέχνη, *ars*), gymnas-  
 tics.

\* γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, { γεγένημαι }, ἐγενόμην.  
 γέγονα

{ γυναικεῖος, belonging to women.  
 { γυνή, ἡ, woman. R. γυναικ-  
 Note 9.

## Δ.

Δαίμων, δαίμων-ος, ὁ, ἡ, deity,  
 divinity.

δάκνειν, to bite. III.

{ δακρύνειν, to weep.

{ δάκρυον, τό, a tear.

δακτύλιος, ὁ, ring.

δέ (aulem), but (stands after the  
 first word of the sentence).

δεῖ (oportet), it is necessary.

δεῖδεν, to fear [Perf. δέδοικα and  
 δέδια; Aor. ἔδεισα].

{ δειλία, cowardice, timidity.

{ δειλός, timid, cowardly.

δεῖν (= εἶν), to want; to need:  
 to bind. Δέω, I bind (not δέω,  
 I want) mostly contracts εο  
 and εω into ου, ω.

{ δεινός (δεῖδ-εν, to fear), fear-  
 ful, terrible, dreadful.

{ δεινός, terribly.

δεῖσθαι (= εἶσθαι), to want,  
 need (gen.).

δέκα, ten.

δέλεαρ, δελέατ-ος, τό, bait.

Δελφοί, Delphi.

δένδρον, τό, tree. Note 9.

δέον, τό (id quod oportet, sc. fa-  
 cere), duty.

δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ, master.

δεῦρο, lithor.

δέχεσθαι, Dep. Mid., to receive;  
 also, of receiving.

δή, with an imperative, empha-  
 sizes it, = pray, I beg. It  
 also occurs with numerals,  
 pronouns, adverbs, &c. πολλοί  
 δή, νῦν δή, &c.

δηθεν, namely, scilicet.

{ δηλός, evident. δηλός εἰμι ποιῶν  
 τι, I manifestly do something.  
 { δηλῶν (= ὁ-ειν), to make evi-  
 dent.

{ δημαγωγός (δῆμος, people. δ-  
 γειν, to lead), demagogue.

{ δημοκρατία, ἡ, democracy (δῆ-  
 μος. κρατεῖν, to be strong;  
 to rule).

{ δῆμος, ὁ, people, democratical  
 constitution.

{ Δημοσθένης, -ους, ὁ, Demo-  
 sthenes.

{ δημοσίη, in one's public cha-  
 racter or life.

δημουργός, ὁ. See Vocab. 22.

δῆπου (opinor), I imagine, I sup-  
 pose.

δῆτα, certainly.

δι-άγειν, to carry through; live.

διάδημα, τό, diadem (διά. δέιν,  
 to tie).

δια-λέγεσθαι, to converse (dat.).

δια-λύειν, to dissolve.

δια-μένειν, to remain.

δια-νέμειν, to distribute.

διάπλους, ὁ, a passage (across)  
 (διά. πλεῖν, navigate).

δια-πράττειν, to effect.

δι-άρθρωσις, -εως, ἡ, articulation  
 (of a joint.—ἄρθρον, joint).

δια-σπείρειν, to scatter.

δια-τελείν (= εἶν), to complete,  
 to continue.

δια-τίθημι, δια-τιθέναι, to put in  
 order, to dispose (a person).

{ δια-φέρειν, to differ (from any  
 thing or person, τινός); hence  
 to excel, to surpass (gen.) VII.

{ δια-φορά, ἡ, difference (of co-  
 lors, shade): also, difference  
 = dispute, &c.

δια-φθείρειν, to corrupt, to destroy.

διαφωνεῖν (= εἶν), to sound  
 apart; hence, to dissent from,  
 disagree (διά. φωνή, voice).

{ διδάκτῃ (διδάσκειν), capable  
 of being taught, that can be  
 taught.

διδάσκαλος, ὁ, teacher.

διδάσκειν, to teach.

διδράσκειν, to run away. VI.

δίδωμι, διδόναι, to give.

διηγείσθαι (ἐ-εσθαι), to go through  
relate, narrate (διά, through.  
ἡγείσθαι, to lead).

δι-ίστημι, δι-ιστάναι, to separate.

{ δίκαιος, just.  
δικαιοσύνη, ἡ, justice.  
δικαίως, justly.  
δικαστής, -οῦ, δ, judge, juror.  
δίκη, ἡ, justice, a cause or trial.

Διογένης, -ους, δ, Diogenes.

Διονύσος, δ, Bacchus.

δι-ορύττειν (*lit.* to dig through =)  
to break into (a house).

διπλός, -οῦς, double; double-  
minded.

δίς, bis, twice.

δίσκος, m. quoit, discus.

δισ-μύριοι, twenty thousand.

δίχα (gen.), apart from.

διψῆν (= ἀ-ειν), to be thirsty, to  
thirst. 346.

διώκειν, to pursue.

{ δοκεῖν (= ε-ειν), to seem, think.  
δοκεῖ, (1) videtur; (2) placet,  
visum est.

δοκιμάζειν, to test, to prove.

δολοῦν (= ὀ-ειν), to deceive, en-  
trap (δόλος, trick, deceit).

δόξα, opinion, credit, honor, glory.

{ δουλεύειν, to be the slave of,  
be willing.

{ δουλος, δ, slave.

{ δουλοῦν (= ὀ-ειν), to enslave;  
Mid. to subject to myself.

δράν (= ἀ-ειν), to do, act.

δρόμος, δ, running, race-course.

δρόμῳ θείν (of a charge of in-  
fantry =) to charge at double  
quick time; to rush to the  
charge (θεῖν = currere).

δύναμις, ἡ, power.

{ δύνασθαι (δύναμαι), posse, πολὺ,  
τοσοῦτον, &c. δύνασθαι (=  
multum, tantum, &c. posse),  
to have much (so much, &c.)  
power.

{ δυνατός, possible, powerful.

δύσνοος, -ους, ill-disposed (to any  
body); disaffected (to —, or  
towards —). (δύς, ill. νοῦς,  
mind).

δυσόργητος, passionate (δύς, ill.  
ὀργή, anger).

{ δυστυχεῖν (= ε-ειν), to be un-  
fortunate (δύς, ill. τυχή, shor-  
root of τυχεῖν, to hit [a  
mark]).

{ δυστυχία, misfortune.

δῶρον, τό, gift.

## E.

Ἐάγοι, see ἄγνομι.

ἐάν (with Subj.), if.

ἐάν (= ἀ-ειν), to permit.

ἐαρ, ἔαρος, τό, spring.

{ ἐγγύθεν, from near, near.

{ ἐγγύς, near.

ἐγείρειν, to awaken.

ἐγκλημα, τό, charge, accusation  
(ἐγ-καλεῖν).

{ ἐγκράτεια, self-control.

{ ἐγκρατής, -ές, continent (ἐν, in.  
κράτος, strength. κρατεῖν, to  
be strong.)

ἐγρήγορα, I am awake. Cf. 388.

ἐγχέριζεῖν (ἐν, χεῖρ, hand), to  
put into the hands; (τί τιμι)  
to hand over.

ἔγχελυς, -vos, ἡ, eel.

ἐγχώριος, national, native (ἐν,  
χώρα, country).

ἐγώ, I. Pdm. 41.

ἐθέλειν, to wish, be willing.

ἐθίζειν, to accustom.

ἔθνος, -ους, τό, nation.

ἔθος, -ους, τό, custom.

εἰ, if; (in a question), whether.

εἶδος, εἶδους, τό, form.

εἴτε (with Opt.), O that.

εἰκάζειν, to liken.

εἰπεῖν, to yield.

εἰκῇ, rashly, inconsiderately.

εἰκότως, adv., naturally.

εἰκών, εἰκόνη-ος, ἡ, statue.

εἶλον. See αἰρεῖν (= εἶν). VII.

εἰμί, εἶναι, to be.

εἰμι, ἵεναι, to go. Pres. = I will go.

εἰργεῖν (gen.), to shut out.

εἰσ-βάλλειν, (1) to throw into; (2) intrans. to fall into. 317. 371.

εἰς-εἰμι, εἰς-ιέναι, to go into.

εἶτα, then, and then.—next.

εἴτε—εἴτε, sive—eive, whether—  
or.

εἰώθα, I am accustomed.—εἰ-

έκάς (gen.), far. [ζεν. \*384.

έκαστος, -η, -ον, each.

έκατέρωθεν, on both sides.

έκ-βάλλειν, to throw out. See  
βάλλειν.

έκ-δίδωμι, -διδόναι, to put forth,  
to publish (a book).

έκείνος, -η, -ο, that, he.

έκκλησία, ἡ, assembly (έκ. καλεῖν,  
to call: root κλα, κλη).

έκ-κόπτειν, to cut out; cut off.

έκ-πέμπειν, to send out.

έκτός, without (gen.).

έκτωρ, -ορος, ό, Hector.

έκών, -ούσα, -όν, willing.

έλαιον, oil.

έλάττων, less, fewer.

ελαύνειν, to drive. III.

ελαφος, ἡ, s'ag.

ελάχιστος, least, shortest.

ελέγχειν, to examine, correct.

{ ελευθερία, ἡ, freedom, liberty.

{ ελευθερος, free.

{ ελευθεροῦν (= ό-ειν), to make  
free, liberate.

ελέφας, ό, elephant.

ελθεῖν (ἥλθον, Aor. of ἔρχομαι).

VII.

ελκύειν and ἔλκειν, to draw [Fut.

ἔλξω; Aor. εἴλκυσα, Inf. ἐλκύ-  
σαι; Aor. Pass. εἴλκυσθην;  
Perf. Mid. or Pass. εἴλκυσμαι].

{ Ἑλλάς, -άδος, ἡ, Hellas.

{ Ἕλλην, -ηνος, ό, a Greek.

{ Ἑλλησποντος, ό, the Helles-  
pont.

{ ἐλπίζειν, to hope, expect.

{ ἐλπίς, -ίδος, ἡ, hope.

ἐμ-βάλλειν, to throw or fling in;

(2) (intrans.), to fall in or  
upon = to charge. 317. 371.

ἐμ-βιοῦν (ό-ειν), to live in or at.

ἐμβροχίζω, to catch in a noose.

ἐμ-μένειν (lit. to remain in); to  
abide by (treaties); to observe,  
or not to transgress (laws).

ἐμπεδος, firm, lasting, secure (έν,  
in. πέδον, solid ground).

ἐμ-πλεως, n. ων, full (gen.).

ἐμποδών (έν, in. ποῦς, ποδός,  
foot), adv. in the way of (dat.).

οἷ εἶναι τι, to be in the way of  
(or a hindrance to) any thing.

ἐμ-ποιεῖν, to cause. οἷ τί τι, to  
cause any thing to any body,  
or in any body.

ἐμ-πόριον, the mart; (at Athens)  
the custom-house (έν, in. πόρος,  
passage.—ἐμπορος, merchant).

ἐμ-φράττειν, to block up, to bar

{ ἐμ-φύειν, to implant. [(a port).

{ ἐμ-φυτεύειν, to implant.

{ ἐναντίος, opposite.

{ ἐναντιοῦσθαι (= ό-εσθαι), to  
oppose, Dep. Pass.

ἐνδεia, ἡ, want (έν, δέω, I need).

έν-δείκνυμι, έν-δεικνύναι, to show.

έν-δύειν, to put on.

έν-εδρεύειν, to lie in wait for, plot  
against (acc.—έν. ἔδρα, seat).

ένεκα, (proper) for the sake of;  
on account of (gen.).

{ ένθα, there.

{ ένθάδε, hither.

{ ένθεν, whence.

ένθυμείσθαι (= έ-εσθαι), Dep.  
Pass., to consider, think (έν.  
θυμός, mind).

ένιαυτός, ό, year.

{ ένιοι, some.

{ ένιότε, sometimes.

έν-ίστημι, έν-ιστάναί, to put into.

{ έννατος, ninth.

{ έννέα, nine.



ἐνταῦθα, here, hither (also, in *eum locum*).

ἐν-τάλλειν, -εσσαι, to commission, command, enjoin.

ἐν-τίθειμι, ἐν-τίθεναι, to put in, instil. ἔντομον, insect (ἐν, in. τεμ, root of τέμνειν, to cut).

ἐντός, within (gen.).

ἐν-τυχάνειν, to fall in with (dat.); to meet. iv.

{ ἐνυπνιάζειν (ἐν. ὕπνος), to dream.

{ ἐνύπνιον, τό, dream.

ἐξ-άγειν, to carry further out, extend.

ἐξ-αλείφειν, to wipe off, expunge.

ἐξ-αμαυροῦν (= ὀ-ειν), to obscure utterly.

ἐξ-απατᾶν (= ἁ-ειν), to deceive utterly (completely).

ἐξ-εῖναι, licere, ἐξ-εσσι, licet, it is lawful, in one's power, one may.

ἐξ-εμι, ἐξ-ιέναι, to go out.

ἐξ-εῖπον (Aor.), ἐξ-εῖπείν, to utter.

ἐξ-ετάζειν, to examine.

ἐξῆς, in order.

ἐξ-ισοῦν (= ὀ-ειν), to make equal (ἴσος, equal).

ἔοικα, I am like. 384.

ἐπ-άγειν, to bring on.

{ ἐπ-αινέειν (= ἐ-ειν), to praise.

{ ἐπ-αινος, ὁ, praise.

\*Ἐπαμινώνδας, -ου, ὁ, Epaminondas.

ἐπ'άν (ἐπ'ήν), = ἐπεὶ ἄν, c. subj., when, after.

ἐπεὶ, when, since, after : = else, otherwise.

ἐπειδάν (= ἐπειδή ἄν), c. subj., when, after.

ἐπειδή, since, because, when.

ἔπειν, to be busily engaged in; in prose only in comp. (περιέπειν, διέπειν, &c.); Aor. Act. ἔσπον not used in Att. prose; Mid. ἔπομαι, to follow [Impf. ἐπόμεν; Fut. ἔψομαι; Aor. ἐσπόμην, ἐφεσπόμην; Inf. σπέσθαι; Imp. σποῦ, ἐπίσπου].

ἔπειτα, then.

ἐπ-έρχασθαι, to come to. vii.

ἐπι-βοηθεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to come to the assistance of (dat.).

ἐπι-βουλεύειν, to plot against; have a design against (dat.).

ἐπι-γράφειν, to inscribe.

ἐπι-δείκνυμι, ἐπι-δεικνύμαι, to show boastfully; show off for display.

ἐπι-διώκειν, to pursue.

ἐπι-εἰκής, -ές, fair, equitable, reasonable.

{ ἐπιθυμῶν (= ἐ-ειν), to desire (ἐπί. θυμός, mind).

{ ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, desire.

ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι, to forget. iv.

{ ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ, care (ἐπί. μέλει, cura est).

{ ἐπιμελεσθαι, -εῖσθαι, to care for (gen.).

{ ἐπιμελητής, superintendent, inspector : οἱ τοῦ ἐμπορίου ἐπιμεληταί, the custom-house officers.

ἐπίνοια, ἡ, device (ἐπί. νοῦς).

{ ἐπιорκεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to swear falsely (ἐπί. ὄρκος, oath).

{ ἐπίορκος, ὁ, perjured.

ἐπι-πίπτειν, to fall upon. vii.

ἐπιρρύτος 2, flowing in or to; well watered.

ἐπι-σημος, distinguished, famous.

ἐπι-σκοπεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to look upon.

{ ἐπ-ίστασθαι, to know how; to understand.

{ ἐπιστήμη, ἡ, knowledge.

{ ἐπιστήμων 2 (gen.), acquainted with.

ἐπιστολή, ἡ, epistle (ἐπί. στέλλειν, to send).

ἐπι-τάττειν, to entrust to.

ἐπι-τελεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to accomplish.

ἐπι-τίθειμι, ἐπι-τίθεναι, to put upon.

ἐπι-τρέπειν, (1) to entrust to (2) to permit, to give up to.

{ ἐπιχειρεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), c. dat., to put the hand to something (ἐπί. χεῖρ, hand).  
ἐπιχειρήματα (ἐπιχειρήματ-ος), τό, attempt.

ἔπομαι. Comp. ἔπω.

ἐπ-όμνυμι, to swear by. IX.

ἔπος, -ους, τό, word: pl. epic poetry.

ἐπαύζειν (ἐπί, on. ὤν, egg), to sit; to be sitting.

ἐρᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to love.

{ ἐργάζεσθαι, to work, perform.

{ ἐργαστήριον, τό, workshop.

{ ἐργάτης, laborer, cultivator.

{ ἔργον, τό; work, action.

ἐρείδειν, to prop; to lean against.

ἔρεσθαι. I.

{ ἐρίζειν, to contend with.

{ ἔρις, -ιδος, ἡ, contention.

ἔρμαιον, a windfall, a godsend: a lucky discovery (supposed to be sent by Hermes).

{ ἑρμηνεύς, interpreter.

{ Ἑρμῆς, -οῦ, ὁ, Hermes, Mercury.

ἐρρῶμένος, strong.

ἔρυμα, -ατος, τό, defence.

ἐρχεσθαι, to go, come. VII

ἔρως, -ωτος, ὁ, love.

ἐρωτᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to ask.

ἐσήγησις, ἡ, introduction (ἐς. ἡγεῖσθαι, to lead).

ἐσθῆς, -ῆτος, ἡ, dress.

ἐσθίειν, to eat.

ἐσθλός, noble, good.

ἔσπλους (= ἔσπλος), ὁ, the entrance to a harbor (ἐς. πλεῖν, navigare).

ἕστε, until.

ἕσχατος, last, extreme.

ἕτερος, the other; *alter*.

ἔτι, besides, moreover, still.

ἔτος, -ους, τό, year.

εὖ, well. εὖ πράττειν, to be doing well; to be prosperous. εὖ ποιεῖν, to confer benefits on (*benefacere, prodesse*).

Εὐβοία, ἡ, Eubœa.

εὐ-γενής, of high birth.

{ εὐδαιμονεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to be fortunate (εὖ. δαίμων, deity).

{ εὐδαιμονία, ἡ, happiness.

{ εὐδαιμονίζεω, to account happy.

{ εὐδαιμόνως, fortunately.

{ εὐδαίμων, -ονος, fortunate, happy.

{ εὐδοκμεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to be celebrated, honored, popular (εὖ. δοκ-, root of δοκεῖν, *videri*).

{ εὐεργεσία, ἡ, beneficence.

{ εὐεργετῆν (= ἐ-ειν), to benefit, confer benefits on (εὖ. ἔργον, work).

{ εὐήθης, simple, foolish (εὖ, well. ἥθος, character).

εὐθύς, adv., immediately.

εὐκλεία, ἡ, fame, good report.

εὐ-λαβεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι), Dep.

Pass., to be cautious, to be ware of;—to reverence (εὖ, well. λαβ, short root of λαμβάνειν, to take).

εὐμένως, in a friendly way; kindly.

εὐνοος, εὐνοος 2, well-disposed; kind; kindly-disposed (to a person). (εὖ, well. νοῦς).

εὐπεως, adv., easily (εὖ, well. πετ-, root of πίπτειν = πνέειν, to fall).

Εὐριπίδης, -ους, ὁ, Euripides.

εὐρίσκειν, to find. v.

εὐρύς, -εία, -ύ, broad.

{ εὐσεβεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to reverence (εὖ. σέβειν, *venerari*).

{ εὐσεβής, -ές, pious.

{ εὐτυχεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to be fortunate or prosperous.

{ εὐτυχής, -ές, fortunate (εὖ, well. τύχη, fortune).

{ εὐτυχία, ἡ, good fortune.

{ εὐχ-εσθαι, to pray.

{ εὐχή, ἡ, prayer, request.

εὐψυχία, spirit, courage (εὖ, well.

ψυχή, spirit.

ἐφόδιον, τό, travelling money.

{ ἐπί, for. ὁδός, road).

ἔχειν, to have; c. inf., to be able.

ἔχω has root ἐχ-; the rough breathing is changed into the smooth, whilst the χ remains; but *returns*, when it disappears; hence *ful.* ἔξ-ω (with *aspirale*).

οὕτως ἔχειν (= *ita se habere*), to be so affected or disposed; εὖ or καλῶς ἔχειν (= *bene se habere*), to be well; to be well off: for any thing, *τινός*. VII.

ἐχθρος, hostile: used *substantively*, = an enemy.

ἕως, as long as; until.

ἑως, -ω, ἦ, dawn, morning.

## Z.

Ζῆν (= *ά-ειν*), to live. 346.

ζηλοῦν (= *ά-ειν*), to emulate; to pursue emulously (ζηλος, emulation).

{ ζημία, ἡ (*damnum*), hurt, loss, injury, calamity.

{ ζημιοῦν (= *ά-ειν*), to punish.

ζητεῖν (= *ά-ειν*), to seek.

{ ζωή, ἡ, life.

{ ζῶον, τό, animal.

{ ζωοτόκος, viviparous (τεκ, tok, short roots of τίκτω, to give birth to).

{ ζῶός, alive.

## H.

ἦ (in questions), cf. K. 344. 5.

ἢ, or, than; ἤ—ἤ, aut—aut.

ἦδη, ἡ, youth.

{ ἡγεῖσθαι (= *έ-εσθαι*), to lead, to think.

{ ἡγεμών, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, leader.

{ ἡδεσθαι, to rejoice:

{ ἡδέως, *adv.* pleasantly, gladly.

{ ἡδονή, ἡ, pleasure.

{ ἡδύς, -εία, -ύ, sweet, pleasant.

ἦδη, already, at once; before now.

ἦθος, -ους, τό, habit, character, disposition.

ἥκιστα, least of all.

ἦκω, I am come; ἥξω, will come.

ἡλιζιότης, (-τητος), ἡ, silliness.

{ ἡλικία, ἡ, age.

{ ἡλίκος, as great as.

ἥλιος, ὁ, sun.

{ ἡμέρα, ἡ, day.

{ ἡμεροδρόμος, ὁ, courier (δραμ, root used to supply the tenses of τρέχω, curro).

ἡμερότης, ἡμερότητα, ἡ, tameness.

ἦν, c. subj., if. (= *έάν*.)

ἡνικά, when.

Ἥρα, ἡ, Hera or Juno.

Ἡρακλῆς, -έους, ὁ, Hercules (201).

ἦρως, -ως, ὁ, hero.

ἦσθαι, to sit. Pdm. 71.

ἦσσον (later Att. ἦτρον), less.

{ ἡσυχάζειν, to be quiet, still.

{ ἡσυχία, quietness, &c. ἡσυχίαν

{ ἔχειν or ἄγειν, to remain quiet, to keep quiet.

{ ἡσυχος 2, quiet.

{ ἦττα, ἡ, defeat.

{ ἡττᾶσθαι (= *ά-εσθαι*), to be defeated; to be inferior to (gen.).

## Θ.

Θάλασσα, θάλαττα, ἡ, sea.

θαλλεῖν, to bloom.

θάνατος, ὁ, death.

θάπτειν, to bury.

{ θαρράλως, *adv.*, boldly.

{ θαρρεῖν (= *έ-ειν*), to be of good courage; 3. τιμ, to have confidence in; 3. τινα, not to be afraid of a person; 3. τι, to endure (not to fear) something.

{ θαρρούντως, confidently.

θάττον, more quickly (neut. of compar. adj.). 391.

θαυμάζειν, to wonder, wonder at, admire, be surprised at. 3.

τινά or τι = to admire: *τινός*, to be surprised or wonder at (mostly with blame).

Ἥρα, ἡ, goddess.

θεῶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), Dep. Mid., to behold.

θεῖν (= εἶν), to run.

{ θεῖον, τό, deity.

{ θεῖος, godlike, divine.

θέλγειν, to charm, soothe.

θεμέλιον, τό, foundation (θε, short root of τίθημι).

Θεμιστοκλῆς, -εύς, ὁ, Themistocles (201).

Θεός, ὁ, God.

{ θεραπεία, ἡ, care.

{ θεραπεύειν, to honor, pay court to.

{ θερίζειν, to reap.

{ θέρος, -ους, τό, summer.

Θεσσαλός, Thessalian.

Θῆβαι, αἱ, Thebes.

θηγ-ειν, to whet, to sharpen.

θηλυς, -εια, -υ, female.

{ θῆρ, -ός, ὁ, wild beast.

{ θῆρα, chase, hunting.. θῆραν ποιεῖσθαι, to hunt.

{ θηρεύειν, to hunt.

{ θηρίον, (any) wild beast: also, τὰ θηρία = game, any beast that is hunted.

{ θηριώδης (θηρίον. εἶδος), brutish.

θηρ, θητ-ός, ὁ, paid laborer.

θησαυρός, ὁ, treasure.

Θησεύς, -έως, ὁ, Theseus.

θητός, mortal (θνα, root of θνήσκειν).

τριξ, τριχός, ἡ, hair.

θυγάτηρ, -τρος, ἡ, daughter. 183.

{ θύειν, to sacrifice.

{ θύμα (θυματ-ος), τό, sacrifice, offering.

θυμός, ὁ, mind.

θύρα, ἡ, door.

θύρσος, ὁ, a thyrsus.

θύσια, ἡ, sacrifice (θύειν).

## I.

{ ἰᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), Dep. Mid., to heal, cure.

{ ἱατρός, ὁ, physician.

ιδέα, ἡ, appearance.

{ ιδίᾳ, privately; in one's private character or life.

{ ἴδιος, one's own.

ιδρύειν, to build.

ιδρώς, -ῶτος, ὁ, sweat

{ ἱέρεια, ἡ, priestess.

{ ἱερεύς, -έως, ὁ, priest.

{ ἱερόν, τό, victim, temple.

{ ἱερός, sacred to (gen.).

ἵημι, ἵεναι, to send forth; to emit; to utter. Pdm. 67.

{ ἱκανός, sufficient, able.

{ ἱκανῶς, sufficiently, adequately.

{ ἱκέτης, -ου, ὁ, suppliant.

{ ἱκνεῖσθαι (= εἰ-εσθαι). See ἀφικνεῖσθαι.

ἱκνίος, ὁ, kite.

ἱλεως, -ων, merciful, propitious.

ἱμάτιον, τό, garment; especially the outer garment, pallium.

ἵνα, (1) where; (2) in order that; that.

{ ἵππεύς, -έως, ὁ, horseman, horse-soldier.

{ ἵππος, ὁ, horse; ἡ, cavalry.

ἴσος, equal.

ἵσθημι, ἵσταναι, to place. For the meaning cf. 396.

{ ἰσχύειν, to be strong, to avail.

{ ἰσχυρίς, strong.

{ ἰσχυρῶς, severely.

{ ἰχθύς, -ύος, ὁ, fish.

{ ἰχνος, -ους, τό, track, trace.

## K.

καθαίρειν, to purify.

καθ-εἶσθαι, to sit down. Fut.

καθεδοῦμαι.

καθ-εὔδειν, to sleep.

καθ-ἦσθαι, to sit down. Pdm. 71.

καθίστημι, -ιστάμαι, to establish.  
καί, and, even: καί—καί, both—  
and (et—et).

καινός, new.

καιρός, the right time, season:  
εἰς καιρόν, at the right time;  
opportune.

κακία, ἡ, vice, flaw.

κακίζειν, to worst (κακός, bad).

κάκιον, worse (as adv.): neut.  
adj. from κακίων, comp. of  
κακός.

κακός, bad, wicked, cowardly.

κακότης, ἡ, wickedness.

κακουργεῖν (= εἶναι), acc., to do  
evil to; to harm; to ravage.

κακούργος, ὁ, evil-doer.

κακοῦν (= ὀνειδίζειν), to treat ill,  
hurt; to injure—or ravage (a  
country).

κακῶς, adv., badly, ill.

καλεῖν (= εἶναι), to call, name.

Καλλίας, -ου, ὁ, Callias.

κάλλος, -ους, τό, beauty.

καλοκαγαθία, ἡ, rectitude, hono-  
rability (καλοκαγαθός =  
καλός καὶ ἀγαθός).

καλός, beautiful, honorable, good.

καλῶς, adv., well, honorably.

καλύπτειν, to cover, hide, &c.

κάμηλος, ὁ, ἡ, camel.

κάμνειν (= laborare), to toil; to  
be suffering or ill. III.

καὶν, even if = καὶ ἐάν.

καρδία, ἡ, heart.

καρπός, ὁ, fruit; wrist.

καρτα, very.

καρτερία, ἡ, endurance; patience.

Καρχηδών, -όνος, ἡ, Carthage.

καταγελᾶν (= αἶναι), to laugh at  
(gen.).

καταδύειν, to go down.

κατακλαίειν, to bewail.

κατακλείειν, to shut.

κατακρύπτειν, to hide.

καταλείπειν, to leave behind.

καταλύειν, to loosen, dissolve, de-  
stroy.

καταμεθύσκειν, to make drunk

Fut. -μεθύσω.

καταμένειν, to remain behind (in  
a country).

κατανοεῖν (= εἶναι), to perceive,  
to discover.

καταπηδᾶν (= αἶναι), to leap  
down.

καταπλήττειν, to astonish.

κατασκάπτειν, to dig down.

κατασκευάζειν, to prepare.

καταστρέφ-εσθαι, to overthrow  
(for oneself); to subdue, to  
conquer.

κατατείνειν, to stretch tight.

κατατίσκειν, -τίσκειν, to lay down.

καταφλέγειν, to burn up.

καταφρονεῖν (= εἶναι), to despise  
(gen.).

καταφυγῆ, ἡ, refuge.

κατεχεῖν, to restrain.

κατηγορεῖν (= εἶναι), to ac-  
cuse.

κατήγορος, ὁ, accuser (κατά.  
ἀγορά, assembly; market-  
place).

κάτω, below.

κείμαι, κείσθαι, to lie down; (of  
a law) κείσθαι = to be enacted.  
Pdm. 71.

κελεύειν, to order, bid.

κενοδοξία, vain-glory; vanity  
(κενός, empty. δόξα, opinion,  
glory).

κενός, empty, groundless, vain.

κέντρον, τό, prick, sting.

κεράννυμι, κεραννύμαι, to mix.

κερας, τό, horn. Pdm. 20.

κερδαίνειν, to gain; [Perf. κε-  
κέρδακα.]

κέρδος, -ους, τό, gain.

κεφαλή, ἡ, head.

κηδεσθαι, to care for (gen.).

κήπος, ὁ, garden.

κηρός, ὁ, wax.

κήρυξ, -υκος, ὁ, herald.

κηρύττειν, to proclaim (by a  
herald).

{ κινδυνεύειν, to be in danger ; to incur or bravè danger.

κίνδυνος, ó, danger.

κισσός, κιττός, ó, ivy.

κλαίειν, to weep.

{ κλείειν, to shut (Perf. pass. κέκλεισμαι and κέλειμαι).

{ κλείδρον, bolt, bar.

κλέπτειν, to steal (Fut. κλέψω and κλέψομαι ; κέκλοφα. Aor. 2. Pass. ἐκλάπην).

κλίνειν, to bend.

κοῖλος, hollow.

{ κοινός, common : τὸ κοινόν, commonwealth.

{ κοινωνία, ἡ, communion, participation (τινός).

κακκος, ου (granum), the seed (of a pomegranate, &c.).

κόκυξ, κόκκυξ-ος, ó, cuckoo.

κολάζειν, to chastise, punish.

{ κολακεύειν, w. acc., to flatter.

{ κολαξ, κολακ-ος, ó, flatterer.

κόλπος, ó, bosom.

κομίζειν, to bring.

κοπτειν, to cut.

κόραξ, κόρακ-ος, ó, crow or raven.

κόρη, damsel.

Κορίνθιος, ó, Corinthian.

κοσμεῖν (= εἶναι), to adorn, to order or arrange (harmoniously).

κούφος, light.

κράζειν, to cry out [Fut. κεκράζομαι], κέκραγα.

κράνος, -ους, τό, helmet.

{ κρατεῖν (= εἶναι), gen., to have power over ; to prevail, conquer.

{ κράτος, -ους, τό, strength.

κρέας, τό, flesh.

κρείσσων or (later) κρείττων, more powerful, better. Note 13.

{ κρίνειν, to judge.

{ κριτής, -οῦ, ó, judge.

Κροίσος, ó, Cræsus.

κρόταφος, ó, temple.

κρύπτειν, to conceal, hide.

κτᾶσθαι (= ἀεσθαι), to acquire ; κέκτημαι = possideo.

κτείνειν, to kill ; usually ἀποκτείνειν.

κτεῖς, κτενός, ó, comb.

κτῆμα, -ατος, τό (κτᾶσθαι), possession.

κτίζειν, to found.

{ κυβευτής, -οῦ, dicer, gambler

{ κύβος, ó, a die, cube.

κύκλος, circle.

κύπελλον, τό, goblet.

κυριεύειν, to be master of (gen.)

Κυρίνος, Quirinus.

κύριος, having authority. κύριός εἰμι ποιεῖν τι, I have a right to do it.

κυρίττειν, to butt.

Κύρος, ó, Cyrus.

κύων, κυνός, ó, ἡ, dog. Note 9

κωλύειν, to hinder.

κωφός, dumb.

#### Λ.

Λαγώς, -ώ, ó, hare.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, ó, Lacedæmonian

λακτίζειν (fut. ἴσω), to kick (at).

{ λαλεῖν (= εἶναι), to talk.

{ λάλος 2, talkative.

λαμβάνειν, to take, receive. iv.

{ λαμπρός, brilliant, bright.

{ λαμπρύνειν, to brighten ; Mid., to brighten (something of my own).

λανθάνειν, to be concealed from. iv.

λάρναξ, λάρνακ-ος, ἡ, chest, coffin.

λέαινα, ἡ, lioness.

λέγειν, (1) to say, tell,—call. (2)

to collect.—Aor. Pass. ἐλέχθη and ἐλέγην : also to read (what is written) out to another.

λειμών, λειμών-ος, ó, meadow.

λείπειν, to leave ; leave behind

[Aor. ἔλιπον : Perf. ἔλειπον].

λέων, λέοντ-ος, ó, lion.

λεώς, ó, people. Att. decl.

λήθη, obliviousness, forgetfulness.

{ ληρεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to talk nonsense.

{ λήρος, (mere) talk, (mere) nonsense; after which πρὸς = to, i. e. in comparison of.

ληστής, -οῦ, δ, robber.

λίαν, very.

λίθος, δ, stone.

λίμνη, ἡ, marsh, lake.

λίμος, δ, hunger.

λόγος, δ, word, speech, reason.

λοιδορεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to scold, rail at (Mid. c. dat.).

λοιμός, δ, plague, pestilence.

λοιπός (λείπ-ειν), remaining.

λού-ειν, to wash; Mid., to wash (myself or some one belonging to me).

λουτήριον, bath.

λόφος, δ, crest.

λυγρός, sad.

λύειν, to loose, dissolve; repeal (a law); break (a truce); dismiss (an assembly).

λύκος, δ, wolf.

Λυκούργος, δ, Lycurgus.

λυμαίνεσθαι (acc.), to abuse, maltreat.

{ λυπεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to distress.

{ λύπη, ἡ, sorrow, grief.

λυσιτελεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), dat., to be useful to (λύειν, to solve. τέλος, end, object).

λαποδίτης, ου, cutpurse, footpad (properly a filcher of clothes).

ῥώπος, or -η, robe, mantle. δύ-ειν, to get into).

λῶπρον, better. Note 13.

### M.

{ Μάθημα, τό, thing learnt, lesson (μαθ-, short root of μαρτάν-ειν, discern).

{ μαθητής, ου, δ, a disciple, pupil.

μάκαρ, -αρος, happy.

{ Μακεδονία, ἡ, Macedonia.

{ Μακεδονικός, Macedonian.

{ Μακεδών, -όνος, δ, a Macedonian.

μακρός, long.

μαλακός, soft.

{ μάλιστα, most, especially.

{ μάλλον, more, rather (potius).

μανθάνειν, to learn. IV.

μανία, ἡ, madness.

μάντις, -εως, δ, prophet.

{ μαρτυρεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), μαρτύρε-

{ σθαι, to bear testimony.

{ μάρτυς, -τυρός, δ, witness.

{ μάχαιρα, hunting-knife; cutlass (short sword).

{ μάχεσθαι, to fight. Fut. μαχοῦμαι (= μαχέσομαι). Aor. ἐμαχεσάμην. Perf. μεμάχημαι.

{ μάχη, ἡ, battle.

{ μέγας, -άλη, -α, great.

{ μέγεθος, -ους, τό, greatness; magnitude.

{ μέγιστος, sup. of μέγας, great.

{ μέση, ἡ, drunkenness.

{ μεθ-ῆμι, μεθ-ιέναι, to let go.

{ μεθύειν, to be drunk.

{ μείζων, comp. of μέγας, great.

Note 13.

{ μεράκιον, τό, boy, lad (of about fourteen).

{ μέλας, -αυα, -αν, black.

{ μέλει, it concerns; cura est (dat. of pers., gen. of thing).

{ μέλι, -ιτος, τό, honey.

{ μέλιττα, ἡ, a bee.

{ μέλλειν, to be about (or, be going) to.

{ μέλος, -ους, τό, limb; song.

{ μέμψεσθαι, c. acc. to blame; c. dat. to reproach.

{ μέγ—δέ (indeed),—but.

{ μένειν, to remain; c. acc. to await; wait for.

{ μερίζειν, to divide.

{ μέριμνα, ἡ, care.

{ μέρος, -ους, τό, part.

{ μεσημβρία, ἡ, mid-day (μέσος, middle. *ἡμέρα*, day).  
 { μέσος, middle.  
 μεστός, full (gen.).  
 { μεταβάλλειν, τὸ change.  
 { μεταβολή, ἡ, change.  
 μεταδίδωμι, -διδόναι, to give a share of (gen.).  
 μεταξύ, between (gen.).  
 μεταπέμπειν, to send for.  
 μετατίθημι, -τίθεναι, to change; transpose.  
 μετέχειν, to share in, take part in (gen.).  
 μέτοικος, ὁ, resident-foreigner.  
 { μετρέειν (= ἔειν), to measure.  
 { μετρίως, *adv.*, moderately.  
 { μέτρον, τό, measure.  
 μέχρι, until; *as prep.* up to.  
 μή, not. On μή, μή οὐ, after expressions of fear, cf. K. 318. 7.  
 μῆδαμῶ, nowhere; *μ. εἶναι*, to be of no value.  
 μῆδαμῶς (nequaquam), by no means.  
 Μήδεια, ἡ, Medea.  
 μηδείς, -εμία, -έν, no (one), nobody.  
 μηδέποτε, never.  
 μῆν, -νός, ὁ, month.  
 μήποτε, never.  
 μηπω, not yet.  
 μηρός, thigh.  
 μήτε—μήτε, neither—nor.  
 μητήρ, -τρος, ἡ, mother. 183.  
 { μηχανάσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), Dep. Mid., to contrive, devise.  
 { μηχανή, contrivance.  
 { μαινεῖν, to pollute.  
 { μιᾶρός, unclean, impure, abominable (of persons).  
 μικρός, small; μικρῶ (by) a little: μικροῦ, within a little; almost.  
 { μιμείσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι), to imitate.  
 { μιμητής, οὗ, ὁ, imitator.  
 Μίνως, -ω, ὁ, Minos.  
 μισεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to hate.

{ μισθός, ὁ, reward; pay.  
 { μισθωτός (mercenarius), hireling; a mercenary.  
 μῖνα, ἄς, ἡ, mina.  
 { μνημεῖον, monument.  
 { μνημων, -ονος, of retentive memory.  
 μοῖρα, ἡ, fate; share.  
 μόλις, with difficulty.  
 { μοναρχία, ἡ, monarchy (μόνος, only. ἀρχή, government).  
 { μόνον, only.  
 { μόνος, alone.  
 μόριον, part, portion.  
 { Μοῦσα, ἡ, a Muse.  
 { μουσική, ἡ, music (sc. *ῥέχη*).  
 μυελός, ὁ, marrow.  
 μῦθος, ὁ, tale, legend.  
 μυκτήρ, μυκτήρ-ος, ὁ, nostril, trunk (of elephant).  
 μυρίος, innumerable.  
 μωρός, foolish, a fool.

## N.

{ Ναυμαχία, ἡ, sea-fight (μάχη, battle).  
 ναῦς, ἡ, ship.  
 ναύτης, ου, sailor.  
 ναυτικός, nautical: ναυτικόν, a fleet; a navy.  
 νεανίας, -ου, ὁ, a youth.  
 { νέμειν, to divide, distribute, or allot [Fut. *νεμῶ* and *νεμήσω*: Aor. *ἐνεμεν*: Perf. *νενέμηκα*: Aor. Pass. *ἐνεμήθη* and *-έθη*].  
 { νέμεσις, εως, ἡ, just-resentment; hence, avenging-fate.  
 { νέος, young.  
 νεοττεύειν (or νεοσσεύειν), to hatch its young; to breed. (We may translate it to *build its nest*, since we should rather refer to that *preparatory act*.)  
 νεόττιον, young bird (pl. *young ones*).



νῆος, -ῶ, ὁ, temple.  
 νῆ, yes, by — (in swearing).  
 νῆιτος, ἡ, island.  
 { νικᾶν (= ἀ-εἰν), to conquer.  
 { νικῆ, ἡ, victory.  
 νίφει, it snows.  
 νόησις, -εως, ἡ, intellectual faculty, intellect (νοεῖν, to perceive).  
 { νομίζεῖν, to think.  
 { νόμισμα, τό, coin, money.  
 { νομοθετεῖν (= ἐ-εἰν), to legislate; to make laws.  
 { νομοθέτης, ου, ὁ, lawgiver (νόμος, law. θε-, original root of τίθεμαι, ponere).  
 { νόμος, ὁ, law.  
 νῶος = νοῦς, ὁ, reason; intelligence; mind: ἐν νῷ ἔχειν (in animo habere), to purpose, intend.  
 { νοσεῖν (= ἐ-εἰν), to be sick.  
 { νόσος, ἡ, disease.  
 νύκτωρ (adv.), by night.  
 νῦν, νυνί, now.  
 νύξ, νυκτ-ός, ἡ, night.

### Ξ.

Ξένος, ὁ, stranger, guest, host.  
 Ξενοφῶν, -ῶντος, ὁ, Xenophon.  
 ξίφος, -ους, τό, sword.

### Ο.

ὀβολός, οὔ, ὁ, an obolus (a small coin).  
 ὀδε, ἦδε, τόδε, this.  
 ὁδός, ἡ, way, road.  
 ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-ος, ὁ, tooth.  
 ὀδύρεσθαι, to mourn.  
 ὀθεν, whence.  
 οἷ, whither.  
 οἶδα (= οὔτι), I know. Pdm.  
 70.  
 οἰεσθαι, to think.

οἰκεῖν (= ἐ-εἰν), to dwell.  
 οἰκίος, belonging to; own; intimate.  
 οἰκέτης, -ου, ὁ, domestic; servant.  
 οἰκησις, -εως, ἡ, dwelling.  
 οἰκία, ἡ, house; family.  
 οἰκίδιον, small house, house.  
 οἰκίζεῖν, to colonize.  
 οἰκοδομεῖν (= ἐ-εἰν), to build (a house). (δέμειν, to build).  
 οἶκος, ὁ, house.  
 οἰκτεῖν, w. acc., to pity.  
 οἶμαι, I think. It is used instead of the longer form οἶσμαι: principally when inserted parenthetically; = opinor, credo. See οἶσθαι.  
 οἶνος, ὁ, wine.  
 οἶς, οἶος, ὁ, ἡ, sheep.  
 οἴχεσθαι, to depart: οἴχομαι = abii.  
 { ὀλιγαρχία, oligarchy (ἀρχή, government).  
 { ὀλίγος, little. ὀλίγοι, few.  
 ὀλλυμι, ὀλλύναι, to destroy. ix.  
 ὅλος, whole, complete, perfect.  
 ὀλοφύρεσθαι, to pity.  
 ὅλως (omnino), at all; altogether — in general.  
 Ὅμηρος, ὁ, Homer.  
 { ὀμιλεῖν (= ἐ-εἰν), c. dat., to associate with.  
 { ὀμιλία, ἡ, intercourse with.  
 ὀμνύειν, to swear. See δμνυμι, ix.  
 ὁμοίως, in like manner.  
 { ὁμολογεῖν (= ἐ-εἰν), to agree with, admit (ὁμός [poet.], same. λέγειν. λόγος).  
 { ὁμολογία, confession, concession.  
 ὁμόνοια (ὁμός. νοῦς), concord, unity.  
 { ὀνειδίζειν, Fut. -σω, to reproach (τί τινι).  
 { ὀνειδος, -ους, τό, reproach.

Ονήτωρ, Ονήτωρ, prop. name.

οἰνῆμι, οἰνάναι, to benefit.

{ ὄνομα, -ατος, τό, name.

{ ὀνομάζειν, to name.

ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, ass.

ὄντως, really (ὄντ-, root of ὦν, being).

ὄνυξ, ὄνυκ-ος, ὁ, claw, talon.

{ ὀξύρροπος (ὀξύς. ῥέπειν, vergere), quick.

{ ὀξύς, -εία, -ύ, sharp, sour; quick, hasty.

ὀπη, whither, where.

ὀπίσω, back.

ὀπλή, hoof.

{ ὀπλίτης, -ον, ὁ, heavy-armed soldier, hoplite.

{ ὄπλον, τό, weapon.

ὀποι, whither.

ὀποιός, qualis, of what sort.

{ ὅσοσονοῦν, how great soever, how long soever. [Since it means of what magnitude soever, it may sometimes mean however short.]

{ ὀπόσος, quantus, as great as.

ὀπότεν, c. subj., when.

ὀπότε, when, since.

ὀπου, where.

ὀπως, how, that.

ὀρᾶν (= ὁρᾶν), to see, look.

{ ὀργή, ἡ, anger.

{ ὀργίζεσθαι, Dep. Pass., to be angry (dat.).

ὀρεξίς, -εως, ἡ, a longing after; a yearning for (ὀρέγεσθαι, to seek for; to desire).

Ὀρέστης, οὐ, ὁ, Orestes.

{ ὀρθός, straight, right.

{ ὀρθοῦν (= ὁρᾶν), to make straight.

ὀρίζειν, to fix, limit, define.

ὀρκος, ὁ, oath.

ὀρμαίν (= ὁρᾶν), to rush.

{ ὀρνιθο-θήρας, -α, ὁ, bird-catcher (θηρᾶν, to chase).

{ ὄρνις, -ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, bird.

ὄρος, -ους, τό, mountain.

{ ὄρυγ-μα, τό, pit (fovea).

{ ὀρύττειν, to dig [Fut. ὀρύξω :

Perf. ὀρώρυχα (with Att. redupl.) : Perf. Mid. or Pass.

{ ὀρώρυγμα].

ὅσιος, holy.

ὅσος, as great as, as much as; after demonstratives, as.

ὀστέον, -οῦν, τό, bone. [who.

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὁ τι, or ὅ, τι, whoever,

ὄσφρησις, -εως, ἡ, (sense of) smell (ὄσφρε, shorter root of ὄσφραϊνέσθαι, to smell).

ὅταν, c. subj., when (= ὅτε ἄν).

ὅτε, when.

ὅτι, that, because.

οὐ, not.

οὐδ, where.

οὐδαμῇ, nowhere.

οὐδέ, not even (νε—quidem).

οὐδεὶς, -εμία, -έν, no (one).

οὐδέποτε, never.

οὐκ, not.

οὐκέτι, no longer.

οὖν, therefore, then.

οὐποτε, οὐδέποτε, never.

οὐπω, never yet.

οὐρά, ἡ, tail.

οὐρανός, heaven.

ὄς, ὠτός, τό, ear.

οὐσία, possession (οὖσ-, root of fem. participle of εἶναι).

οὔτε—οὔτε, neither—nor.

οὕτω(s), thus, so.

οὐχ, not.

ὀφείλειν, to owe.

ὀφθαλμός, ὁ, eye.

ὀφλισκάνειν, to owe. ὀφλισκάνειν μωρίαν = to incur the imputation of folly. ὀφλήσω. ὠφληκα.

—ὠφλον.

ὄχλος, ὁ, a crowd, mob; the common people (plebs).

ὀχυροῦν (= ὁρᾶν), to make-fast, bar, &c.

ὄψε, late.

ὄψις, -εως, ἡ, (power of) sight

visage.

## II.

**Πάγκαλος**, thoroughly bad (*pās. kakós*).

**πάγος**, *ó*, hill.

{ **παιάν**, -*ános*, *ó*, war-song.

{ **παιανίζ-ειν**, to sing the Pæan.

{ **παιδεύειν**, to educate, train, instruct (*παῖδ*, root of *παῖς*, boy).

{ **παιδίον**, *τό*, little child.

{ **παιδονόμος**, *ου, ó*, the inspector of the boys (a magistrate at Sparta.—*νόμος*, law).

**παίειν**, to strike.

{ **παίζειν**, to play.

{ **παῖς**, -*dós*, *ó, ἡ*, child, boy.

{ **πάλαι**, formerly, long ago. *οἱ παλαιοί*, the ancients.

{ **παλαιός**, ancient. *οἱ π.*, the men of old.

**πάλιν**, again.

**Παλλάδιον**, Palladium.

**πάμπουλ**, very much indeed (*pās. πολὺς*).

**παντάπασι(ν)**, wholly, quite.

**πανταχοῦ**, **πανταχῇ**, every where, in all respects.

**πᾶντελῶς**, perfectly (*pās. omnis. τέλος*, *fínis*).

**παντοδαπός**, of every kind.

**πάντως**, wholly.

**πάνυ**, altogether, quite, very

**παραβαίνειν**, to transgress.

**παραγγέλλειν**, to order.

**παραινεῖν** (= *έ-ειν*), *dat.*, to advise, to exhort.

**παρακαλεῖν** (= *έ-ειν*), to call to; to exhort.

**παράνομος** 2, contrary to law.

**παραπλήσιος**, like.

**παρασκευάζειν**, to prepare; *Mid.* provide any thing (for myself).

**παρατίθημι**, -*τιθέναι*, to place beside, provide; to place on the table (*apponere*).

**πάρδαλις**, -*εως, ἡ*, pard, panther.

**πάρ-ειμι**, *Inf.* **παρ-είναι**, to be present : *πάρεστι(ν)*, it is lawful; in one's power.

**πάρ-ειμι**, *Inf.* **παρ-ιέναι**, to go by near.

**παρ-έρχασθαι**, to go by. *vii.*

**παρ-έχειν**, to offer, grant.

**παρ-ίημι**, -*ιέναι*, to let pass, neglect.

**παρ-ίστημι**, -*ιστάναι*, to place beside.

**παρ-οξύνειν**, to encourage, incite (*δξύς*, *acer*).

{ **παρῤῥησία**, *ἡ*, frankness; boldness of speech (*παρά. ρε*, root of the obsol. present *ρέω*, *dico*; whence *εί-ρη-κα. ῥη-ζεῖς*, &c.).

{ **παρῤῥησιάζ-εσθαι**, to use frankness or boldness of speech.

**παρών** = *præsens*. *Partcp.* of *παρεῖναι*.

**pās, pāsa, pān**, in sing. (1) *with-out article*: every; all manner of: hence sometimes all imaginable; extreme. (2) with article: *pās ó* — = the whole: sometimes *ó pās* —. In plur. *πάντες (οἱ)* —, all. *οἱ πάντες*, in all.

**πάσχειν**, to suffer. *vii.*

{ **πατήρ**, -*τρός, ó*, father. 183.

{ **πατρίς**, -*ίδος, ἡ*, (native) country.

**παύειν**, to cause to cease, stop, put an end to; *Mid.* to cease [*Aor. Pass.* *ἐπαύσθην*; *Perf.* *ΜΗ.* or *Pass.* *πέπηνμαι*, to cease; *Third Fut.* *πεπαύσομαι*, will cease].

**πεδίον**, *τό*, a plain.

**πεζός** (*pedes*), foot-soldier.

{ **πείθειν**, to persuade; **πείθομαι**, I am persuaded, I obey (*dat.*)

{ [*Aor.* *ἐπείσθην*, I obeyed].

**πειθώ**, -*οὺς, ἡ*, persuasiveness, persuasion, obedience.

πεινῆν (= á-ειν), to hunger. be hungry. On the contraction into η, cf. 346.

πειρᾶσθαι (= á-εσθαι), Dep. Pass. to try, endeavor.

πέλεκυς, -εως, ó, hatchet, axe, battle-axe.

{ Πελοποννησιακός, Peloponnesian.

{ Πελοπόννησος, ή, Peloponnesus.

πέλασστής, ó, targeteer.

πέμπειν, to send.

{ πένεσθαι, to be poor.

{ πένης, -ητος, ó, ή, poor.

πένθειν (= é-ειν), to grieve.

πενία, ή, poverty.

πέντε (indecl.), five.

πέρδιξ, πέρδικ-ος, ó, ή, partridge.

περιβάλλειν, to throw round.

Mid. to throw round oneself ; to surround oneself with ; ο τάφρον, to entrench themselves (or their position).

περιζήτος (περί, about. βοᾶν. clasp), talked-about : ο εἶναι, to be the common talk.

περίβολος, ó, circuit (of walls, &c.). (περί, round. βάλλω, throw).

Περικλῆς, -είνως, ó, Pericles.

περι-οράν (= á-ειν), to overlook, permit, allow.

περίπλοος, -ους, ó, voyage round (περί, πλεῖν, to sail).

περιρρέειν (= é-ειν), to flow round (ρεῖν, to flow).

περι-τίθηναι, -τιθέναι, to put or set round.

περιττός, beyond the usual number, more than sufficient.

πέτρα, ή, rock.

πῇ ; where ? whither ?

πηγνυμι, to fix, make firm (πέπηγα, I am fixed).

πῆχυς, -εως, ó, elbow, fore-arm, cubit.

πιαίνειν, to fatten.

πίνειν, to drink. vii.

πιπράσκειν, to sell.

πίπτειν, to fall. vii.

πίσσα, Att. πῖτᾶ, pitch.

{ πιστεύειν, to trust, believe.

{ πιστός, trustworthy, faithful.

πλάσσειν, to form.

Πλάταια, ή, Platæa : better Πλαταιά, Platææ.

πλάτος, -ους, τό, breadth.

πλέγ-μα, τό, thing woven : hence snare, gin (πλέκ-ειν).

πλεῖν (= é-ειν), to sail. πλεῦσομαι. πέπλευκα.—ἔπλευσα.

{ πλείστος, most. } Note 13.

{ πλείων, more. }

πλέκειν, to knit, weave.

{ πλεονέκτης, -ου, avaricious (πλέον, neut., more. ἔχειν, to have).

{ πλεονεξία, ή, avarice.

πλεύσας, partic. Aor. 1. from πλεῖν.

πληγή, ή, a blow, stroke, wound. πληθος, -ους, τό, multitude, constitution (in a democracy).

πλήν (gen.), except.

{ πλήρης, -ες, full, satisfied with (gen.).

{ πληροῦν (= ó-ειν), to fill.

πλησιάζειν, to approach, draw near.

πλήττειν, to strike ; [Pf. πέπληγα, I have struck ; Aor. Pass. ἐπλήγην : but in composition ἐπλάγην, e. g. ἐξεπλάγην.]

πλός = πλοῦς, ó, voyage (πλεῖν, to sail).

{ πλούσιος, rich.

{ πλουτίζειν, to enrich.

{ πλούτος, ó, riches.

πνεῖν (= é-ειν), to breathe, blow.

πνεύσομαι, &c. like πλεῖν.

πόα, herbage, grass.

πόθεν ; whence ?

- ποιεῖν (= εἶν), to make, do, render : εὖ ποιεῖν τινα, to confer a benefit on any body.
- ποιεῖσθαι τι περὶ ἑλάττωνος ἤ, to think any thing of less importance than : περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι, to attach great importance to, &c. See Vocab. 29.
- ποίημα, τό (= thing made), poem.
- ποίησις, -εως, (ῆ), the making or composition. See ἔπος (ποιεῖν).
- ποιητής, -οῦ, ὁ, poet.
- ποικίλλειν, to variegate, decorate.
- ποικίλος, variegated.
- ποιμήν, -ένος, ὁ, shepherd.
- ποιός ; of what kind ?
- πολεμεῖν (= εἶν), to carry on (wage) war (dat.).
- πολεμικός, warlike.
- πολέμιος, hostile ; as subst., an enemy.
- πόλεμος, ὁ, war.
- πολιορκεῖν (= εἶν), to besiege.
- πόλις, -εως, ἡ, city.
- πολιτεία, ἡ, constitution ; a commonwealth.
- πολιτεύειν, to govern the state ; Mid., to live as a citizen, to govern the state.
- πολίτης, -ον, ὁ, citizen.
- πολλάκις, often.
- πολύς, much ; πολλοί, many.
- πολυσχιδής, -ές, much divided, branching.
- πολυτελής, -ές, costly (τέλος, end, price).
- πολυφιλία, ἡ, multitude of friends (φίλος, friend).
- πολυχειρία, ἡ, multitude of hands, of workmen (χείρ, hand).
- πομπή (πέμπειν), procession.
- πονεῖν (= εἶν), to toil.
- πονηρός, wicked.
- πόνος, ὁ, toil.
- πορεύεσθαι, to set out (προφίσις) ; to march (of an army).
- Ποσειδών, -ωνος, ὁ, Poseidōn, Neptune.
- πόσις, -εως, ἡ, drinking (πο, root used to supply the tenses of πίνειν).
- πόσος ; how great ?
- ποταμός, ὁ, river.
- ποτέ, at any time, ever : in questions (= tandem), in the world ; ever.
- πότερος, which of two.
- ποτόν, τό, drink (πο, root used to supply the tenses of πίνειν).
- πούς, ποδός, ὁ, foot.
- πράγμα, -ατος, τό, an action, affair (πράττειν, to do).
- πῶξις, -εως, ἡ, an action.
- πῶος, mild.
- πραότης (πραότηρ-ος), mildness, gentleness.
- πράττειν, to do, perform : εὖ πράττειν, to be doing well. (πράττεσθαι, to exact [money, &c., with two accusatives]).
- πρέπει, it is becoming (dat.).
- πρέπειν, to be becoming (decere).
- πρεσβεία, ἡ, embassy.
- πρέσβεις, οἱ, ambassadors.
- πρεσβυτής, -οῦ, ὁ, ambassador.
- πρέσβυς, -εια, -υ, old.
- πρεσβύτερος, elder, aged person.
- πρίασθαι, to buy.
- πρίν, before ; c. indic. or inf. : πρίν ἄν, c. subj.
- πρίων, πρίον-ος, ὁ, saw (ἰ).
- προ-άγειν, to move (or march) forward ; to advance.
- πρόβατον, τό, sheep (πρό, forward. βα, short root of βαίνειν, to go ; from the animal's going steadily forward to graze).

{ προ-δίδωμι, -διδόναι, to betray.  
 { προ-δότης, -ον, δ, betrayer.  
 προ-εἶπον (Aor.), I said before,  
 ordered, proclaimed. VII.  
 προ-έρχασθαι, to go before. VII.  
 { προθυμία, ἡ, willingness, eager-  
 ness.  
 { πρόσθυμος 2, willing (θυμός,  
 mind, *animus*).  
 { προθύμως, *adv.*, willingly.  
 πρόνοια, ἡ, foresight (πρό. νοῦς.  
 mind).  
 προσ-βλέπειν, to look at.  
 προσ-δοκᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to expect.  
 πρόσ-ειμι, Inf. προσ-εἶναι, to be  
 present. Pdm. 68.  
 πρόσ-ειμι, Inf. προσ-εἶναι, to go  
 to. Pdm. 68.  
 προσ-έρχασθαι, to come to. VII.  
 προσ-εχειν τὸν νοῦν (*animus ap-  
 plicare ad* —), to pay attention  
 to; attend to.  
 προσήκων, belonging to; becom-  
 ing (πρός, to. ἔχειν, to have  
 come).  
 πρόσθεν, before (gen.).  
 προσμίσγειν, to put in at, land at.  
 προσ-τάττειν (Fut. -ξω), to com-  
 mand, enjoin.  
 προσ-τίθημι, -τιθέναι, to add.  
 προ-τίθημι, -τιθέναι, to put before,  
 set out for show or sale.  
 προφητεύειν, to prophesy (πρό,  
 forth, before. φη, root of φημί).  
 πρώτος, first.  
 πτωχός very poor.  
 πύκτης, ου, δ, boxer, pugilist (πύξ,  
 with the fist).  
 πύλη, ἡ, gate.  
 πυνθάνεσθαι, to ask, to inquire.  
 Aor., to learn by inquiry; to be  
 informed; to have heard, or to  
 hear. IV.  
 πῦρ, πυρός, τό, fire.  
 πῶ (enclitic), yet.  
 πωλεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to sell.  
 πώποτε, ever.  
 πῶς; how?

## P.

{ Πᾶδιος, easy.  
 ὀδίουργεῖν (= ἐ-ειν) [to take  
 it easily. ῥᾶδιος, easy. ἔρ-  
 γον, work], to be idle; to  
 shirk work.  
 ῥᾶδιως, *adv.*, easily.  
 ῥαθύμειν (= ἐ-ειν), to be indo-  
 lent, apathetic, lazy (ῥᾶν,  
 more easy. θυμός, mind).  
 ρεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to flow.  
 ῥήγνυμι, -νύναι, to tear, break. IX.  
 ῥήτωρ, -οπος, δ, orator (ῥέω, obsol.  
 in Pres.).  
 ῥίζα (not ῥίζα), ἡ, root.  
 ῥίπτειν, to throw.  
 ῥίψ, ῥιπός, bundle of reeds, rush-  
 es, &c.  
 ροία, ἡ, pomegranate.  
 (ῥίος =) ῥοῦς, δ, stream (ῥεῖν, to  
 flow).  
 Ῥωμαῖος, Roman.  
 ῥώννυμι, ῥωννύναι, to strengthen.

## Σ.

{ Σάλπιγξ, -γγος, ἡ, trumpet.  
 { σαλπίζειν, to blow a trumpet.  
 Σάμιος, δ, Samian.  
 Σαρδανάπαλος, δ, Sardanapalus.  
 Σάρδεις, -εων, αἱ, Sardis.  
 σὰρξ, σαρκ-ός, ἡ, flesh.  
 { σαφής, -ές, clear.  
 { σαφώς, clearly.  
 σβέννυμι, σβεννύναι, to quench. X.  
 σέβεσθαι, to honor.  
 σελήνη, ἡ, the moon.  
 { σημαίνειν, to give a sign.  
 { σημεῖον, τό, sign.  
 { σιγᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to be silent.  
 Fut. σιγήσομαι.  
 { σιγή, ἡ, silence.  
 { σιδηρεός, -οῦς, of iron, iron  
 (adj.); iron-hearted.  
 { σιδηρεύς, δ, smith, blacksmith.  
 { σίδηρος, δ, iron.

σίτος, *δ*, corn.

σιωπῶν (= *ά-ειν*), to be silent, to hold one's tongue. Fut. *σιωπήσομαι*.

σκεδάννυμι, *σκεδανύναι*, to scatter. *χ*.

σκηνή, *ή*, tent.

σκήπτρον, τό, sceptre.

σκληρός, dry.

σκοπεῖν, *-εῖσθαι*, to behold, consider.

σκύμνος, *δ*, young animal, cub, whelp. *οἱ σκύμνοι*, the young (ones).

σκώπτειν, to scoff, jeer (*τινά* or *εἰς*, *πρός* *τινα*).

{ σοφία, *ή*, wisdom.

{ σοφιστής, *-ου*, *δ*, sophist.

{ σοφός, wise.

Σοφοκλῆς, *-έους*, *δ*, Sophocles.

{ Σπάρτη, *ή*, Sparta.

{ Σπαρτιάτης, *-ου*, *δ*, Spartan.

σπείρειν, to sow [Pf. *έσπορα*: Aor. Pass. *έσπάρην*].

σπεύδειν, to hasten; to exert oneself.

σπονδαί (prop. *libations*. *σπένδειν*), a truce, a treaty.

σποράδην (*σπείρειν*), dispersedly; in a scattered way, not in collected masses.

{ σπουδάξω, to hasten, to be zealous, in a hurry.

{ σπουδαίος, earnest, serious: in character = sterling, good.

{ σπουδαίως, *adv.*, zealously.

{ σπουδή, *ή*, zeal, earnestness (*σπεύδειν*, to exert oneself).

στάδιον, τό (*pl.* also *οἱ στάδιοι*), stadium.

{ στασιάξω, to revolt, to be divided by factions, at variance.

{ στάσις, *-εως*, *ή*, faction (*στα*, root of *ίστημι*).

στέλλειν, to send.

στέργειν, with acc., to love; with dat. (and also acc.), to be contented with.

στερεῖν (= *έ-ειν*) *τινά* *τινος*, to deprive one of something (in Pass. also c. acc. *rei*).

στερεός, solid.

στέρεσθαι, to be without (*τινός*).

στέφανος, *δ*, crown, garland.

στολή, *ή*, robe, dress (*στέλλειν* to equip).

στόμα, *-ατος*, τό, mouth.

στοχάζεσθαι (*gen.*), to aim at.

{ στρατεύειν, to serve; to bear arms; to make an expedition.

{ στρατεύεσθαι, to serve, to march (of soldiers).

{ στρατεύμα, *-ατος*, τό, army.

{ στρατηγός, *δ*, a general (*άγειν*).

{ στρατία, *ή*, army.

{ στρατιώτης, *-ου*, *δ*, soldier.

{ στρατοπεδεύεσθαι, to encamp.

{ στρατόπεδον, τό, encampment, encamped army.

{ στρατός, *δ*, army.

στρέφειν, to turn, twist [Aor. Pass. *έστράφην*, *έστρέφην*].

συγγινώσκειν (*vi.*), to think with, agree with; *σ. έμαντῷ*, to be conscious; *σ. τινί*, to pardon.

συγκόπτειν, to knock to pieces, batter.

συγκυκᾶν (= *ά-ειν*), to confound.

{ συκῆ, *ή*, fig-tree.

{ σύκοφάντης, *ου*, propr. common or vexatious informer. Sycophant; but not in our sense (said to be from *σῦκον*, *fig.* φαίνειν, to denounce, to inform against: = one who accused a man of exporting figs against the Attic law).

{ συκοφαντία, sycophancy, vexatious information (see *συκοφάντης*).

συλᾶν (= *ά-ειν*) *τινά* *τι*, to rob, pillage, rob one of something.

συλ-λαμβάνειν, to take with, seize: —to help. *iv.*

συλ-λέγειν, to collect.

{ συμ-βουλεύ-εσθαι τι (Mid.),  
to consult with him.  
συμ-βουλεύειν, to advise (dat.).  
σύμβουλος, δ, adviser.  
{ συμμαχία, ἡ, alliance, aid.  
{ συμμαχος, δ, ally (σύν, with.  
μάχη, battle).  
σύμπας, all together, whole.  
συμπονεῖν (= ε-ειν), to work  
with.

{ συμ-φέρει, it is expedient. τὸ  
συμφέρον = the expedient.  
συμ-φέρειν (lit. to bring with ;  
hence, to contribute =) to  
be profitable, useful, or expe-  
dient (c. dat.).  
συμφορά, ἡ, an event, calamity.  
σύν-ειμι, Inf. συν-εἶναι, to be with.  
Pdm. 68.

σύν-ειμι, Inf. συν-εἶναι, to come or  
assemble with. Pdm. 68.

σύν-εξ-ομοιοῦν (= δ-ειν), to make  
equal or like (ὁμοῖος, like).

{ σύνεσις, -εως, ἡ, understanding,  
intelligence (σύν, with, toge-  
ther. ε, short root of εἶναι, to  
send, to put. συνιέναι [to put  
together =] to understand).  
συνετός, sensible.

συνεχῶς (σύν. ἔχω), continually.  
συνθήκη, ἡ, treaty (σύν. τιθέναι,  
Aor. ἔ-θηκ-α, to place).

συν-ίστημι, -ιστάναι, to put toge-  
ther.

σύν-οιδα, συν-εἶδέναι, to know  
with ; σ. ἐμναυῶ, to be con-  
scious. Pdm. 70.

Σύρος, δ, a Syrian.

σῦς, σῦός, δ, ἡ, boar, sow.

σφαῖρα, ἡ, ball.

{ σφόδρα, very, excessively.

{ σφοδρός, violent.

σχεδόν τι, almost.

σώζειν, to save [Perf. Mid. or  
Pass. σέσωσμαι : Aor. Pass.  
ἑσώτην].

Σωκράτης, -ους, δ, Socrates.

σωτηρία, ἡ, safety, preservation.

{ σωφρονεῖν (= ε-ειν), to be of  
sound mind.  
σωφροσύνη, ἡ, modesty ; τμη-  
perance ; sobriety of mind ;  
self-restraint.  
σώφρων, wise, temperate. μῆ  
σώφρων, intemperate (σῶς,  
safe. φρήν, mind).

## T.

Τάλαντον, τό, talent (a weight)

τάλας, -αινα, -αν, wretched.

Ταξίαρχος, ὁ, a Taxiarch.

{ ταπεινός, low, base.

{ ταπεινοῦν (= δ-ειν), to bring  
low, to humble.

Τάρας, -ατος, ὁ, Tarentum.

ταράττειν, to throw into confu-  
sion.

τάσσειν or τάττειν, to arrange,  
appoint ; to order.

ταῦρος, ὁ, bull.

ταύτῃ (dat. fem. of οὗτος, used  
adverbially), here.

τάφος, burial ; tomb.

τάφρος, ἡ, trench.

{ τάχα, quickly, probably, per-  
haps.

{ ταχῶς, quickly.

{ ταχύ, quickly, at once.

ταῶς, ταῶ, ὁ, peacock.

τέ-καί, both—and.

τείνειν, to stretch [Pf. τέτακα].

{ τειχίζειν (τείχος, wall), to sur-  
round with a wall, to fortify.

{ τείχος, -ους, τό, wall.

τέκνον, τό, child, young one (τεκ,  
root of τικτεω [Aor. ἔ-τεκ-ον],  
parère).

{ τελεῖν (= ε-ειν), to accomplish.

{ τελευταῖος, last.

{ τελευτᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to end, to  
die.

{ τελευτή, ἡ, end, death.

{ τέλος, -ους, τό, end.

τέρας, -ατος, τό, wonder, porten-  
tous monster.



τέρπειν, to delight.

τετράπους, n. -πουν, gen. -ποδος, four-footed (τέσσαρες, τέτταρες, four. πούς, foot).

τέχνη, ἡ, art.

Τηλέμαχος, ὁ, Telemachus.

ἡλικοῦτος, so large.

Τίγρης, Τίγρητ-ος, ὁ, the Tigris.

τίθημι, τίθεναι, to place: νόμους θεῖναι (of the legislator), θεῖσθαι (of the people: seld. of the legislator), to enact, pass, make laws.

ἰκτεῖν, to beget, bear [Fut. τέξομαι: Aor. ἔτεκεν: Perf. τέτοκα].

τιμᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to honor.

τιμᾶσθαι (= τιμά-εσθαι) πρὸ πολλῶν χρημάτων, lit. to value above much money; to give a great deal (if a thing were so).

τιμή, ἡ, honor.

τιμωρεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), to help.

τιμωρεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι), to punish, revenge oneself on.

τιμωρία, ἡ, punishment.

τινέιν, to expiate, pay.

τιτρώσκειν, to wound. v.l.

τοί, assuredly, indeed.

τοῖον, hence, therefore.

τοῖος, of such a nature.

τοιούτος, such.

τοίχος, ὁ (= παρῖες), wall of a house (or room, or court).

τολμᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to dare.

τόπος, ὁ, place.

τοσοῦτος, so great.

τότε, then.

τράγος, ὁ, goat.

τραγῳδία, ἡ, tragedy.

τραῦμα, τραύματ-ος, τό, wound.

τράχηλος, ὁ, neck, throat.

τρέπειν, to turn; Mid., to turn myself; (2) for myself, i. e. to put to flight [Aor. ἔτρεψα: Mid. -άμην: Pass. ἐτρέφθην: ἔτραπον, -όμην, ἐτράπην: Perf. Act. τέτροφα: Perf. Mid. or Pass. τέτραμαι].

τρέφειν, to nourish [Fut. θρέψω Aor. ἔθρεψα: Perf. τέτροφα: Perf. Mid. or Pass. τέτραμαι: Aor. Pass. ἐτρέφην (seldom ἐτρέφθην)].

τρίβειν, to rub, pound.

τρίβων, -ωνος, ὁ, a worn cloak.

τρίρηρης, -ήρους, ἡ, trireme.

τρόπαιον, τό, trophy.

τρόπος, ὁ, way, manner, character.

τροφή, nourishment, food (τρέφειν).

τροφός, ὁ, nurse.

τρογών, τρογόν-ος, the turtle-dove.

Τρωϊκός, Ἰ'rojan.

τυγχάν-ειν (τεύχομαι. τετύχηκα. ἐτυχον), to hit (a mark), obtain, attain to; to chance c. partep. ἐτυχον παρών = I chanced to be present: but often not to be translated τυγχάνω ὦν (I chance to be), having little more force than I am.

τύμβος, ὁ, tomb.

τυπτειν, to strike.

τύραννος, ὁ, tyrant, despot.

τυφλοῦν (= ὁ-ειν), to make blind, to blind.

τυφλός, blind.

τύχη, ἡ, fortune.

## Υ.

ὑβρίζειν, to be haughty towards one, to maltreat, insult. εἰς τινα, πρὸς τινα: also τινά τι. ὑβρις, -εως, ἡ, insolence, assault. ὑβρεως νόμος = the law of assaults.

ὑδωρ, τό, G. ὕδατος, water.

ὑεῖ, it rains.

ὑιδοῦς, grandson.

ὑιός, ὁ, son.

ὑπ-άρχειν, to be at hand, to be; to belong to.

ὑπερ-βάλλειν, to throw beyond, exceed.

ὑπερ-ήφανος 2, haughty.

ἐπερ-ορᾶν (= ἀ-ειν), to look over,  
to despise.

ὑπηνέμιος. ὑπηνέμιον ὠόν, a  
wind-egg (ὑπό = sub. ἀνεμος,  
wind).

ὑπηρετεῖν (= ε-ειν), to aid, serve  
(dat.).

ὑπισχνέσθαι (= ε-εσθαι), to pro-  
mise. ὑποσχίσσομαι. ὑπέσχη-  
μαι.—Aor. ὑπεσχόμην.

ὕπνος, ὁ, sleep.

ὑπο-δέχ-εσθαι, to receive.

ὑπό-δημα, -ατος, τό, sandal, shoe  
(δεῖν, to bind).

ὑπο-μένειν, to await, endure  
(acc.).

ὑπο-φέρειν, to endure. VII.

ὕς, ὕός (ὁ, ἡ), sus : ὡ ἄγριος, wild  
boar.

ὑστεραίος, following.

ὑψηλό-φρων, high-minded.

## Φ.

Φάγειν, see ἐσθίειν.

{ φαίνειν, to show.

{ φαίνεσθαι (apparere), to be  
seen; to be (c. partcp.) ; to  
appear.

{ φανερός, evident.

φάρμακον, τό, drug, poison, reme-  
dy.

φαῦλος, bad, evil, worthless.

φείδεσθαι, Dep. Mid., to spare  
(gen.).

φέρειν, to bear. VII.

Φερεκύδης, -ους, ὁ, Pherecydes.

φεύγειν, to flee ; also = to be an  
exile.

φημί, φάναι, to say. Pdm. 69.

φθέγγ-εσθαι, to sound.

φθείρειν, to destroy.

{ φθονεῖν (= ε-ειν), to envy  
(dat.).

{ φθόνος, ὁ, envy.

φιάλη, shallow cup ; bowl (= *palera*).

{ φιλεῖν (= ε-ειν), to love.

{ φιλία, ἡ, friendship.

{ φιλο-κερδής, -ές, fond of gain.

{ φίλος (adj.), friendly, dear.

{ φίλος, ὁ, friend.

{ φιλο-σοφεῖν (= ε-ειν), to phi-  
losophize.

{ φιλο-σοφία, ἡ, philosophy.

{ φιλό-τιμος (φίλος. τιμή,) am-  
bitious.

φλέψ, φλεβός, ἡ, vein.

{ φονεύειν, to murder, slay.

{ φονεύς, -έως, ὁ, murderer.

{ φόνος, ὁ, murder.

φράζειν, to say, tell.

{ φοβεῖν (= ε-ειν), to frighten ;

{ Mid. to fear.

{ φόβος, ὁ, fear.

{ φρήν, φρενός, ἡ (φρένες),  
mind.

{ φρονεῖν (= ε-ειν), to think ; to  
be sensible, prudent, wise.

{ φροντίζειν, to care for (gen.).

{ φροντίς, -ίδος, ἡ, concern.

φύειν, to bring forth, put forth.

{ φυλακή, ἡ, guard, watch.

{ φυλάττειν, to guard ; Mid. c.  
acc., to guard against some-  
thing. ὡ ποιεῖν τι, to anx-  
iously avoid doing it.

{ φυσικός (physicus), a natural  
philosopher.

{ φύσις, -εως, ἡ, nature.

φυτεύειν, to plant.

φωνή, ἡ, voice.

## Χ.

{ Χαίρει, hail.

{ χαίρειν, to rejoice.

{ χαλεπός, troublesome.

{ χαλεπός, adv., with difficulty.

{ χαλινός, ὁ, bridle.

{ χάλκεος, -ούς, brazen.

{ χαλκός, ὁ, brass.

{ χαλκο-τύπος, brazier, copper-  
smith (τύπτειν, to beat).

{ *χαρίεις*, graceful.  
*χαριέντως*, gracefully.  
*χαρίζεσθαι*, to gratify (dat.).  
*χαρίς*, -ίτος, ἡ, favor. *χάριν*  
*ἀποδιδόναι*, *gratiam reddere*;  
 to repay or return a favor.  
*χάριν ἔχειν*, *gratiam habere*.

*χειμών*, -ώνος, ὁ, winter; stormy weather.

*χεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*), to pour.

*χείρ*, *χειρός*, ἡ (d. pl. *χερσί*), hand.

*χειροῦσθαι* (= *δ-εσθαι*), to subdue.

*χελιδών*, -όνος, ἡ, swallow.

*χθές*, yesterday.

*χθών*, *χθονός*, ἡ, the earth.

*χίλιοι*, a thousand.

*χιών*, *χιόνος*, ἡ, snow.

*χόλος*, ὁ, anger.

*χόρτος*, ὁ, fodder.

*χρῆσθαι* (= *ά-εσθαι*), to use.

*χρῆ*, *oportet*; one (we) ought to; it is necessary.

*χρῆζειν*, to be in want (gen.).

*χρῆμα*, *χρήματος*, τό, a thing, property. Pl. money.

*χρηματίζεσθαι*, to enrich oneself by trade; to trade for profit (*χρήματα*).

*χρόνος*, ὁ, time.

{ *χρυσός*, ὁ, gold.

{ *χρύσεος* (οὗς), -έα (ῆ), -εον (οὖν), golden, of gold.

*χρῶμα*, *χρώματος*, τό, color (of the skin), plumage, &c.

*χυμός*, juice, taste [*χεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*)].

*χώρα*, ἡ, country, region.

*χωρίς* (gen.), separately, apart from, without.

## Ψ.

*Ψέγειν*, to blame.

{ *ψεύδειν*, to deceive; Mid. *-εσθαι*, to be disappointed of it.

{ *ψευδής*, -ές, false.

{ *ψεύστης*, -ου, ὁ, liar.

*ψήφισμα*, -ατος, τό, decree.

*ψυχή*, ἡ, the soul; the mind.

## Ω.

*ὠνεῖσθαι* (= *έ-εσθαι*), to buy.

*ὠόν* (*ὠφόν* = *ovum*), egg.

*ὥς*, as, when, how, because: *ὥς*

*τάχιστα*, as soon as possible;

with indefinite numbers =

*about*;—as final particle =

that; in order that.

*ώρα* (*hora*), time.

*ὥσπερ*, as, just as.

*ὥστε*, so that.

{ *ὠφέλεια*, ἡ, advantage, profit, benefit.

{ *ὠφελεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*), to benefit (acc.).

{ *ὠφέλιμος* 2, useful.

# INDEX II.

## ENGLISH AND GREEK.

### A.

- Abide by, παραμένειν, ἐμμένειν (dat.).  
 able, to be, δύνασθαι (δύναμαι) : οἶός τέ εἰμι : ἔχω.  
 abode, οἰκῆσις, εὖς, ἡ.  
 about, περί, ἀμφί.  
 absence of government, anarchy, ἀναρχία, ἡ.  
 absent, ἀπών, partic. of ἀπείναι.  
 abundant, ἄφθονος, ον.  
 abusive, φιλολοιδόρος.  
 accept, ἀποδέχεσθαι.  
 accompany, ἕπεσθαι (dat.).  
 accomplish, ἐξεργάζεσθαι : τελεῖν (= εἶναι).  
 according to, in accordance with, κατὰ (acc.).  
 account of, on, διά (acc.), ἕνεκα (gen.).  
 account, on this, διὰ τοῦτο.  
 accurate, ἀκριβής, -ές.  
 accuse (of), κατηγορεῖν (= εἶναι) (gen. of *charge*).  
 accustom, ἐθίζειν.  
 Achilles, Ἀχιλλεύς, -έως, ὁ.  
 acquainted with, to be, οἶδα, εἶδέναι. Pdm. 70. ἐπίστασθαι.  
 acquit, ἀπολύειν.  
 Acropolis, Ἀκρόπολις, -εως, ἡ.  
 act, an, πράξις, -εως, ἡ. πράγμα, τό : = work, ἔργον, τό.  
 action, see Act.  
 act-unjustly, ἀδικεῖν (= εἶναι).  
 accuse (any body), ἐγκαλεῖν τινι : αἰτιᾶσθαι (= ἀεσθαι), = to lay the blame on, c. acc.  
 adhere to (*a confession*, &c.), ἐμμένειν (dat.).  
 admire, θαυμάζειν.  
 admirer, ἐπαινίτης, ου (= laudator : ἐπαινέειν).  
 adorn, κοσμεῖν (= εἶναι).  
 advantage, ὠφέλεια, ἡ.  
 advantage, an, ἀγαθόν, τό.  
 advantageous, χρήσιμος 2 or 3, ὠφέλιμος 2.  
 advise, βουλεύειν : συμβουλεύειν τινί.  
 Æschines, Αἰσχίνης, -ου, ὁ.  
 Ætolia, Αἰτωλία, ἡ.  
 affair, πρᾶγμα, τό.  
 affirm, φημί, φάναί. Pdm. 69.  
 afford, παρέχειν, παρέχεσθαι. VII. afraid, to be, φοβεῖσθαι (= εἶεσθαι).  
 after, μετά (acc.).  
 again, αὖτις, πάλιν.  
 age, ἡλικία, ἡ.  
 age, old, γῆρας, -ως, τό.  
 aged person, πρεσβύτερος (= senior).  
 agreeable, ἡδύς, -εῖα, ν.  
 aid, βοηθεῖν (= εἶναι), dat., ὑπηρετεῖν (dat.).  
 alas ! οἶμοι, φεῖ.  
 Alcibiades, Ἀλκιβιάδης, -ου, ὁ.  
 alike, ὁμοίως.  
 all, πᾶς, ἀπας.  
 alliance, συμμαχία, ἡ.  
 allot, νέμειν.  
 allow, εἶναι (= ἀεῖν). I am allowed to do any thing, ἔξεστί (= *licet*) μοι ποιεῖν τι. I was allowed to —, ἐξήν μοι —.  
 allowable, to be, ἔξεστι (dat.).

almost, *σχεδόν* (τι).  
 alone, *μόνος*: adv. *μόνον*.  
 already, *ἤδη*.  
 also, *καί*.  
 altar, *βωμός*, *ὁ*.  
 although, *κάν* or *καί ἐάν* (subj.).  
 always, *ἀεί*.  
 am (to be), *εἶναι* (εἰμί), *ὑπάρχειν*,  
*ἔχειν* (with adverbs).  
 ambassador, *πρεσβευτής*, -οῦ, *ὁ*.  
 ambassadors, *πρέσβεις*, *οἱ*.  
 amid, *ἐν* (dat.).  
 among, *ἐν*, *παρά*.  
 ancient, *παλαιός*.  
 and, *καί*. *τέ* (enclit.).  
 Androgeus, *Ἀνδρόγεως*, *ὁ*.  
 anger, *ὀργή*, *ἡ*.  
 angry, to be, *ὀργίζεσθαι*, or *χαλε-*  
*παίνειν* (c. dat.), *ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχειν*  
 or *ποιεῖσθαι* (acc.). *ᾄδεσθαι*  
 (dat.).  
 animal, *ζῶον*, *τό*.  
 announce, *ἀγγέλλειν*.  
 anoint, *ἀλείφειν*, *χρίειν*.  
 another, *ἄλλος*.  
 any one, *τις* (enclit.).  
 any thing, *τί* (enclit.).  
 any where, *πού* (enclit.): in a  
 sentence with a negative, *οὐ-*  
*δαμοῦ*.  
 appear, *φαίνεσθαι*.  
 appetite, *ὄρεξις*, -εως, *ἡ*.  
 appoint, *τάσσειν*: fut. *ξω* =  
*determine*, &c.; *ἀπο-δείκνυμι*,  
*ἀποδεικνύμαι* = *declare a man*,  
 e. g. *general*, &c.  
 archer, *τοξότης*, -ου, *ὁ*.  
 argument, *λόγος*, *ὁ*.  
 Aristodemus, *Ἀριστόδημος*.  
 Aristotle, *Ἀριστοτέλης*, -ους, *ὁ*.  
 arms (weapons), *ὅπλα*, *τά*.  
 army, *στρατιά*, *ἡ*. *στρατός*, *ὁ*.  
 arrow (missile), *βέλος*, *τό*.  
 art, *τέχνη*, *ἡ*.  
 artfully, more, *τεχνικώτερον*.  
 Artemis, *Ἄρτεμις*, -ίδος, *ἡ*.  
 articulation of a joint, *διάρθρωσις*, *ἡ*.  
 as, *ὥς*, *ὥσπερ*.

as long as, *ἕως*.  
 as much, *τοσούτος*.  
 as soon as, *ὥς τάχιστα*.  
 as well — as, *καί — καί*.  
 ashamed to be, *αἰδεῖσθαι* (= *ε-*  
*σθαι*), *αἰσχύνεσθαι*.  
 Asia, *Ἀσία*, *ἡ*.  
 ask, *ἑρωτᾶν* (= *ἀ-ειν*), [a ques-  
 tion, *ἑρεσθαι*], *αἰτεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*),  
 ask-for. I asked, *ἠρώμην*.  
 asleep, to be, *καθεύδειν*.  
 ass, *ὄνος*.  
 assault, *ὑβρις*, -εως (prop. *insol-*  
*ence*).  
 assert, *φημί*, *φάναι*. Pdm. 69.  
 assist, *παραστήναι* (dat.).  
 assistant, *ὑπηρέτης*, *ου* (= *minis-*  
*ter*).  
 Assyrian, *Ἀσσύριος*, *ὁ*.  
 Athēne (= *Minerva*), *Ἀθηναῖ*, *ἡ*.  
 Athenian, *Ἀθηναῖος*, *ὁ*.  
 Athens, *Ἀθήναι*, *αἱ*.  
 attack, to, *ἐπιτίθεσθαι* (dat.).  
 attain-to, *τυχεῖν* (gen.), 2nd Aor.  
 of *τυγχάνειν*.  
 attempt, to, *πειρᾶσθαι* (= *ἀ-*  
*εσθαι*): *ἐπιχειρεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*),  
 to take in hand (dat. *ἐπὶ*  
*χείρ*).  
 attend (= follow upon), *ἐπ-εσθαι*  
 (dat.).  
 attend to, *φροντίζειν*, *τὸν νοῦν*  
*προσέχειν*.  
 attendant, *ὑπηρέτης*, *ου* (= *minis-*  
*ter*).  
 attention. To pay to, *τὸν νοῦν*  
*προσέχειν* (*animum applicare*),  
 dat. of thing.  
 Attica, *Ἀττική*, *ἡ*.  
 attire, *στολή*.  
 avail, *ισχύειν*.  
 avoid, *φεύγειν*.  
 awake, to be, *ἐγρηγορεῖν*, Perf.  
 2. of *ἐγείρειν*.  
 awaken, *ἐγείρειν*. *ἀνίστημι*, -ιστά-  
*ναι*.  
 away, to lead, *ἀπάγειν*.  
 axe, *πέλεκυς*, -εως, *ὁ*.

## B.

Back, *ὀπίσσω*.bad, *κακός, πονηρός, φαῦλος*.bad, the (abstract), *κακόν, τό*.badness, *φαιλότης, -ότης, ἡ*.ball, *σφαῖρα, ἡ*.bar, *v., ἐμφράττειν, -ξω*.bar, *s., κλείδρον*.barbarian, *a, βάρβαρος, ὁ*.base, *ταπεινός, ἡ, ὁν*.battle, *μάχη, ἡ*.be, *to, εἶναι (εἰμί)*.be seen, *φαίνεσθαι*.be with, *συνεῖναι (σύνεμι), dat.*bear (carry), *φέρειν. vii.* Tobear false witness, *μαρτυρεῖν τὰ ψευδῆ (= testify the things that are false).*beast (wild), *θηρίον, τό*.beautiful, *καλός*.beautiful, the, *καλόν, τό*.beautifully, *καλῶς*.because, *ὅτι*.because of, *διά (acc.)*.become, *γίγνεσθαι (γενήσομαι, γενέσθαι and γέγονα—ἐγενόμην)*.becomes, it, *προσέκει, πρέπει*.becoming, *προσέκων*.becoming, it is, *προσέκει*.before, *πρό (gen.)*.begin, *ἀρχεσθαι*.beginning, *ἀρχή, ἡ*.beguile, *ψεύδειν*.behalf of, in, *ὑπέρ (gen.)*.behave insolently, *ὑβρίζειν*.behold, *θεᾶσθαι (= ἀεσθαι)*.believe = trust, *πίθεσθαι : = think, ἡγείσθαι (= ἐεσθαι), νομίζειν*.believed, to be, *πιστεύεσθαι*.belly, *γαστήρ, γαστρός, ἡ*.beloved, to be, *see 'To love*.benefactor, *εὐεργέτης, -ου, ὁ*.benefit, to, *ὠφελεῖν (acc.)*.benefit, *εὐεργέτημα, τό. εὐεργεσία, ἡ. To confer a —, εὐεργετῖν (= ἐειν), acc.*besides, *ἔτι*.besiege, *πολιορκεῖν (= ἐειν)*.best, *ἀριστος*.betray, *προδιδόναι (προδίδωμι)*.better. See *ἀγαθός* in Note 9.—Adv. *βέλτιον*.between, *μεταξύ (gen.)*.beware of, *φυλάττεσθαι (acc.) :**εὐλαβεῖσθαι (= ἐεσθαι) τι*.beyond, *πρὲρ, ὑπέρ*.bid, *κελεύειν (c. acc. and inf.)*.bind, *δεῖν (= ἐειν)*.bird, *ὄρνις, -ίος, ὁ, ἡ*.bite, *δάκνειν (List III.)*bitter, *πικρός*.black, *μέλας : as subst., τὸ μέλαν*.blame, to, *αἰτιᾶσθαι (= ἀεσθαι, acc.)*.blessing, *a, ἀγαθόν, τό*.blood, *αἷμα, τό*.blow, *πληγή, ἡ*.Bœotia, *Βοιωτία, ἡ*.boldly, *θάρρῶν. See Vocab. 23.*bonassus, *βόναστος*.bookseller, *βιβλιοπώλης*.born, to be, *φύναι (πέφυκα = I am by nature, &c.)*.both, *ἄμφω*.both—and, *καί—καί, τέ—καί*.bow, *τόξον, τό*.bowl, *φιάλη*.boy, *παῖς, ὁ. παιδίον, τό*.branching (of horns), *πολυσχιδής*.brass, *χαλκός, ὁ*.brass (as *adj.*) : brazen, *χαλκεός, -οῦς*.brave, *ἀνδρείος, γενναῖος*.brave-dangers, *κινδυνεύειν*.bravely, *ἀνδρείως, γενναῖως*.bravery, *ἀνδρία, ἡ. ἀρετή, ἡ*.bread, *ἄρτος, ὁ*.breadth, *πλάτος, τό*.break (a peace, &c.), *λύειν : (a limb), κατάγνυμι, ἀγνύναι. List IX.*brighten, *λαμπρύνειν*.brilliant, *λαμπρός*.bring, *ἀγναι*.

bring up (= educate), *παιδεύειν*.  
 brother, *ἀδελφός, ὁ*.  
 build, *ἰδρύειν, κτίζειν, οἰκοδομεῖν*.  
 bull, *ταῦρος, ὁ*.  
 burn, *καίειν (καύσω, &c.)*. Att.  
 Impf. *ἔκαον*. Aor. *ἔκα*.  
 burn down, *κατακαίειν* (see the  
 preceding word).  
 bury, *θάπτειν*.  
 business, *ἔργον, τό. πρᾶγμα, τό*.  
 but, *δέ, ἀλλά*.  
 but also, *ἀλλὰ καί*.  
 butt, to, *κυρίττειν*.  
 buying a horse, *ἵππωνεία, ἡ*.  
 by, *ὑπό, παρά, πρὸς (gen.)*: in  
*swearing, νή (= yes, by), (οὐ)*  
*μά (= no, by), acc.*

## C.

Call, to, *καλεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), ἀπαγο-*  
*ρνεῖν, λέγειν*. = name, *ὀνομά-*  
*ζειν*.  
 camel, *κάμηλος, ὁ, ἡ*.  
 camp, *στρατόπεδον*.  
 can (be able), *δύνασθαι*.  
 care, to, care for, take care for,  
*ἐπιμέλσθαι, φροντίζειν (gen.)*.  
 carry, *φέρειν*. VII.  
 carry on war, *πολεμεῖν (= ἐ-ειν),*  
*dat.*  
 carry out (to sea), *ἀποφέρειν (ἐς*  
*τὸ πέλαγος)*: [to be carried out  
 to sea, cf. *δεῖν*]. On *φέρειν*,  
 see List VII.  
 cart, *ἄμαξα*.  
 Carthage, *Καρχηδών, -όνος, ἡ*.  
 cast, to, *ρίπτειν*.  
 cast away, *ἀποβάλλειν*.  
 oastle, *ἄκρα, ἡ*.  
 catch, *θηρεύειν, ἀγρεύειν*.  
 cavalry, *οἱ ἵππεῖς (pl. of ἵππεύς)*  
 = *equites*. *ἵππος, ἡ* (collec-  
 tively).  
 cease, *παύεσθαι, διαλείπειν*. See  
 Vocab. 23.  
 censure any thing, *μέμφεσθαι τι*.  
 Ceres, *Δημήτηρ, ἡ*.

chance, *τύχη, ἡ*.  
 change, *μετα-στρέφειν (= turn*  
*backwards)*: *μετα-βάλλειν*.  
 character, *ἥθος, -ους, τό*.  
 charge, *ἐμβάλλειν εἰς (lit. to cast*  
*into)*.  
 chariot, *ἄρμα, τό*.  
 chastise, *κολάζ-ειν (Fut. -σομαι*  
*or -σω)*.  
 cheat, *ψεύδειν*.  
 chest, *λάρναξ, -ακος, ἡ*.  
 child, *παῖς, ὁ, ἡ. τέκνον, τό*.  
 choice, *αἵρεσις, -εως, ἡ*.  
 choose, *αἰρεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι)*:  
 = will, *βουλεύεσθαι, ἐδίδειν*.  
 chorus, *χóρος, ὁ*.  
 circle, *κύκλος, ὁ*.  
 citizen, *πολίτης, ὁ*.  
 city, *πόλις, ἡ. ἄστυ, τό*.  
 cleave, to, *ἐχεσθαι (gen.)*.  
 clerk, *γραμματεὺς, -εως, ὁ*.  
 clever, *αἰχίνους*. See 136.  
 cleverness, *σοφία*.  
 cloud, *νεφέλη*.  
 collect (in a heap), *ἀθροίζειν (e. g.*  
*manure)*.  
 colonize, *οἰκίζειν*.  
 color, *χρῶμα, -ατος, τό*.  
 combat, *μάχη, ἡ*.  
 come, *ἔρχεσθαι*. VII. I am come,  
 = am present, *ἤκω*.  
 command (military), *στρατηγία*.  
 command, to, *κελεύειν, ἐπιτάττειν*  
*προσάττειν*: (of generals)  
*παραγγέλλειν*.  
 commander, *στρατηγός*.  
 commend, *ἐπαινεῖν (= ἐ-ειν)*.  
 commit injustice, *ἀδικεῖν (= ἐ-*  
*ειν)*.  
 common, *κοινός*.  
 companion, *ἐταῖρος, ὁ*.  
 compel, *αναγκάζειν*.  
 complete, *διατελεῖν*.  
 compulsion, *ἀνάγκη, ἡ*.  
 conceal, *ἀποκρύπτειν, κατακρύ-*  
*πτειν, κεύθειν, καλύπτειν*.  
 concerns, it, *μέλει (c. dat. pers.*  
*gen. rei*: sts nom. *τεῖ)*.

condemn, κρίνειν : ∞ to death, θάνατον.  
 conduct, ἄγειν.  
 confer benefits, εὖ ποιεῖν (= εἶν)  
 τινα, εὐεργετεῖν (= εἶν) τινα.  
 confession, ὁμολογία, ἡ.  
 conquer, νικᾶν (= ἀ-εἶν), κρατεῖν  
 (= εἶν), gen.  
 consider, σκοπεῖν (= εἶν), (= *reckon*), νομίζειν.  
 consult with, συμβουλευέσθαι τινα.  
 consume, ἀναλίσκειν. v.  
 contemplate, θεωρεῖν (= εἶν),  
 σκοπεῖν (= εἶν).  
 contest, μάχη, ἡ.  
 continually, συνεχῶς.  
 continue, διατελεῖν (= εἶν), διά-  
 γειν.  
 contradict, ἀντιλέγειν (τινί).  
 converse with, διαλέγεσθαι τινα.  
 convert - into - blood, ἐξ-αιματοῦν  
 (= ὁ-εἶν).  
 copper, χαλκός, ὁ.  
 copy, ἀπεικάζειν.  
 Corcyraeans, Κερκυραῖοι.  
 corpse, νεκρός, ὁ.  
 correct, ἐπανορθοῦν (= ὁ-εἶν), lit.  
 to make straight again.  
 count, ἀριθμεῖν (= εἶν).  
 country, χώρα, γῆ, ἡ : one's coun-  
 try, πατρίς, -ῖδος, ἡ.  
 courage, ἀρετή, ἡ. ἀνδρία, ἡ. θυ-  
 μός, ὁ.  
 courageously, ἀνδρείως.  
 court, θεραπεύειν (= pay court  
 to), acc.  
 cover, καλύπτειν : (of snow, &c.),  
 ἀφανίζειν (i. e. cause to disap-  
 pear).  
 cow, βούς, ἡ.  
 cowardice, ἀνανδρία, ἡ.  
 credit to, πεῖθεσθαι (dat.).  
 Cretan, Κρής, -ητός.  
 Crete, Κρήτη, ἡ.  
 crown, α, στέφανος, ὁ.  
 cuckoo, κόκκυξ, -υγος, ὁ.  
 cultivate (= practise a habit),  
 ἀσκεῖν (= εἶν) [*exercise*].

cup, κύπελλον, τό.  
 custom, ἔθος : it is an established  
 custom, νόμος ἐστί.  
 cutlass, μάχαιρα, ἡ.  
 cut-off, ἀποκόπτειν : ἐκ-κόπτειν  
 (= cut-out, e. g. a vice, bad  
 custom, &c.).  
 Cyrus, Κύρος, ὁ.

## D.

Danger, κίνδυνος, ὁ : to incur —  
 κινδυνεύειν.  
 dare, τολμᾶν (= ἀ-εἶν).  
 Darius, Δαρείος, ὁ.  
 daughter, θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ἡ.  
 dawn, ἑως, ἡ (acc. ἔω).  
 day, ἡμέρα, ἡ.  
 daybreak, at, ἅμα ἔφ, ἅμα ἡμέρα.  
 dead, the, οἱ νεκροί : to be dead,  
 τεθνηκέναι.  
 dear, φίλος.  
 death, θάνατος, ὁ.  
 deathless, ἀγήρως.  
 deceive, ψεύδ-ειν, ἐξαπατᾶν (=   
 ἀ-εἶν).  
 declare, ἀποφαίνεσθαι (e. g. one's  
 opinion, γνώμην).  
 decree, α, ψήφισμα, τό.  
 deed, ἔργον, τό.  
 deem, νομίζειν : to be deemed  
 worthy, ἀξιουῶσθαι (= ὁ-εἶν).  
 deep, βαθύς.  
 defend, φυλάττειν.  
 define, ὀρίζειν (ὄρος, boundary,  
 limit) ; hence the horizon =  
 boundary line of earth and air.  
 deliberate, βουλευέσθαι : ∞ with  
 another, συμβουλευέσθαι (dat.).  
 delight in, χαίρειν (dat.), ἡδεσθαι,  
 τέρπεσθαι, ἀγᾶλλεσθαι.  
 delightful, ἡδύς (sweet).  
 deliverance (= safety), σωτηρία,  
 ἡ.  
 Delphi, Δελφοί, -ῶν.  
 demagogue, δημαγωγός, -οῦ.  
 demand, to, (= ask), αἰτεῖν (=   
 εἶν).



**Demeter (Ceres), Δημήτηρ, -τρος, ἡ.**

**Demosthenes, Δημοσθένης, -ους, ὁ.**  
deny, ἀρνεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι).

depart, ἀπιέναι (ἀπειμι), ἀπαλλάτ-  
τεσθαι, ἀπέρχεσθαι. VII.

deplore, κλαίειν, κλαύσομαι. Pf.  
Pass. κέκλαυμαι: seld. -σμαι.

deprive, στέρειν (= ἐ-ειν), ἀφαι-  
ρεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι).

deserve, ἄξιον εἶναι.

deserving, ἄξιος.

desire, α, ἐπιθυμία, ἡ.

desire, to, ἐπιθυμεῖν (= ἐ-ειν),  
gen.

desirous, to be (= wish), ἐθέλειν.

despise, καταφρονεῖν (= ἐ-ειν),  
gen.

destitute, ἐρῆμος, -η, -ον.

destroy, φθείρειν, διαφθείρειν, κα-  
ταλύειν, ἀπολλύναι. IX.

destroy (a form of government),  
λύειν (= dissolvere).

determined, it is, δοκεῖ (c. aat.  
pers.).

device, ἐπίνοια, ἡ.

device, μηχανᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι)  
= machinari.

die, s., κύβος, ὁ.

die, to, ζῆναι, ἀποζῆναι, v.  
τελευτᾶν (ἀ-ειν).

differ (from), διαφέρειν (gen.).

dig down, κατασκάπτειν.

diligently, σπουδαίως.

din, κύπος, ὁ.

dine, δειπνεῖν (= ἐ-ειν).

dinner, δείπνον, τό (= cena).

Diodorus, Διόδωρος, ὁ.

Diogenes, Διογένης, -ους, ὁ.

dip, βάπτειν.

disaffected, δύσνοος, -ους.

disagree, διαφωνεῖν.

disappear, ἀφανίζεσθαι, c. Aor.  
Pass.

disappoint, ψεύδειν (τινά τινος).

To be disappointed of —, ψεύ-  
δεσθαι (c. gen.).

disciple, μαθητής, -οῦ.

discreet, φρόνιμος.

discus, δίσκος, ὁ.

disease, νόσος, ἡ.

disembark, ἀπο-βαίνειν. III.

disgraceful, αἰσχρός.

disgracefully, αἰσχροῶς.

disobey, ἀπειθεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), dat.

dispirited, to be, ἀδυνεῖν (= ἐ-ειν).

display (= show off), ἐπιδεικνύ-  
σθαι.

disposed, kindly, εὖνους 2.

dissatisfied, μεμψίμοιρος.

dissolve, λύνειν.

distinguish oneself; be distin-  
guished for, διαφέρειν.

disturb, κινεῖν (= ἐ-ειν), move.

ταράττειν, συγκεῖν (= ἐ-ειν).

divine, θεῖος.

do, πράττειν, ποιεῖν (= ἐ-ειν),  
δρᾶν (= ἀ-ειν).

do good to, εὖ ποιεῖν (= ἐ-ειν),  
acc.; εὐεργετεῖν (= ε-ειν),  
acc.

dog, κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἡ.

door, θύρα, ἡ.

draw, ἀπικεύειν (= take a like-  
ness of).

drain away, ἀποσπᾶν.

draw up (of an army), τάττειν.

dream, ἐνυπνιάζειν.

drink, to, πίνειν. VII.

drug, φάρμακον, τό.

dwelt, οἰκεῖν (= ἐ-ειν).

## E.

Each other, ἀλλήλων, -οις, -ους.

eagerness, σπουδῇ (σπεύδειν).

eagle, ἀετός, ὁ.

ear, οὖς, ὠτός. τό. Note 9.

earnest, σπουδαίως, α, ον.

earth, the. γῆ, ἡ.

easily, ῥαδίως.

eat, ἐσθίειν. VII.

educate, παιδεύειν.

educated, πεπαιδευμένος.

education, παιδεία, ἡ.

egg, ὠόν (ὠφόν = ovum)

Egypt, Αἴγυπτος, ἡ.  
 Egyptian, Αἰγύπτιος, ὁ.  
 either—or, ἢ—ἢ.  
 elbow, ἄγκων, ὁ.  
 elephant, ἐλέφας, -αντος, ὁ.  
 employ, χρῆσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι),  
 dat.  
 empowered, I am, κύριός εἰμι (ποι-  
 εῖν τί).  
 emulate, ζηλοῦν (= ὁ-εῖν).  
 emulation, ζήλος.  
 enact laws, τιθεῖναι (Aor. θεῖναι)  
 νόμους.  
 encampment, στρατόπεδον, τό.  
 end, τέλος, -ους, τό.  
 endeavor, to, πειρᾶσθαι (= ἀ-  
 εσθαι), Dep. Pass.  
 endure, ὑπομένειν.  
 enemy, πολέμιος, ὁ (hostis). ἐχ-  
 θρός, ὁ.  
 enjoin upon, ἐντέλλειν.  
 enslave, δουλοῦν (= ὁ-εῖν), κατα-  
 δουλοῦν (= ὁ-εῖν). Mid. 'for  
 oneself or to oneself.'  
 enter, εἰσιέναι (εἰμι, ἰδο).  
 entrance (of a port), εἰσπλους or  
 ἔσπλους, ὁ.  
 entreat, ἱκετεύειν.  
 entrust to, ἐπιτρέπειν.  
 envious, φθονερός.  
 envy, φθόνος, ὁ.  
 envy, to, φθονεῖν (= ὁ-εῖν), dat.  
 Eretria, Ἐρέτρια, ἡ.  
 err, ἁμαρτάνειν. ΠΙ.  
 especially, μάλιστα.  
 esteem = value much, ποιεῖσθαι  
 (= ὁ-εσθαι) περὶ πολλοῦ : =  
 consider, think, νομίζειν.  
 ether, αἰθήρ, αἰθέρος, ὁ.  
 Eucles, Εὐκλῆς (-οὺς).  
 Europe, Εὐρώπη, ἡ.  
 even, of an even number, ἄρτιος,  
 ἂ, ον.  
 even, after or before *not*, οὐδέ (= *ne* — *quidem*), the *not* to be  
 untranslated.  
 even if, even though (καὶ ἂν =)  
 καὶ (subj.).

ever (= always), ἀεί : *not* ever,  
 οὐποτε, μήποτε, or οὐ—ποτε,  
 μὴ—ποτε (ποτε, enclit.).  
 every, πᾶς : = *quisque*, ἕκαστος.  
 every thing, πᾶν.  
 every where, πανταχοῦ.  
 evident, δῆλος.  
 evidently. To be translated by  
 δῆλός ἐστι (ἦν, &c.) with  
 particp. He evidently loves —,  
 δῆλός ἐστι φιλῶν . . .  
 evil, κακός. To speak evil of,  
 κακῶς λέγειν (acc. *persona*).  
 evil, an, κακόν, τό. κακία, ἡ.  
 evil-doer, κακοῦργος, ὁ.  
 examine, ἐξετάζειν.  
 examine-by-torture, βασανίζειν.  
 example (= instance), παράδει-  
 γμα, το.  
 excellence, ἀρετή, ἡ (*virtus*).  
 excellent, ἀγαθός, κάλλιστος.  
 excellently, ἀριστα (neut. adj.  
 used adverbially).  
 exclude, εἴργειν.  
 exercise, to, ἀσκεῖν (= ὁ-εῖν) : =  
 make trial of, πειρᾶσθαι (= ἀ-  
 εσθαι).  
 expect (= hope), ἐλπίζειν : =  
 claim, ἀξιοῦν (= ὁ-εῖν) : =  
 look for, ὑποπτεῖν, προσδοκᾶν  
 (= ὁ-εῖν).  
 expedition, to make an, στρατεύ-  
 εῖν.  
 expensive, πολυτελής.  
 experience, ἐμπειρία, ἡ.  
 expunge, to, ἐξαλείφειν (blot-out).  
 extend, ἐξάγειν.  
 external, ὁ (ἡ, τό) ἔξω (adv.).  
 extreme, ἔσχατος, ἡ, ον.  
 eye, ὀφθαλμός, ὁ. ὄμμα, τό.

## F.

Face, πρόσωπον.  
 fair (= beautiful), καλός.  
 faithful, πιστός.  
 faithlessness, ἀπιστία.  
 false, ψευδής.

falsely, to swear, ἐπιορκεῖν (= ἐ-  
ειν).

fate, μοῖρα, ἡ.

father, πατήρ, πατρός, ὁ.

fear, φόβος, ὁ.

fear, to, φοβεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι).

δεδοικέναι (δέδοικα) or δεδιέναι.

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fearful, δεινός: to be —, φοβεῖ-  
σθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι).

feel pain, ἀλγεῖν.

female, θῆλυς, -εῖα, v.

few, ὀλίγοι, -αι, -α.

fight, to, μάχεσθαι. I.

fig-tree, συκῆ, ἡ.

find, εὐρίσκειν. v.

fine (= beautiful), καλός.

fire, πῦρ, πυρός, τό.

first; πρώτος: adv. πρώτον. τῶ-  
τα, τά.

fit, ἱκανός.

fix (= to make firm), πηγνύναι  
(List ix).

flatter, κολακεύειν (acc.).

flatterer, κόλαξ, κολᾶκος, ὁ.

flee, φεύγειν.

flee away from, ἀποφεύγειν (acc.).

fling, ρίπτειν. ∞ into, ἐμ-βάλλειν.

flute, αὐλός.

fly (= flee), φεύγειν.

fodder, χόρτος, ὁ.

follow, ἐπείσθαι (dat.).

fond of gain, φιλοκερδής, ἐς.

food, τροφή, ἡ.

foot, ποῦς (or better ποῦς), ποδός, ὁ.

foot-soldier, πεζός, ὁ.

force, military, δύναμις, -εως, ἡ.

force (violence), βία, ἡ.

foreign, ἀλλότριος.

form (= species), εἶδος, τό.

fortune, τύχη, ἡ.

fortune, good, εὐτυχία, ἡ.

fortunate, εὐδαίμων, -ονος. εὐτυ-  
χής, -ές.

fortunate, to be, εὐτυχεῖν (= ε-  
ειν), εὐδαιμονεῖν (= ἐ-ειν).

found, to, κτίζειν. ἰδρύειν.

foundation, θεμέλιον, τό.

fountain, πηγή, ἡ. κρήνη, ἡ.

fox, ἀλώπηξ, -εκός, ἡ.

free, ἐλεύθερος.

free, to, λύνειν, ἐλευθεροῦν (= ὀ-ειν).

freedom, ἐλευθερία, ἡ.

friend, φίλος, ὁ.

friendship, φιλία, ἡ.

from, ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά (gen.).

fruit, καρπός, ὁ.

full, μεστός, πλήρης, -ες (gen.).

ἐμπλεως.

future, τὸ μέλλον.

## G.

Gain, κέρδος, -ους, τό. ὠφέλεια.

gain, to, κερδαίνειν.

game, τὰ θηρία (= small wild  
animals).

garden, κήπος, ὁ.

garland, στέφανος, ὁ.

garment, ἐσθῆς, ἐσθῆτ-ος, ἡ.

gate, πύλη, ἡ.

Geloni (the), Γελωνοί.

general, α, στρατηγός, ὁ.

geometer, γεωμέτρης, ου, ὁ.

geometry, γεωμετρία.

giant, γίγας, γίγαντ-ος.

gift, δῶρον, τό: = act of giving,

δόσις, εως, ἡ.

give, δίδοναι (δίδωμι).

give back, ἀποδίδοναι.

give one a share of any thing,  
μεταδίδοναι (μεταδιδωμί) τινί

τινος.

give over, λήγειν (c. partic.).

gladly, ἄσμενος (adj.).

glory, δόξα, ἡ.

go, ἔρχομαι\* βαίνειν (III.), πορεύ-  
εσθαι.

\* εἶμι (= I will go) is more common than the fut. of ἔρχομαι; the moods of εἶμι, than the moods of the pres. of ἔρχομαι; and imperf. ἦεν than ἡρχόμεν. — Βαίνω is used of going on foot (gradiator).

goal, αἶξ, αἰγός, ἡ.  
 go away, ἀπιέναι (ἄπειμι), ἀπέρ-  
 χεσθαι (VII.), ἀπαλλάττεσθαι  
 (= get off, come off).  
 go-on-an-expedition, στρατεύ-  
 εσθαι.  
 goblet, κύπελλον, τό.  
 God, a god, θεός, ὁ.  
 goddess, θεά, ἡ.  
 gold, χρυσός, ὁ. χρυσίον, τό.  
 golden, gold (as adj.), χρυσεός,  
 -οῦς.  
 good, ἀγαθός, ἐσθλός, καλός: οἱ  
 ἀγαθοί, the good: τὸ ἀγαθόν,  
 the good (abstract): = a good  
 thing, ἀγαθόν. Very good,  
 ἀριστος. βέλτιστος, κράτιστος  
 (Note 13).  
 good for nothing, οὐδενὸς ἄξιος.  
 good will, εὐνοία, ἡ.  
 govern, κρατεῖν (= εἶεν), gen.;  
 ἄρχειν (gen.).  
 government, πολιτεία, ἡ.  
 governor, ἄρχων, ἄρχοντος (pro-  
 perly a partic. ruling).  
 graciously, ἱεως.  
 grant, to, δίδοναι (δίδωμι).  
 grass, πόα, ἡ.  
 gratitude, χάρις, -ῖτος, ἡ.  
 grave, θήκη (τίθημι).  
 great, μέγας. Very, μέγιστος.  
 Grecian, Ἑλληνικός.  
 Greece, Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, ἡ.  
 Greek, a, Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνας, ὁ.  
 grief, λύπη, ἡ.  
 grieve, λυπείσθαι (= εἶεσθαι).  
 grow old, to, γηράσκειν.  
 Gryllus, Γρύλλος.  
 guard, to, φυλάττειν, διαφυλάτ-  
 τεῖν.  
 guard: to be on one's guard  
 against, φυλάττεσθαι (acc.).  
 Gylippus, Γύλιππος.

## H.

Halo, ἄλως, ἡ.  
 hand, χεῖρ, χειρός, ἡ (d. pl. χερσὶ).  
 hand-over, ἐγχειρίζειν (τί τινι).  
 happiness, εὐδαιμονία, ἡ.  
 happy, εὐδαιμόνων.  
 hard (difficult), χαλεπός.  
 hardship, πόνος, ὁ.  
 hare, λαγώς, -ώ, ὁ.  
 harsh, χαλεπός.  
 hatch (its) young; breed, νεοττεύ-  
 εῖν (wh. see).  
 hate, to, μισεῖν (= εἶεν).  
 have, ἔχειν. VII.  
 head, κεφαλὴ, ἡ.  
 heal, ἰᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι).  
 healthy, ὑγιής, -ής.  
 hear, ἀκούειν.  
 heaven, οὐρανός, ὁ.  
 Hellas, Ἑλλάς, -ῆδος, ἡ.  
 Hellenes, Ἕλληνες, οἱ.  
 Hera (Juno), Ἥρα, ἡ.  
 herald, κήρυξ, -υκος, ὁ.  
 Hercules, Ἡρακλῆς, -έους, ὁ.  
 Hermes (Mercury), Ἑρμῆς, -οῦ, ὁ.  
 hide, κρύπτειν, ἀποκρύπτειν.  
 highly, to esteem more, περὶ μεί-  
 ζονος ποιείσθαι (= εἶεσθαι). To  
 reverence or prize highly, περὶ  
 πολλοῦ ποιείσθαι (= εἶεσθαι).  
 hinder, κωλύειν.  
 him, αὐτόν.  
 hireling, μισθωτός, ὁ.  
 his,\* αὐτοῦ (ejus).  
 his own,\* ἑαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ (ipsius,  
 suus).  
 hit, τυγχάνειν (Aor. τυχεῖν), gen.  
 hither, δεῦρο.  
 hold-in-estimation, τιμᾶν (ἀ-εῖν).  
 hold-office, ἄρχειν.  
 hollow, κοῖλος.  
 holy, ἱερός, ὅσιος.  
 home, οἶκος, ὁ.

\* His father (acc.), τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ or αὐτοῦ τὸν πατέρα. His own  
 father, τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα or τὸν πατέρα τὸν ἑαυτοῦ.

honey, μέλι, -ιτος, τό.  
 honorary-privilege, γέρας, τό.  
 honor, τιμή, ἡ.  
 honor, to, τιμᾶν (= á-ειν).  
 hoof, ὄπλή, ἡ.  
 hope, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδ-ος, ἡ.  
 hope, to, ἐλπίζειν.  
 hoplite, ὀπλίτης.  
 horn, κέρας, τό.  
 horse, ἵππος, ὁ: = cavalry, ἵππος, ἡ.  
 horseman, ἵππεύς, ὁ.  
 host, ξένος, ὁ.  
 hostile, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός.  
 house, οἶκος, ὁ. οἰκία, ἡ. Small house, οἰκίδιον.  
 how? πῶς; (in an indirect question), ὅπως (or πῶς); how much, ὅσος.  
 human, ἀνθρώπινος.  
 hunger, λιμός, ὁ.  
 hungry, to be, πεινῆν (= á-ειν).  
 hunt, to, ῥηνύειν.  
 hurl, ῥίπτειν.  
 hurtful, βλαβερός.  
 husbandman, γεωργός (γῆ. ἔργον, work).

## I.

I, ἐγώ. Pdm. 41.  
 idleness, ῥαθυμία, ἡ (= sluggish indifference, laziness).  
 idle-talk, λῆρος, ὁ.  
 if, εἰ.—ἐάν, ἥν, ἂν (subj.).  
 ignoble, ἀγενής, -ές.  
 ignorant, ἀμαθής, -ές.  
 ill, to be, νοσεῖν (= é-ειν), ἀσθε-  
 νεῖν (= é-ειν).  
 ill-affected, δύσνους (ο-ος).  
 illness, νόσος, ἡ.  
 imitate, μιμiesθαι (= é-εσθαι).  
 immediately, εὐθύς, παραχρῆμα.  
 immovable, ἀκίνητος.  
 implant, ἐμφυτεύειν.  
 impossible, ἀδύνατος 2.  
 in, ἐν.  
 in order to, by Fut. Partcp., or a final conjunction, as ἵνα, ὥς.

in the way of, ἐμποδῶν (dat.).  
 indeed, μέν: indeed—but, μέν—δέ.  
 indisposed, to be, κακῶς διατεστῆ-  
 ναι, &c.  
 injure, βλάπτειν (acc.), ἀδικεῖν  
 (= é-ειν), acc.  
 injurious, βλαβερός.  
 injury, βλάβη, ἡ. ζημία, ἡ.  
 innocence, ἀβλάβεια.  
 insatiably-desirous, ἀπληστος (lit.  
 not to be filled), c. gen.  
 insect, ἔντομον.  
 insolence, ὑβρις, -εως, ἡ.  
 insolently, see To behave.  
 inspector of boys (at Sparta), παι-  
 δονόμος, ὁ.  
 instil, ἐντίθειναι (ἐντίθημι).  
 instruct, παιδεύειν, διδάσκειν.  
 instruction, παιδεία, ἡ. διδαχή.  
 insult, ὑβρίζειν (ὑβρις).  
 intellect, νόησις, ἡ.  
 intelligence, σύνεσις, -εως, ἡ.  
 intemperate, ἀκράτης, ἀκόλαστος.  
 intend to, μέλλειν: also by Fut.  
 Partcp.  
 interest (= gain to oneself) ὠφέ-  
 λεια.  
 interpreter, ἐρμηνεύς, ὁ.  
 intimate (of friends), οἰκεῖος.  
 into, εἰς.  
 intoxication, μέθη, ἡ.  
 invasion of a country, ἐσβολή (εἰς  
 γῆν τινα).  
 investigate, ζητεῖν (= é-ειν), ρα-  
 ρερε.  
 invite, καλεῖν (= é-ειν), vocare  
 (followed by ἐπί c. acc).  
 iron (of), σιδηρεος, -ους.

## J.

Judge, a, κριτής, -οῦ, ὁ. δικαστής,  
 -οῦ, ὁ.  
 judge, to, κρίνειν.  
 juggle, to, γοητεύειν (γόης, jug-  
 gler).  
 juice, χυμός, ὁ.  
 Juno, Ἥρα, ἡ.

Jupiter, Ζεύς. Note 9.

just, δίκαιος.

justice, δικαιοσύνη, ἡ (as habit).

δίκη, ἡ : court of —, δικαστήριον, τό.

justly, δικάως.

## K.

Keep, ἔχειν (VII.): τρέφειν (nurture, of keeping animals).

keep an oath, ἐμμένειν τῷ ὅρκῳ.

keep silence, κατασιωπᾶν (= ἀειν).

kick, λακτίζειν.

kill, ἀποκτείνειν : = murder, φονεύειν.

kind, s., γένος, τό.

kind of —, τίς (enclit.), in agreement. A kind of disease, νόσος τις, &c. This kind of —, ὁ τοιοῦτος —. This kind of thing, τὸ τοιοῦτον.

kindly-disposed, εὖνους, -ουν.

kindness, εὐεργασία, ἡ : = favor, χάρις, ἡ.

king, βασιλεύς, -έως, ὁ.

kite, ἰκτίνος, ὁ.

know, γινώσκειν (VI.), ἐπιστάσθαι, εἶδέναι (οἶδα).

know how, ἐπίστασθαι.

known, to make, δηλοῦν (= ὀειν).

## L.

Labor, πόνος, ὁ.

labor, to (= work), ἐργάζεσθαι : with toil, ποιεῖν (= εἰν).

laborer, ἐργάτης, -ου. (Paid) laborer, πῆς, πῆτ-ος, ὁ.

Lacedæmonian, Λακεδαιμόνιος, ὁ.

land (opp. sea), γῆ.

land (region), γῆ (ἡ), χώρα, ἡ.

language, διάλεκτος, ἡ.

law, νόμος, ὁ : by law, κατὰ νόμον.

lawgiver, νομοθέτης, -ου, ὁ.

lay eggs, to, ὡς τίκτ-ειν.

laziness, ῥαθυμία, ἡ. To be lazy,

ῥαδιουργεῖν.

lead, to, ἄγειν.

lead away, ἀπάγειν.

leader, ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόνος.

leap-down, καταπηδᾶν (= ἀειν).

learn, μανθάνειν. IV.

least, ἥκιστα.

leave, λείπειν.

leave behind, καταλείπειν.

leave off, παύεσθαι.

legend, μῦθος, ὁ.

leisure, to be at, to have, σχολάζειν.

less (adv.), ἥττον.

lest, after a word denoting fear, μή : = that not, by ἵνα (ὅπως, or ὡς) μή.

let (permit), ἐᾶν (= ἀειν).

letters, γράμματα, τὰ.

liar, ψευστής, -ου, ὁ.

liberty, ἐλευθερία, ἡ.

lie, a, ψεῦδος.

lie in wait for, ἐνεδρεῖν (acc.).

life, βίος, ὁ. ζωῇ, ἡ.

like, ὅμοιος, ἴσος, παραπλήσιος.

like, I am, εἶδικα (perf.), with dat.

like. I should like to —, ἡδέως

ᾶν, with Optative (= I would with-pleasure do it).

limb, μέλος, τό.

lion, λέων, λέοντ-ος, ὁ.

little, εὐλύγος : adv. μικρόν : less, μᾶλλον.

live, ἰκύν (= ὀειν), ζῆν (= ἀειν).

live-in, τν, ἰμνιῶν (= ὀειν).

long, μακρόν : = much, πολὺς.

look (εἶ), βλέπειν, προσβλέπειν.

lose, to, ἀπολλύναι (ἀπόλλυμι). IX

love, ἔρως, -ωτος, ὁ.

love, to, φιλεῖν (= εἰν), ἀγαπᾶν (= ἀειν), ἐργεῖν : = ardently, ἐράς (= ὀειν).

lover, ἐραστής, -ον, ὁ.

low-estate, ταπεινότης, -ωπεινότης, ὁ.

Lycurgus, Λυκούργος, ὁ

## M.

Mad, to be, *μαίνεσθαι*. Like a dog, *λυττᾶν* (= *ά-ειν*).

magistracy, *ἀρχή*.

maiden, *κόρη*, *ῆ*.

maintain (affirm), *φάναι*, *φημί*.

Pdm. 69.

make, *ποιεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*) : make one something, *ἀποδεικνύναι* (= appoint) : place, *τιθέναι*.

make-fast, *ὀχυροῦν* (= *ό-ειν*).

make an expedition, *στρατεῖν*.

make use of, *χρησθαί* (= *ά-εσθαι*) *τινι*.

man, *ἄνθρωπος*, *ό*. *άνήρ*, *άνδρός*, *ό*.

mane, *χαίτη*.

manifest, *φανερός*, *δῆλος*.

mankind, *ἄνθρωποι* (*οί*).

manure (dung), *κόπρος*, *ό*.

many, *πολλοί*, *-αί*. *-ά*.

march, to, against (*έπί*), *στρατεύεσθαι*, *πορεύεσθαι*.

mark, *σκοπός*.

marrow, *μυελός*, *ό*.

martyr, *γαμῖν* (= *έ-ειν*).

mart, *ἐμπόριον*, *τό*.

master, *δεσπότης*, *-ου*, *ό* : = *teacher*, *διδάσκαλος*.

master of, to be, *ἀρχεῖν* (*gen.*).

measure, *μετρεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*).

meat (i. e. flesh-meat), *pl.* of *κρέας*, *τό*.

meet, to, *ἀπαντᾶν* (= *ά-ειν*) : = fall in with, *ἐντυγχάνειν* (*dat.*).

merciful, *ἱλεως*.

mere-nonsense, *λῆπος*, *ό* (= idle-talk).

messenger, *ἄγγελος*, *ό*, *ῆ*.

Midas, *Μίδας*, *gen.* *ου*.

middle, middle of, *μέσος*.

mina, *μνᾶ*, *ῆ*.

mind, *νους*. *ό*. *φρήν*, *-ενός*.

Minerva, *Ἀθηνα*.

Minos, *Μίνως* (*Gen.* *Μίνωος* and *Μίνω*), *ό*.

misfortune, a, *συμφορά*, *ῆ*.

mode of examination (i. e. by torture, &c.), *ἐλεγχος*, *ό*.

monarchy, *μοναρχία* (*μόνος*, *on.y.* *ἀρχή*, government).

money, *χρήματα*, *τά*. *τὸ ἀργύριον νόμισμα*, *-ατος*, *τό*.

month, *μήν*, *μηνός*, *ό*.

monument, *μνημεῖον*, *τό*.

moon, *σελήνη*, *ῆ*.

morals, *ἥθη*, *τά*.

more, *πλείον*, *πλέον*, *plus* ; *μᾶλλον*, *magis* (*comp.* much).

mortal, *θνητός*.

most, *πλείστος*.

most [of all] (especially), *μάλιστα*.

mother, *μήτηρ*, *μητρ-ός*, *ῆ*.

motion, to be in, *κινεῖσθαι* (= *έεσθαι*) *w.* *Pass.* *Aor.*

move, *κινεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*).

moved, to be, *κινεῖσθαι* (= *έεσθαι*).

much, *πολύς*.

multitude of hands, *πολυχειρία*.

Munychia, *Μουνυχία*.

music, *μουσική*, *ῆ*.

must, one, *δεῖ*, *χρή* (*oportet*).

## N.

Name, *ὄνομα*, *τό*.

native land or country, *πατρίς*, *-ίδος*, *ῆ*.

natural disposition, *φύσις*, *εως*, *ῆ*.

natural philosopher, *φυσικός*, *ό*.

nature, *φύσις*, *εως*, *ῆ*.

nearly, *σχεδόν τι*.

necessary, *αναγκαῖος*.

necessary, to be, *δεῖ*, *χρή* (*w.* *acc.* and *inf.*).

necessity, *ἀνάγκη*, *ῆ*.

neck, *αὔχην*, *-ένος*, *ό*. *δέρη*, *ῆ*.

need, to, *δεῖσθαι* (= *έ-εσθαι*), *gen.* ; *χρῆζειν* (*gen.*).

neglect, to, *ἀμελεῖν* (= *έ-ειν*), *gen.*

neighbor, *ό πέλας* (= *the near person*. *πέλας*, *adv.*).

Neptune, *Ποσειδών*, *-ῶνος*, *ό*.

never, *οὐποτε, οὐδέποτε, μήποτε, μηδέποτε* (mostly of *ful.*)—*οὐδεπώποτε, μηδεπώποτε* (only of *past*).

nevertheless, *ὅμως*.

night, *νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ*.

nightingale, *ἀηδών, -όνος, ἡ*.

Nile, *Νεῖλος, ὁ*.

no, no one, none, *οὐδείς, μηδείς* :

by no means, *οὐδαμῶς, ἥκιστα* :

no longer, *οὐκέτι* (*μηκέτι*).

nobly, *γενναίως*.

nobody, *οὐδείς, μηδείς*.

north-wind, *βορρᾶς, -ᾱ, ὁ*.

not, *οὐ* (*οὐκ, οὐχ*) : with the Imp.,

*μή* : not only, *οὐ μόνον* : not

the less, *οὐδέν ἥττον* : not even,

*οὐδέ* (*μηδέ*).

not one, *οὐδείς*.

not yet, never yet, *οὐπω, οὐδεπώποτε*.

nothing, *οὐδέν* (*μηδέν*).

nourish, *τρέφειν*.

now, *νῦν*.

nurse, *τρόφος, ἡ*.

## O.

O that, *εἴθε* w. opt.

oath, *ὅρκος, ὁ*.

obedient, *εὐπειθής, κατήκοος* 2, (*gen.*).

obey, *πειθεσθαι* (*dat.*), *ὑπακούειν, πειθαρχεῖν* (= *εἶν*), *dat.*

obliged, to be (necessary), *δεῖ* w. acc. and inf., *ἀναγκαῖος εἶμι*.

obscurity, *ἀδοξία*.

observe (a law), see Vocab. 19.

obtain, *κτᾶσθαι* (= *ἄεσθαι*), *λαμβάνειν* (IV.), *τυγχάνειν* (IV.), *gen.*

Oënoe, *Οἰνόνη, ἡ*.

offer (as a gift to a divinity), *ἀνατίθειν* : (= propose to give),

pres. and imperf. of *δίδωμι*.

offering, *θῦμα, τό*.

office (in the state), *ἀρχή, ἡ*.

ofen, *πολλάκις*.

oil, *ἐλαιον, τό*.

old, never growing, *ἄγηρος*.

old age, *γῆρας, τό*.

old man, *γέρον, γέροντος*.

oligarchy, *ὀλιγαρχία, ἡ*.

once, *ἅπαξ* : at once (= at the same time), *ἅμα*.

one, *εἷς, μία, ἓν*.

one another (of), *ἀλλήλως*.

only, *μόνον* : (*adj.*) *μόνος*.

opinion, an, *γνώμη, ἡ*.

opponents, *οἱ ἐναντίοι*.

opposite, *ἐναντίος*.

orator, *ρήτωρ, ῥήτορος, ὁ*.

oratory, *ρητορικὴ, ἡ*. See Vocab.

22.

Orestes, *Ὀρέστης, ου, ὁ*.

other, the (= *alter*), *ἕτερος* : = *alius, ἄλλος*.

otherwise, *ἄλλως*.

ought, *δεῖ, χρή* (*oportet*), *προσέκει* = *decel*.

## P.

Pain, *ἄλγος, -ους, τό* : = grief,

*λύπη, ἡ* : severe *ω, δόνη, ἡ*.

painter, *γραφεὺς, -έως, ὁ*.

Palladium, *Παλλάδιον, τό*.

panegyric, *ἔπαινος, ου, ὁ* (praise).

pardon, to, *συγγιγνώσκειν* (*dat.*).

VI.

parent, *γονεὺς, -έως, ὁ*.

part, a, *μέρος, -ους, τό* : take part in, *μετέχειν* (*gen.*).

participation, participating, *κοινωνία*.

passion, *πάθος, τό* : = angry passions, *ὀργαί* (pl.) : = evil desire, *ἐπιθυμία, ἡ*.

path, *ὁδός, ἡ*.

patience, *καρτερία, ἡ*.

pay, *μισθός, ὁ*.

pay attention (to), *τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν* (= *animum applicare*) ;

or *προσέχειν* only, *τὸν νοῦν* being understood.

peace, *εἰρήνη*.

peacock, *ταῦς, -ῶ, ὁ*.



Peloponnesus, Πελοπόννησος, ἡ.  
 people, δῆμος, ὁ.  
 perceive, κατανοεῖν.  
 perform, πράττειν, ἐργάζεσθαι.  
 pernap, ἰσως.  
 Pericles, Περικλῆς, -έους.  
 peri, κίνδυνος.  
 perish, ἀπόλλυσθαι. ἀπόλωλα =  
 peri.  
 permit, ἐᾶν (= ἀ-ειν) : it is per-  
 mitted, ἔξεστι.  
 Persian, Πέρσης, -ου, ὁ.  
 persuade, πείθειν (acc.).  
 persuasion, πεισμός, -ους, ἡ.  
 phalanx, φάλαγξ, -γγος, ἡ.  
 Philip, Φίλιππος, ὁ.  
 philosopher, φιλόσοφος, ὁ.  
 philosophy, φιλοσοφία, ἡ.  
 Phœnicians, Φοίνικες, οἱ.  
 physician, ἰατρός, ὁ.  
 piety, εὐσεβεία, ἡ.  
 pillage, σιτᾶν (= ἀ-ειν).  
 pious, εὐσεβής, -ές.  
 Piræus, Πειραιεύς, -έως, ὡς.  
 pitch, πῖττα, ἡ.  
 place, τόπος, ὁ.  
 place, to, τιθέναι (τίσῃμι). οὐ be-  
 fore, προτιθέναι.  
 plant, to, ἐμφυτεύειν.  
 Platæa, Πλάταια, ἡ : or pl. Πλα-  
 ταιαί.  
 Plato, Πλάτων, -ωνος, ὁ.  
 pleasant, ἡδύς, -εῖα, -ύ.  
 pleasantly, ἡδέως.  
 please, ἀρέσκειν (dat.) : = choose,  
 βούλεσθαι.  
 pleasure, ἡδονή, ἡ.  
 plot against, ἐνεδρεῖν (insidiari,  
 acc.).  
 poet, ποιητής, -οῦ, ὁ.  
 poetry, epic, ποίησις ἐπῶν, τὰ ἐπη.  
 poison, φάρμακον (drug).  
 pollute, μαιίνειν.  
 poor, πένης, -ητος. ἐνδεής, πτωχός.  
 poor, to be, πένησθαι.  
 poorly (badly), κακῶς.  
 portentous monster, τέρας, -ατος,  
 τό.

Poseidon (Neptune), Ποσειδῶν,  
 -ῶνος, ὁ.  
 possess, ἔχειν (vn.) Also Perf.  
 κέκτημαι (= I have acquired).  
 possession, κτήμα, τό.  
 possible, δυνατός.  
 pound, τρίβειν (rub).  
 power, δύναμις : to be in the —  
 of, γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι.  
 power, it is in one's (possible),  
 ἔξεστι.  
 power, to have much, πολλὰ δύνα-  
 σθαι (cf. *multum valere* or *posse*).  
 practise, to, μελετᾶν (= ἀ-ειν),  
 ἀσκεῖν (= εἰ-ειν).  
 praise, ἐπαινος, ὁ.  
 praise, to, ἐπαινεῖν (= εἰ-ειν).  
 pray, εὐχέσθαι : = entreat, ἱκε-  
 τεύειν.  
 prayer, εὐχή, ἡ.  
 prefer, αἰρεῖσθαι (= εἰ-ειν). VII.  
 prepare, παρασκευάζειν.  
 prepare oneself, παρασκευάζεσθαι :  
 for something, εἰς τι.  
 present, παρών.  
 present, δόσις, -έως (= act of giv-  
 ing).  
 present, to be, παρῆναι (πάρεμι).  
 Pdm. 68.  
 preservation, σωτηρία.  
 priest, ἱερεὺς, -έως, ὁ.  
 priestess, ἱερεῖα, ἡ.  
 prisoner (of war), αἰχμάλωτος, ὁ.  
 privilege, γέρας, τό.  
 profess, ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι. ὁμολο-  
 γεῖν (= εἰ-ειν, to allow).  
 profit, ὠφέλεια.  
 profit, to, ὠφελεῖν (= εἰ-ειν), acc.  
 prone (to), ἐξυρρόπος, -ον.  
 properly, ὀρθῶς (recte).  
 property, χρήματα, τὰ.  
 prophet, μάντις, ὁ.  
 propitious, ἱλως.  
 proportion, λόγος, ὁ.  
 propose, προτιθέναι (προτίσῃμι).  
 prosperity, εὐτυχία, ἡ.  
 prosperous, to be, εὐτυχεῖν, εὖ  
 πράττειν.

prove, ἀποδεικνύναι (ἀποδείκνυμι).  
 prove (= test), δοκιμάζειν.  
 provided that, εἰ, ἐάν.  
 prudence, σωφροσύνη, ἡ.  
 prudent, φρόνιμος.  
 public, δημόσιος : in a public capacity, δημοσίᾳ.  
 punish, κολάζειν, τιμωρεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι) (= revenge oneself or requite), acc. : ἀποτινέσθαι : to punish (by a fine), ζημοῦν (= δ-ειν).  
 punishment, τιμωρία, ἡ : (as a fine), ζημία, ἡ.  
 pupil, μαθητής, -οῦ, δ.  
 pursue, διώκειν.  
 pursuing gain by base means, αἰσχροκερδής, -ές.  
 put into the hands, ἐγχειρίζειν.  
 put on, ἀμφιεννύναι (ἀμφιέννυμι).  
 X.  
 put to death, ἀποκτείνειν.  
 put to flight, τρέπασθαι.

## Q.

Queen, βασίλισσα, ἡ.  
 quick, ὀξύς (= sharp in intellect).  
 quietness, ἡσυχία, ἡ.  
 Quirinus, Κυρίνος.  
 quoit, δίσκος, δ.

## R.

Race, γένος, -ους, τό : human —, ἀνθρώπων γένος.  
 rail-at, λοιδορεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι), dat.  
 raised-in-price, to be, ἐπιτιμᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι).  
 rather, μάλλον.  
 raven, κόραξ, -ἄκος, δ.  
 read, ἀναγιγνώσκειν. VI.  
 ready, to be (willing), ἐθέλειν.  
 readiness, προθυμία, ἡ.  
 reality, in, ἀληθώς.  
 reap, θερίζειν.  
 reason, λόγος, δ. : with —, δικαίως.

reasonable, ἐπιεικής, -ές.  
 receive, λαμβάνειν (III.), δέχεσθαι.  
 reed, α, ῥίψ, δ.  
 reign over, βασιλεύειν (gen.).  
 rejoice, χαίρειν (dat.), ἡδεσθαι (dat.).  
 relate, διηγείσθαι.  
 relation, συγγενής, -ές (σύν, with. γένος, race, family) ; prop. an adj.  
 rely upon (trust), πιστεύειν.  
 remain, μένειν, διαμένειν.  
 remedy, φάρμακον.  
 remember, μεμνησθαι (perf. μέμνημαι), gen.  
 remove any body (from a command, magistracy, &c.), παύειν τινα (στρατηγίας, ἀρχῆς, &c.).  
 render (= make), ποιεῖν.  
 repay, ἀποδιδόναι (ἀποδίδωμι).  
 repent, μεταμέλεσθαι : or impera. μεταμέλει τινί τινος.  
 report, α, λόγος, δ.  
 reproach, ὀνειδίζειν (ὀνειδος), acc. rei ; dat. personæ (cf. *exprobrare alicui ignaviam*).  
 request, to, αἰτεῖν (= ε-ειν), δεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι).  
 requite a favor, ἀποδιδόναι χάριν.  
 resident-foreigner, μέτοικος, δ.  
 resolve, γυγνώσκειν (VI.), δοκεῖ τινι.  
 respect, αἰδώς : with — to, περί.  
 rest, the, ἄλλος : = *reliquus*, λοιπός.  
 restore, ἀποδιδόναι (ἀποδίδωμι).  
 retail-trader, to be, καπηλεύειν.  
 retentive memory, of α, μνήμων, -ονος.  
 retreat, ἀναχώρησις, ἡ.  
 return, ἀναχωρεῖν (= ε-ειν).  
 revenge oneself on or upon, τιμωρεῖσθαι (= ἐ-εσθαι), acc., ἀμύνεσθαι (τινὰ ὑπέρ τινος).  
 reverence, αἰδώς, -οὺς, ἡ.  
 revile, λοιδορεῖν (= ε-ειν), acc.  
 revolt, to cause to, ἀφιστάναι (Aor. inf. ἀποστήσαι). Mid., to revolt. So Aor. 2. act. ἀπείστην.

reward, βῆλον, τό.  
 rich, πλούσιος : be or become  
   rich, πλουτεῖν (= ε-ειν).  
 riches, πλοῦτος.  
 right (just), δίκαιος.  
 rightly, ὀρθῶς.  
 rise up, ἀνίστασθαι.  
 river, ποτάμος, ὁ.  
 road, ὁδός, ἡ.  
 rob, ἀρπάζειν : = deprive of, ἀ-  
   φαιρείσθαι (= ε-εσθαι) τινά τι :  
   συλῆν (= α-ειν).  
 robber, ληστής, -οῦ, ὁ.  
 rock, πέτρα, ἡ.  
 root, ρίζα, ἡ.  
 Roman, Ῥωμαῖος.  
 rose, ῥόδον, τό.  
 royal, βασιλείος.  
 rub, τρίβειν.  
 rudder, πηδάλιον.  
 ruin, to, ἀπολλύναι. IX.  
 ruined, ἀνίστατος, -ον.  
 rule, rule over, to, ἄρχειν (gen.),  
   βασιλεύειν (gen.).  
 ruler, ἄρχων, -οντος, ὁ.  
 run, τρέχειν (VII.) : run to, προσ-  
   τρέχειν.  
 run away, ἀποδιδράσκειν (acc.).  
 VI.  
 rush, to, ὀρμᾶν (= α-ειν).

## S.

Sacrifice, θυσία, ἡ. θῦμα, τό.  
 sacrifice, to, θύειν.  
 sadness, λύπη, ἡ.  
 safe, ἀσφαλής, -ές.  
 safely, ἀσφαλῶς.  
 safety, σωτηρία, ἡ.  
 sail, πλεῖν (= ε-ειν).—πλεύσομαι.  
   πέπλευκα. Aor. ἔπλευσα.  
 sail, ἱστίον.  
 sail away, ἀποπλεῖν (= ε-ειν).  
 sake of, for the, ἕνεκα, περί (gen.).  
 same, the, ὁ αὐτός.  
 Samian, Σάμιος, ὁ.  
 satisfied, to be, ἀγαπᾶν (= α-ειν)  
   [ἔλ. to love] with acc. or dat.

saw, α, πρίων, ὁ.  
 say, λέγειν, φάναι (Pdm. 69), εἰ-  
   πεῖν (= ε-ειν). VII.  
 sceptre, σκήπτρον, τό.  
 scoff at, σκώπτειν.  
 scribe, γραμματεὺς, ὁ.  
 Scythian, Σκύθης.  
 sea, θάλασσα, θάλαττα, ἡ : by sea,  
   κατὰ θάλατταν : to be carried  
   out to sea, ἀποφέρεισθαι ἐς τὸ  
   πέλαγος (-ους).  
 season, καιρός, ὁ. See Vocab. 24.  
 secretly, κρύφα.  
 secure, ἀσφαλής. -ές : firm, βέ-  
   βαιος.  
 securely, ἀσφαλῶς.  
 see, ὁρᾶν (= α-ειν). VII.  
 seek, seek for, ζητεῖν (= ε-ειν).  
 seem, δοκεῖν (= ε-ειν), φαίνεσθαι.  
 seize, ἀρπάζειν.  
 self, αὐτός.  
 self-government, αὐτονομία (αὐ-  
   τός, ipse. νόμος, lex).  
 sell, πωλεῖν (= ε-ειν), ἀποδίδο-  
   σθαι.  
 send, πέμπειν, ἀποστέλλειν.  
 send back, ἀποπέμπειν.  
 senselessness, ἀνοία.  
 sensible, συνετός.  
 sensual pleasures, αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα  
   ἡδοναί.  
 separate, to, διυστάναι (διύστημι).  
 sepulchre, τάφος, ὁ.  
 serve (= be a slave), δουλεύειν.  
 set-down, τίθεναι (= hold it to  
   be).  
 set off (on a journey), set out,  
   πορεύεσθαι.  
 set upon (place), ἐπιτίθεναι : =  
   attack, ἐπιτίθεσθαι.  
 shame, αἰδώς, -οὺς, ἡ.  
 shameful, αἰσχρός.  
 shameless, ἀναιδής.  
 sharpen, ὀξύειν.  
 sheep, πρόβατον, τό.  
 shepherd, ποιμήν, ποιμένος, ὁ.  
 shield, ἄσπίς, ἀσπίδος, ἡ.  
 ship, ναῦς, νέως, ἡ.

shoot, ἀφίεναι, ἀφίημι (= let fly).

Pdm. 67.

short, βραχύς, -ῖα, ὕ.

show, to, δεικνύειν (δεικνυμι), δη-  
λόειν.

show-off, ἐνιδεικνύειν.

shut, κλείειν (perf. pass. -σμαι or  
-μαι) : so in or up, κατακλείειν.

Sicily, Σικελία, ἡ.

sick, ἀσθενής, -ής.

sick, to be, νοσεῖν (= εἶναι), ἀ-  
σθενεῖν (= εἶναι).

sight, ὄψις, ἡ.

sign, σημεῖον, τό.

silliness, ἡλιθιότης (-ητος).

silver, ἀργύρος, ὁ.

silver (adj.), ἀργύρεος, -οῦς.

sin, ἀμαρτήμα, -ατος, τό.

sin, to, ἀμαρτάνειν. III.

since (because), ὅτε, ἐπεὶ.

sing, to, ᾄδειν.

sister, ἀδελφή, ἡ.

sit, to (of a bird), ἐπωάζειν.

slaughter, φονεύειν.

slaughter, φόνος.

slave, δούλος, ὁ. οἰκέτης (= famu-  
lus) : to be the slave of, δου-  
λεύειν (c. dat.).

slavery, δουλεία, ἡ.

slay, φονεύειν.

sleep, ὕπνος, ὁ.

sleep, to, εὕδειν, καθεύδειν.

slow, βραδύς (also of intellect).

small, μικρός, ὀλίγος.

smelling, ἀσφρησις, ἡ.

snatch at, ἀρπάζειν.

snow, χιών, χιόνος, ἡ.

so, οὕτως = this, τοῦτο.

so great, τοσοῦτος.

so long (adj.), τοσοῦτος.

so that, ὥστε.

sober-minded, σώφρων, -ονος.

sobriety of mind, σωφροσύνη.

Socrates, Σωκράτης, -ους, ὁ.

soldier, a, στρατιώτης, -ου, ὁ.

solid, στερεός.

some, ἔνιοι (often indef.), τινές.

some—others, οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ.

son, υἱός, ὁ.

soon, τάχα.

Sophocles, Σοφοκλῆς, -έους, ὁ.

soul, ψυχή, ἡ.

sound, φωνή (vox).

sow, to, σπείρειν.

spare, to, φείδεσθαι (gen.).

Sparta, Σπάρτη, ἡ.

Spartan, a, Σπαρτιάτης, -ου, ὁ.

speak, λέγειν.

speak ill of —, κακῶς λέγειν (c.  
acc. personæ).

spear, δόρυ, τό. Note 9.

spend (one's life), διάγειν (τὸν  
βίον).

sphere, σφαῖρα.

spirit, νοῦς, νοῦ, ὁ.

spirit (= courage), high-minded-  
ness, courage, εὐψυχία (εὐ-  
ψυχῆ). φρόνημα, τό.

spring, ἔαρ, ἔαρ-ος, τό.

stadium, στάδιον, τό.

stag, ἑλάφος, ὁ, ἡ.

star, ἄστρον, τό.

state, a, πόλις, -εως, ἡ.

statue, ἀνδριάς, -άντος, ὁ.

stay, μένειν.

steal, κλέπτειν : steal away, ἀρπά-  
ζειν.

still (yet), ἔτι.

stillness, ἡσυχία, ἡ.

stir (move), to, κινεῖν (= εἶναι).

stone, λίθος, ὁ.

straight, ὀρθός, ἡ, ὄν.

stranger, ξένος, ὁ.

strength, ἰσχύς, -ύος, ἡ.

strike, τύπτειν : παῖειν.

strive (= endeavor), πειρᾶσθαι  
(= ἀεσθαι).

strong, ἰσχυρός.

study, a, μάθημα, τό.

subjugate, χειροῦσθαι (= ὀ-  
σθαι), δουλοῦν (= ὀ-ειν).

such, τοιοῦτος or ὁ τοιοῦτος, the  
article when the particular class  
or kind is to be made promi-  
nent.

such as, οἷος.

sudden, αἰφνίδιος.  
 suffering, to be, κάμνειν.  
 sufficient, ἰκανός.  
 sufficiently, ἰκανῶς.  
 summer, ἔρος, -ους, τό.  
 sun, ἥλιος, ὁ.  
 superintendent, ἐπιμελητής, ὁ.  
 supply, bestow, παρέχειν.  
 suppose, ἡγεῖσθαι (= εἰσεσθαι), νομίζειν.  
 supreme (of laws), κύριος.  
 surpass, νικᾶν (= ἀειν), τινά, διαφέρειν (gen.) = to be distinguished from him.  
 swallow, χελιδών, -όνος, ἡ.  
 swear, ὀμνύειν (ὀμνύμι). IX.  
 sweat, ἰδρώς, -ώτος, ὁ.  
 sweet, ἡδύς.  
 sweetmeats, τραγήματα.  
 swift, ταχύς.  
 sword, ξίφος, τό.  
 sycophant, συκοφάντης, -ου.  
 Syracuse, Συράκουσαι, αἱ.

## T.

Tail, οὐρά, ἡ.  
 take = capture, αἰρεῖν (= εἰεν).

## List VII.

take care, ἐπιμελεσθαι (gen.).  
 take hold of, ἀπτεσθαι (gen.).  
 take place (be done), γιγνέσθαι.  
 taken, to be, ἀλίσκεσθαι. VII.  
 tale, λόγος, οὐ. μῦθος, ὁ.  
 talk, to, λαλεῖν (= εἰεν).  
 talked-about, περιβάπτος, οὐ.  
 talk nonsense, ληρεῖν.  
 talon, δυνξ, -υχος, ὁ.  
 taste, to, γεύεσθαι (c. gen.).  
 teach, διδάσκειν τινά τι. παιδεύειν (= educate).  
 each, διδάσκαλος.  
 tear, α, δάκρυον, τό.  
 tell, λέγειν, φράζειν.  
 temperate, ἐγκράτης, -ές.  
 tempest-tossed, to be, χειμάζεσθαι.  
 temple, ναός, -εῶ, ὁ.

tell, λέγειν.  
 terrible, δεινός.  
 Thales, Θαλῆς, ὁ (G. Θαλεῶ, D. ἡ, A. ἦν) : Thales and his school, οἱ ἀμφὶ Θαλῆν.  
 than, ἢ : Gen. after a comparative.  
 that, in order, ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως.  
 Theban, Θηβαίος, ὁ.  
 Thebes, Θῆβαι, αἱ.  
 them, αὐτούς.  
 Themistocles, Θεμιστοκλῆς, -έους, ὁ.  
 themselves. See Pdm. 45.  
 then, τότε.  
 there, ἐκεῖ. I was there, παρῇ (= I was present).  
 therefore, οὖν.  
 Thermopylae, Θερμοπύλαι, αἱ.  
 Thessalian, Θετταλός, ὁ.  
 thief, κλέπτης, -ου, ὁ.  
 thigh, μηρός, ὁ.  
 thing, πρᾶγμα, τό.  
 think, ἡγεῖσθαι (= εἰσεσθαι), νομίζειν, οἶσεσθαι.  
 thirst, δίψος, -ους, τό.  
 thirst, to, or be thirsty, διψῇ (= ἀειν).  
 this, οὗτος. See Pdm. 47.  
 this (emphatic, the accent being used to mark the emphasis), οὗτός γε (τοῦτό γε, &c.).  
 thou, σύ. Pdm. 42.  
 though, κἄν (= καὶ ἂν).  
 through, διά.  
 throughout, ἀδν., διόλου.  
 throw, ρίπτειν.  
 throw away, to, ἀποβάλλειν.  
 thus, οὕτω(ς).  
 time, χρόνος, ὁ : right —, καιρός, ὁ.  
 Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης, -ους, ὁ.  
 together with, ἅμα (w. dat.)  
 toil, to, κάμνειν.  
 tongue, γλῶσσα (γλῶττα), ἡ.  
 tooth, ὀδούς, -όντος, ὁ.  
 torture, βασανίζειν.  
 touch, to, ἀπτεσθαι (gen.).

town, πόλις, -εως, ἡ.  
 train, το, παιδεύειν : (to — any thing, πρὸς τι).  
 travel, το, πορεύεσθαι.  
 travelling-money, ἐφόδιον, τό.  
 treason, προδοσία, ἡ.  
 treaty, συνθήκη, ἡ. σπονδαί, αἱ.  
 tree, δένδρον, τό.  
 trial : to make — of, πειρᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι), gen.  
 Trojan, Τρωϊκός.  
 trophy, τρόπαιον, τό.  
 trouble, πόνος, ὁ.  
 truce, σπονδαί (pl.), -ῶν (lit. libations).  
 true, ἀληθής, -ές.  
 truly (really), ἀληθῶς.  
 trunk (of an elephant), μυκτήρ, -ῆρος, ὁ.  
 trust, το, πείθεσθαι, πιστεύειν (dat.).  
 truth, ἀλήθεια, ἡ.  
 truth, to speak the, λέγειν τᾷ ἀληθῇ (= τᾷ ἀληθῇ).  
 tunic (a small), χιτώνιον, τό.  
 turn, το, στρέφειν (trans.) ; = devote oneself to, τρέπεσθαι.  
 twice, δῖς.  
 tyrant, τύραννος. See Vocab. 28.

## U.

Ulysses, Ὀδυσσεύς, -έως, ὁ.  
 unbearable, ἀφόρητος.  
 under, ὑπὸ.  
 understand, ἐπίστασθαι, εἰδέναι (οἶδα).  
 understanding, νοῦς, ὁ. φρένες, αἱ.  
 undertaking, ἔργον, τό.  
 undying, ἀγήρω.  
 unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος [ἀ. προσδοκᾶν (= εἶναι)].  
 unfortunate, to be, δυστυχεῖν (= εἶναι). κακῶς πράττειν (= to be doing ill).  
 ungrateful, ἀχάριστος 2.  
 unjust, ἀδίκος 2.  
 unseen, ἀόρατος, ον.

unsparingly, ἀφειδῶς : most α, ἀφειδέστατα.  
 unsworn, ἀνώμοτος, ὁ, ἡ.  
 unwritten, ἄγραφος, ον.  
 up, ἀνά : lēy up, κατατιθέναι.  
 us, ἡμᾶς.  
 use, το, χρᾶσθαι (= ἀ-εσθαι).  
 use, to be of, συμφέρειν (dat.).  
 useful, χρήσιμος 2, ὠφέλιμος 2.  
 useful, to be, ὠφελεῖν (= εἶναι).  
 utter, το, λέγειν : (= emit as a sound), ἀφίεναι (ἀφήμι). Pdm. 67.  
 utterly-deceive, ἐξαπατᾶν (= ἀ-εῖν).

## V.

Variagate, ποικίλλειν.  
 vegetables, λάχανα, τὰ.  
 very, λίαν, σφόδρα, πάνν : also by the Sup. of the adjective.  
 vexatious-information, συκοφαντία, ἡ.  
 victory, νίκη, ἡ.  
 vine, ἀμπελος, ἡ.  
 violence, βία, ἡ.  
 violently, σφόδρα, λίαν.  
 virtue, ἀρετή, ἡ.  
 viviparous, ζωτόκος. See Vocab. 24.  
 voice, φωνή.  
 void, ἔρημος (gen.).  
 vulture, γύψ, γυπ-ός, ὁ.

## W.

Wagon, ἄμαξα.  
 wait, μένειν.  
 waking (of a waking person, &c.), ἐγρηγορικός.  
 wall, τεῖχος (-ους).  
 want, το, δεῖν (= εἶναι).  
 war, πόλεμος, ὁ.  
 war, to carry on, πολεμεῖν (= εἶναι).  
 ward off, ἀμύνειν. See Vocab. 29.

warrior, στρατιώτης, -ου, ὁ.  
 war-song, παιᾶν, παιᾶν-ος, ὁ.  
 wash, λούειν.  
 water, ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό. Note 9.  
 wax, κηρός, ὁ.  
 way (road, journey), ὁδός, ἡ : (= manner), τρόπος, ὁ.  
 we, ἡμεῖς.  
 weak, ἀσθενής, -ές.  
 weakness, ἀσθένεια, ἡ.  
 wealth, πλοῦτος, ὁ. χρήματα, τά.  
 weary, to be, κάμνειν.  
 weave (a garland), πλέκ-ειν.  
 weep, to, κλαίειν.  
 well, καλῶς, εὖ: do well to, εὖ ποιεῖν (= ε-ειν), εὐεργετεῖν (= ε-ειν), acc.: to be well, εὖ ἔχειν: to be doing well, εὖ πράττειν.  
 well - appointed, κεκοσμημένος (partcp. perf. pass. from κοσμεῖν [= ε-ειν], to adorn, arrange beautifully).  
 well-disciplined, εὐπειθής (= obedient).  
 well-disposed, εὖνοος, -ους.  
 well-ordered, τεταγμένος (perf. pass. partcp. from τάσσειν).  
 what? τίς; τί;  
 what kind of, ποῖος. See Vocab. 25.  
 whatever, ὅστις, ὅσπερ.  
 when, ὅτε, ἐπεὶ.  
 whence, ἐξ οὗ.  
 whenever, ὅταν (subj.).  
 where, οὗ, ὅπου: where? πῇ;  
 wherever, ὅπου ἂν (subj.).—οὗ, ὅπου (w. opt.).  
 whet, ὀγγ-ειν.  
 whether, πότερον.  
 which? (of two), πότερος.  
 white, λευκός: as subst., τὸ λευκόν.  
 whither? πῇ;  
 who, which, ὅς: interrog. τίς;  
 whoever, ὅστις, ὅσπερ.  
 whole, πᾶς, ἅπας, σύμπας, ὅλος.  
 wicked, κακός, πονηρός.

wife, γυνή, γυναῖκ-ός, ἡ.  
 wild beast, θηρίον, τό.  
 willing, ἐκών, -ούσα, -όν.  
 willing, to be, βούλεσθαι, ἐθέλει.  
 willingly, ἡδέως. Most —, ἐκών, see Willing.  
 wind, ἄνεμος, ὁ.  
 wine, οἶνος, ὁ.  
 wing, πτερόν, τό. πτέρυξ, -γος, ἡ.  
 wing (of an army), κέρας, τό.  
 winter, χειμῶν.  
 wisdom, σοφία.  
 wise, σοφός: to be —, φρονεῖν (= ε-ειν), prudentem esse.  
 wish, to, βούλεσθαι, ἐθέλειν.  
 with, σύν (dat.), μετά (gen.).  
 within, ἐντός (gen.).  
 without, ἄνευ (gen.).  
 woman, γυνή, γυναῖκ-ός, ἡ.  
 woman, old, γράυς, γράως, ἡ.  
 wonder, to, to wonder at, θαυμάζειν.  
 wonderful, θαυμαστός.  
 wont, to be, ἐθίζειν.  
 word, λόγος, ὁ.  
 work, ἔργον, τό.  
 write, γράφειν.  
 worst, to, ἡττᾶσθαι (= ἁ-εσθαι), κακίζειν.  
 would that —, εἴθε.  
 wound, τραῦμα, -ατος, τό.  
 wrist, καρπός, ὁ.  
 wrong, to do, ἀδικεῖν (= ε-ειν).  
 wrought, εἰργασμένος (ἐργάζεσθαι).

## X.

Xenophon, Ξενοφών, -ῶντος, ὁ.  
 Xerxes, Ξέρξης, -ου, ὁ.

## Y.

Year, ἔτος, -ους, τό. ἐνιαυτός, ὁ.  
 yesterday, χθές.  
 yet, ἔτι, πῶ.  
 yield, εἵκειν.  
 you, ὑμᾶς.

young, νέος.	young man, νεανίας, -ου.
young animal, σκύμνος, δ.	yourself, αὐτός, in nom. ; σεαυ- τοῦ (σαυτοῦ) in oblique cases
young bird, νεοττός ( <i>Attic</i> for νεοσσός).	Pl. yourselves, ὑμεῖς αὐτοί.

THE END.





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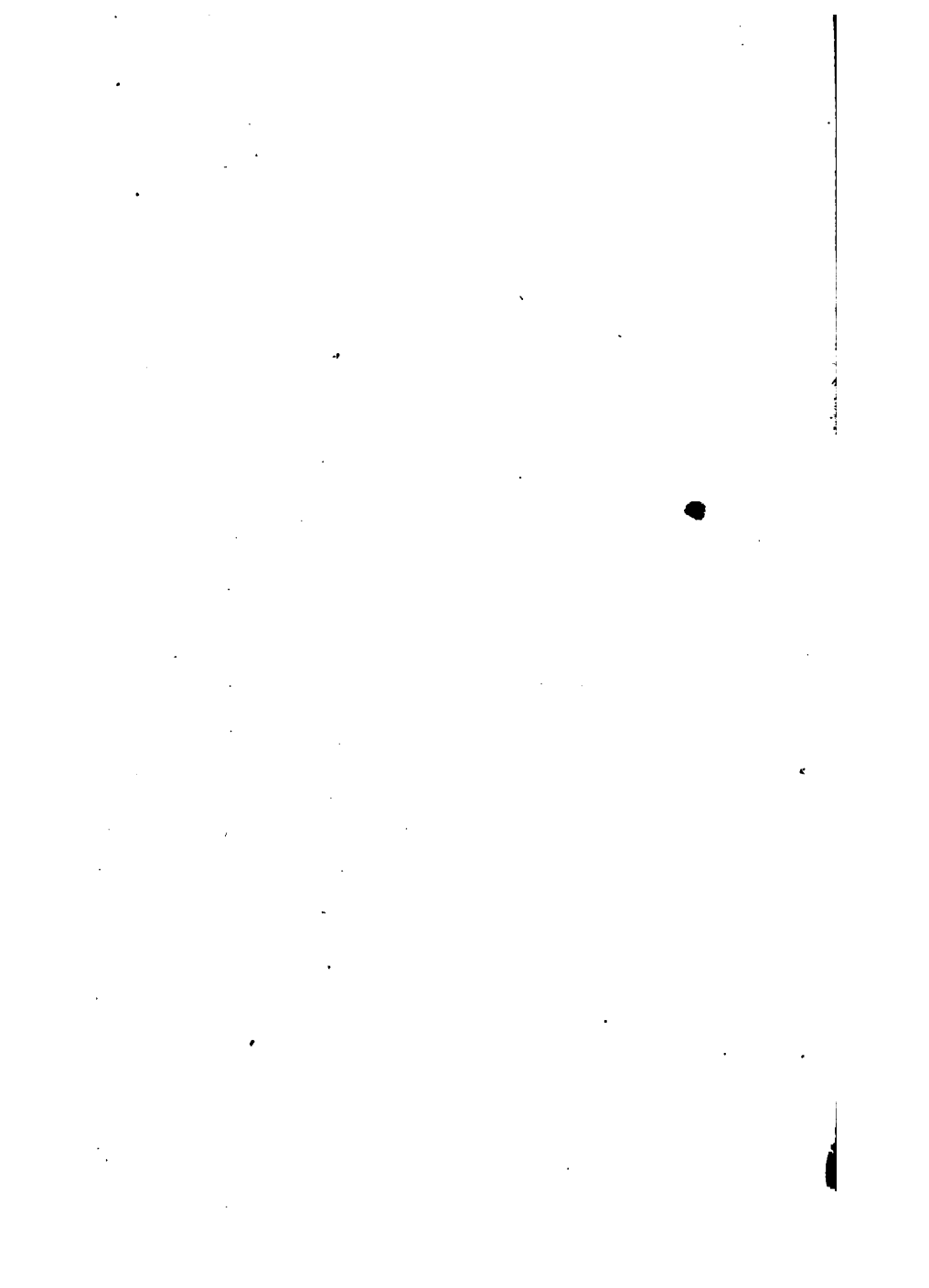
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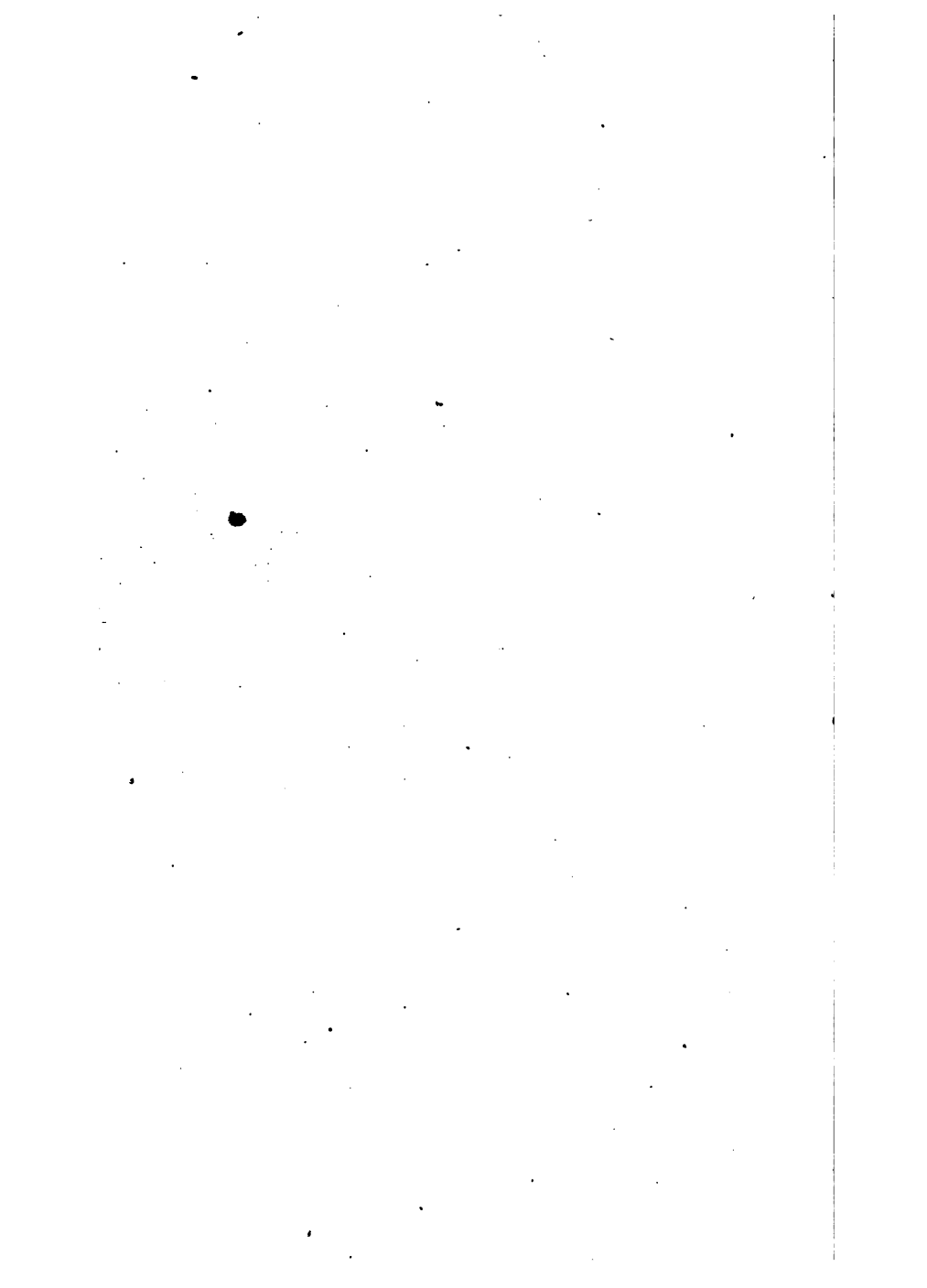
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